

## HFA08PB60

HEXFRED™

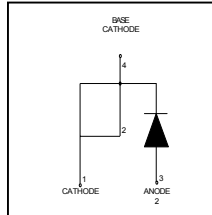
Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

### Features

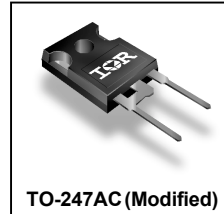
- Ultrafast Recovery
- Ultrasoft Recovery
- Very Low  $I_{RRM}$
- Very Low  $Q_{rr}$
- Specified at Operating Conditions

### Benefits

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



$V_R = 600V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^* = 1.4V$
$I_F(\text{AV}) = 8.0A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 65nC$
$I_{RRM} = 3.5A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 18ns$
$di_{(rec)}/dt(\text{typ.})^* = 210A/\mu s$



### Description

International Rectifier's HFA08PB60 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 8 amps continuous current, the HFA08PB60 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 HFA08PB60 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
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current		A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	8.0	
$I_{FSM}$	Single Pulse Forward Current	60	
$I_{FRM}$	Maximum Repetitive Forward Current	24	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	36	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	14	
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		

\* 125°C

**Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)**

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
V <sub>BR</sub>	Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	I <sub>R</sub> = 100μA
V <sub>FM</sub>	Max Forward Voltage	—	1.4	1.7	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 8.0A
		—	1.7	2.1		I <sub>F</sub> = 16A See Fig. 1
		—	1.4	1.7		I <sub>F</sub> = 8.0A, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
I <sub>RM</sub>	Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	0.3	5.0	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>R</sub> Rated See Fig. 2
		—	100	500		T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C, V <sub>R</sub> = 0.8 x V <sub>R</sub> Rated
C <sub>T</sub>	Junction Capacitance	—	10	25	pF	V <sub>R</sub> = 200V See Fig. 3
L <sub>S</sub>	Series Inductance	—	8.0	—	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body

**Dynamic Recovery Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)**

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions	
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time		18		ns	I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0A, di <sub>F</sub> /dt = 200A/μs, V <sub>R</sub> = 30V T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	
t <sub>rr1</sub>	See Fig. 5, 10		37	55			T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
t <sub>rr2</sub>			55	90			I <sub>F</sub> = 8.0A
I <sub>RRM1</sub>	Peak Recovery Current		3.5	5.0	A	V <sub>R</sub> = 200V	
I <sub>RRM2</sub>	See Fig. 6		4.5	8.0			T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
Q <sub>rr1</sub>	Reverse Recovery Charge		65	138	nC	di <sub>F</sub> /dt = 200A/μs	
Q <sub>rr2</sub>	See Fig. 7		124	360			T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
dI <sub>(rec)M</sub> /dt1	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current		240				T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C
dI <sub>(rec)M</sub> /dt2	During t <sub>b</sub> See Fig. 8		210		A/μs	T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	

**Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics**

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T <sub>lead</sub> <sup>①</sup>	Lead Temperature	—	—	300	°C
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	—	—	3.5	K/W
R <sub>θJA</sub> <sup>②</sup>	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	—	—	40	
R <sub>θCS</sub> <sup>③</sup>	Thermal Resistance, Case to Heat Sink	—	0.25	—	
Wt	Weight	—	6.0	—	g
	Mounting Torque	—	0.21	—	(oz)
		6.0	—	12	Kg-cm
		5.0	—	10	lbf-in

- ① 0.063 in. from Case (1.6mm) for 10 sec  
 ② Typical Socket Mount  
 ③ Mounting Surface, Flat, Smooth and Greased

