

International IOR Rectifier

HFA50PA60C

HEXFRED™ ULTRA FAST, SOFT RECOVERY DIODE 600V, 50A

Major Ratings and Characteristics (per Leg)

Characteristics		Units
V_R V_{RRM}	600	V
$I_F(AV)$	25	A
$t_{rr} (typ)$	23	ns
$Q_{rr} (typ)$	112	nC
I_{RRM}	10	A
$di(rec)M/dt (typ)$	250	A/ μ s
V_F	1.7	V

Description

International Rectifier's HFA50PA60C 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 25 amps per Leg continuous current, the HFA50PA60C 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.

Features:

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

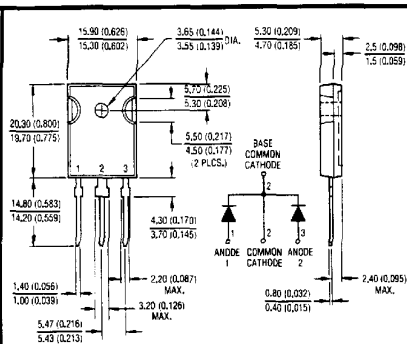
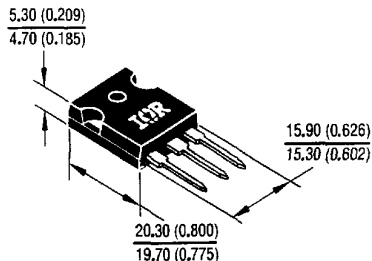
Benefits:

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

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 HFA50PA60C 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.

CASE STYLE AND DIMENSIONS



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

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

Parameter		600 Volts
V_R	Max D.C. Reverse Voltage (V)	
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	—	—	25	A	$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$, d.c. = 50%, rect. wave $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$
I_{FRM}	Max Repetitive Forward Current	—	—	100		$T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$, P.W. = 10 μs , d.c. = 10% $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$
I_{FSM}	Max Single Pulse Forward Current	—	—	225		$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, 1/2 Sine Wave, 60 Hz P.W. = 8.33 ms
I_{AR}	Max Repetitive Avalanche Current	—	—	2	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	—	1.3	1.7	V	$I_F = 25\text{A}$
			1.5	2.0		$I_F = 50\text{A}$
			1.3	1.7		$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current see fig. 2	—	1.5	20	μA	$V_R = V_{RM}$ Rated
			600	2000		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $V_R = 0.8 \times V_{RM}$ Rated
C_T	Junction Capacitance see fig. 3	—	55	100	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_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Time see fig. 5, 6 & 16	—	23	—	ns	$I_F = 1\text{A}$, $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 30\text{V}$
t_{rr2}			50	75		$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
t_{rr3}			105	160		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM1}	Max Reverse Recovery Current see fig. 7 & 8	—	4.5	10	A	$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
I_{RRM2}			8	15		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Q_{RR1}	Reverse Recovered Charge see fig. 9 & 10	—	112	375	nC	$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
Q_{RR2}			420	1200		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$d(\text{rec})/dt$	Max Rate of Fall of Recovery Current During t_b see fig. 11 & 12	—	250	—	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
			160	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		

Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

T_J, T_{STG}	Junction and storage temp range	-55	—	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	0.063 in. from Case (1.6 mm) for 10 sec
T_{lead}	Lead Temperature	—	—	300		
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance; Junction to Case	—	—	0.83		Single Leg Conducting
				0.42		Both Legs Conducting
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance; Junction to Ambient	—	—	40	K/W	Typical Socket Mount
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance; Case to Heat Sink	—	0.25	—		Mounting Surface, Flat, Smooth and Greased
W_T	Weight	—	6	—	g	
			0.21	—		
T	Mounting Torque	—	6	—	12	Kg-cm
			5	—		
Case	TO-247AC	—	—	—	—	JEDEC

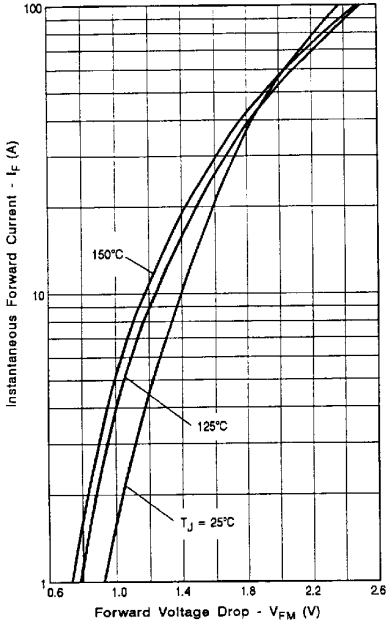


Fig. 1 – Max. Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current (Per Leg)

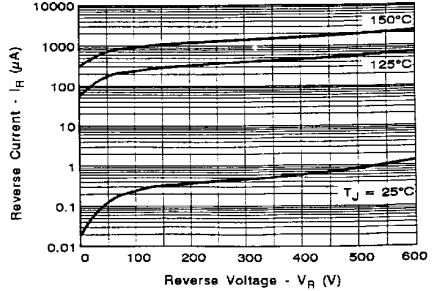


Fig. 2 – Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

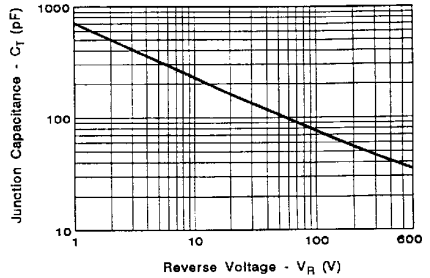


Fig. 3 – Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

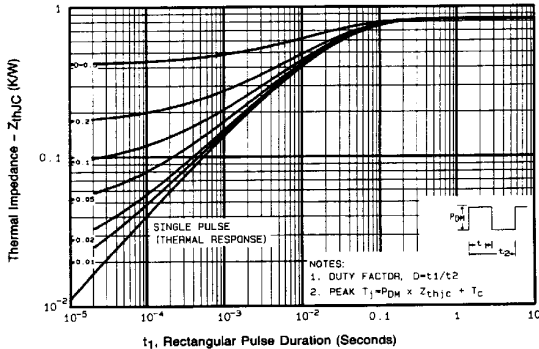


Fig. 4 – Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics (Per Leg)

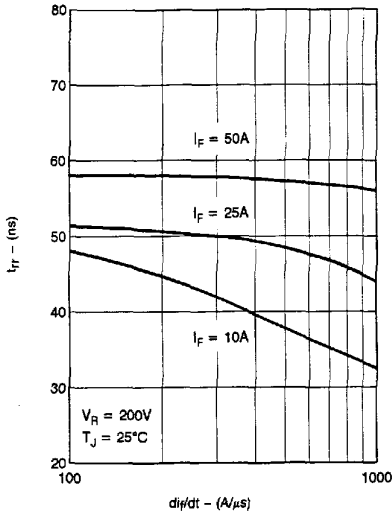


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

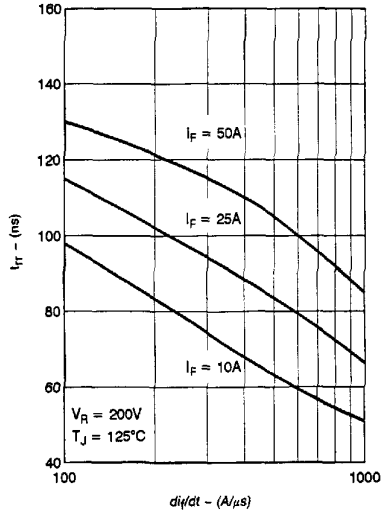


Fig. 6 - Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

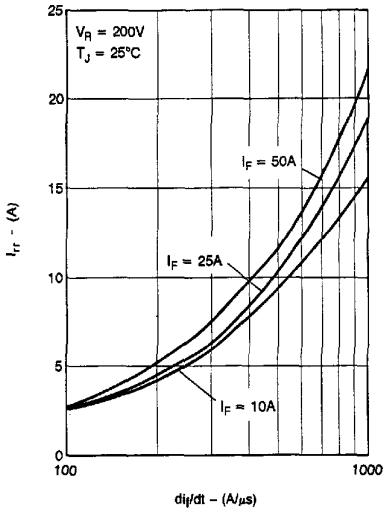


Fig. 7 - Typical Reverse Recovery Current vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

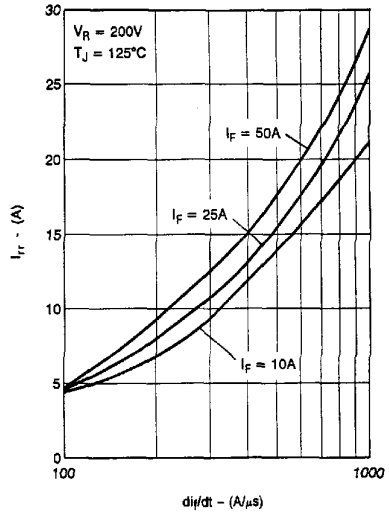


Fig. 8 - Typical Reverse Recovery Current vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