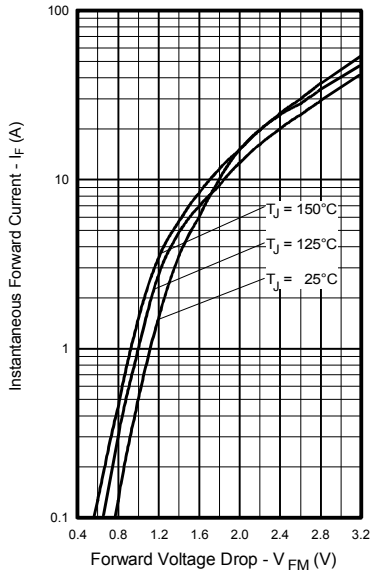


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

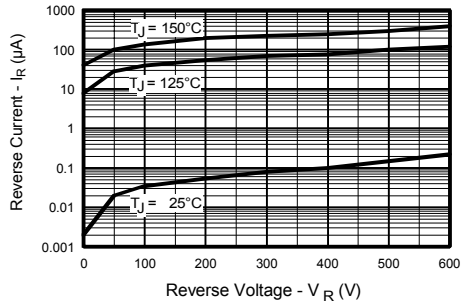


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

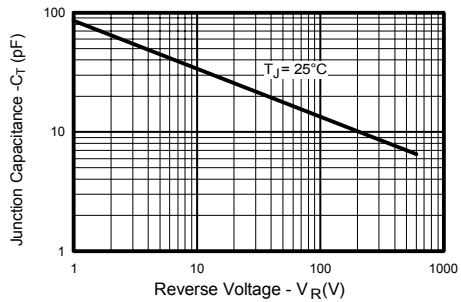


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

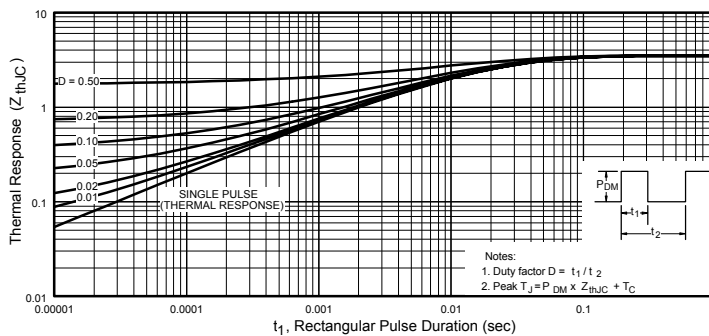
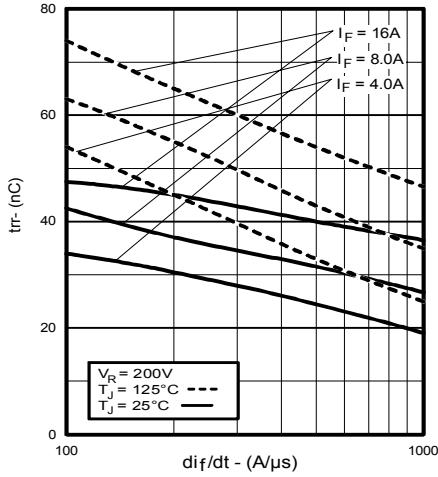
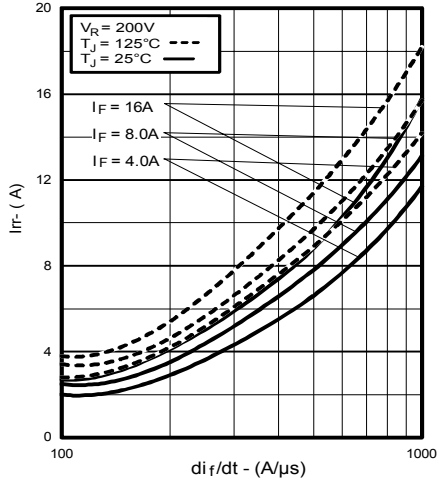


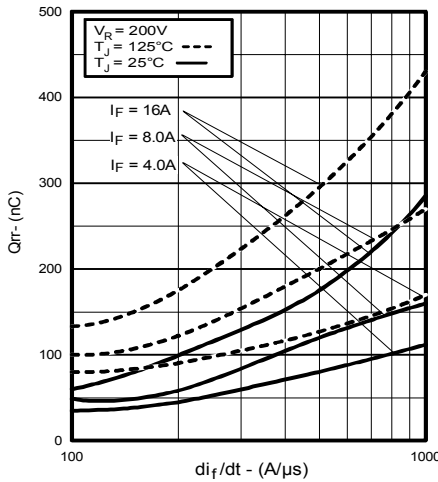
Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics