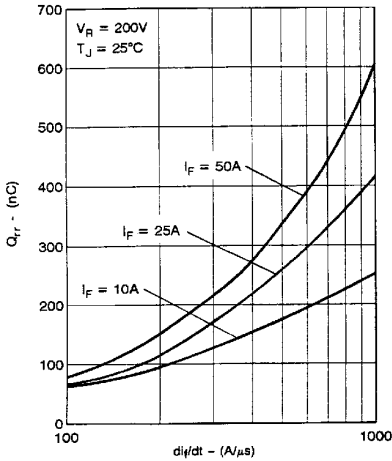


Fig. 9 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

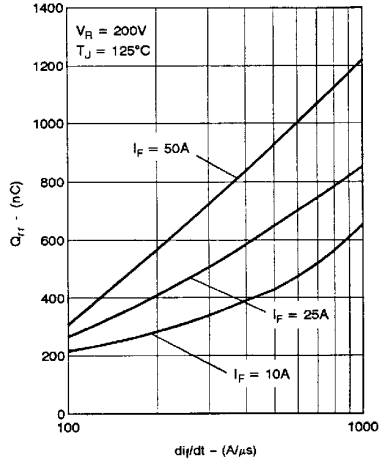


Fig. 10 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

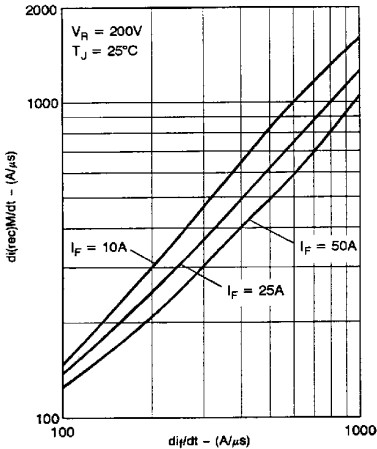


Fig. 11 - Typical $di(rec)M/dt$ vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

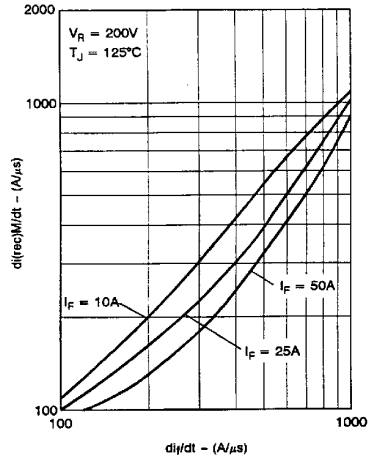


Fig. 12 - Typical $di(rec)M/dt$ vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

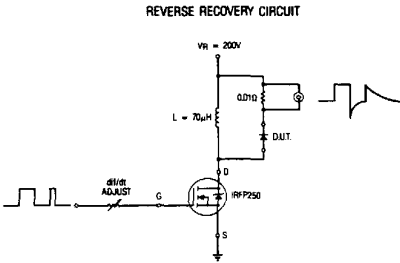
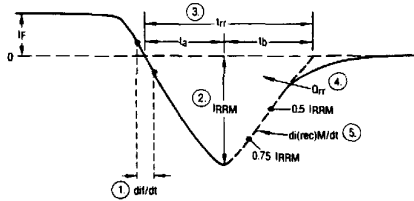


Fig. 13 – Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1. di/dt — Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2. $IRRM$ — Peak reverse recovery current
3. t_{rr} — 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 $IRRM$

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \cdot I_{RRM}}{2}$$
5. $di(rec)/dt$ — Peak rate of change of current during t_{rr}

Fig. 14 – Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

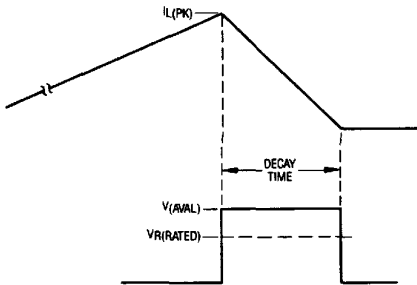
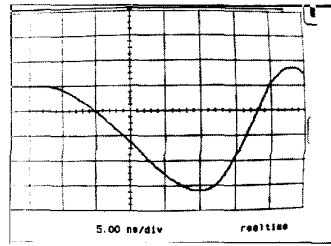


Fig. 15 – Avalanche Current and Voltage Waveforms



COND.

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

READINGS

$t_{rr} = 23 ns$
 $I_{RRM} = 3.25A$
 $Q_{rr} = 37.4 nC$
 $di(rec)/dt = 500A/\mu s$

Fig. 16 – Oscilloscope Display of Recovery Characteristic



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