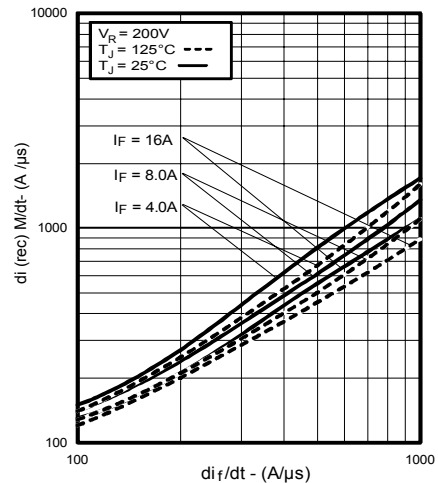
**Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)**



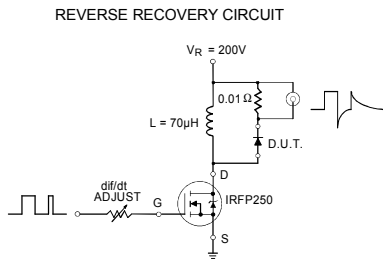
**Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)**



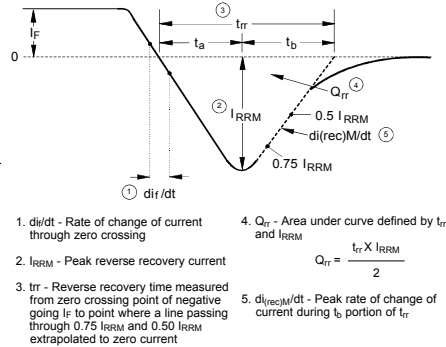
**Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)**



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



**Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit**

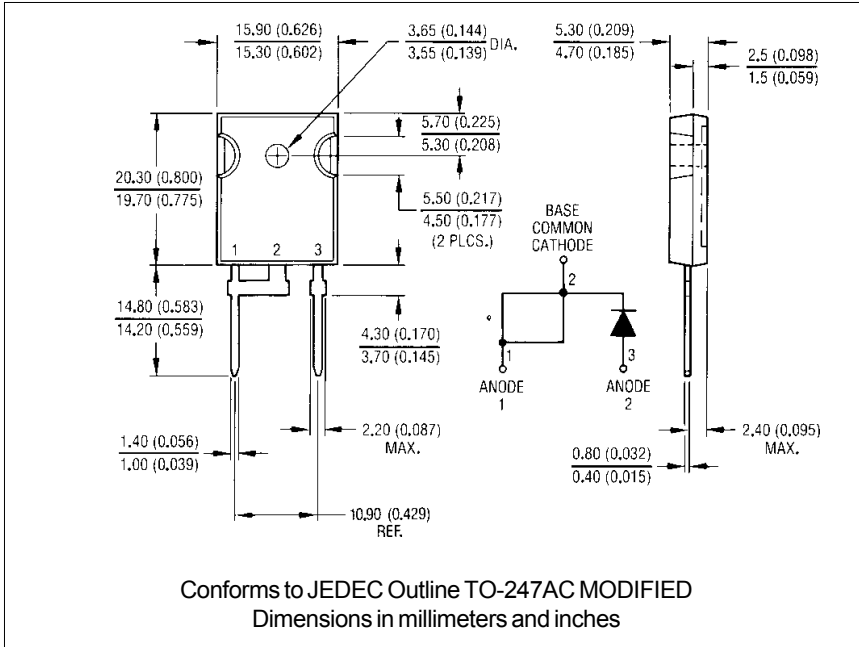


**Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions**

# HFA08PB60

Bulletin PD-20050 01/01

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