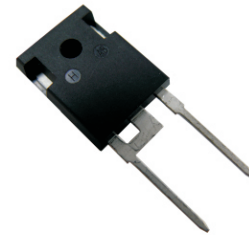


## FRED Ultrafast Soft Recovery Diode 15A / 1200V

### FEATURES

- Ultrafast and ultrasoft recovery
- Very low  $I_{RRM}$  and  $Q_{rr}$
- Compliant to RoHS
- Designed and qualified for industrial level
- Planar FRED Chip



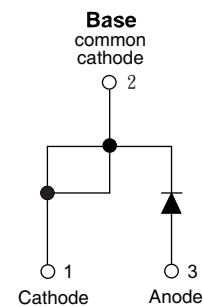
TO-247 AC modified

### BENEFITS

- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced power loss in diode and switching transistor
- Higher frequency operation
- Reduced snubbing
- Reduced parts count

### DESCRIPTION

HFA15PB120 is a state of the art ultrafast 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 1200V and 15A continuous current, the HFA15PB120 is especially well suited for use as the companion diode for IGBTs and MOSFETs. In addition to ultrafast recovery time, the FRED product line features extremely low values of peak recovery current ( $I_{RRM}$ ) and does not exhibit any tendency to “snap-off” during the tail portion of recovery. The FRED features combine to offer designers a rectifier with lower noise and significantly lower switching losses in both the diode and the switching transistor. These FRED advantages can help to significantly reduce snubbing, component count and heatsink sizes. The FRED HFA15PB120 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.



### PRODUCT SUMMARY

Package	TO-247AC modified (2 pins)
$I_{F(AV)}$	15A
$V_R$	1200 V
$V_F$ at $I_F$ , at 25°C	2.3 V
$t_{rr}$ (typ.)	33 ns
$T_J$ max.	150°C
Diode variation	Single die

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

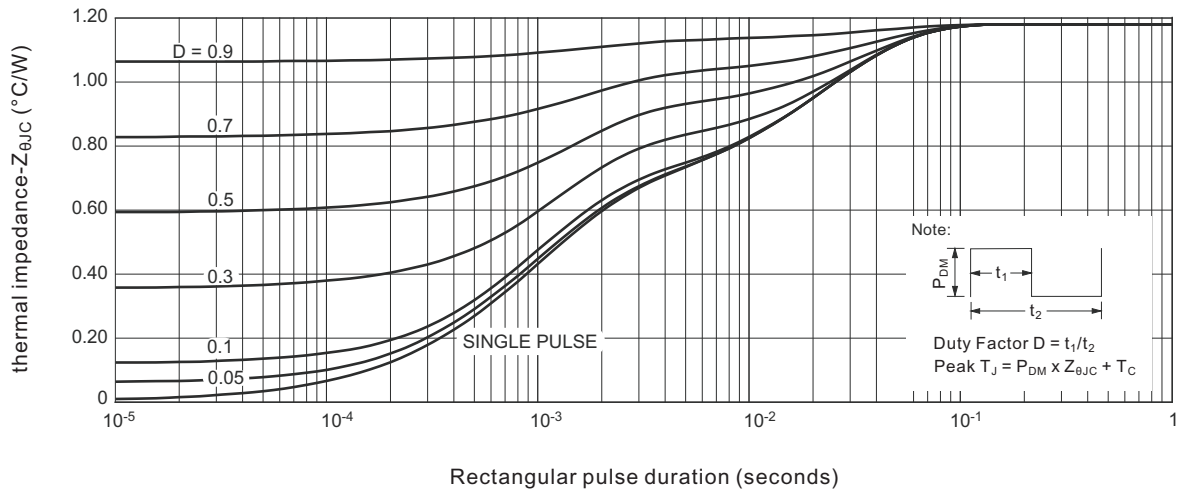
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUES	UNITS
Cathode to anode voltage	$V_R$		600	V
Maximum continuous forward current	$I_F$	$T_C = 100\text{ °C}$	15	A
Single pulse forward current	$I_{FSM}$		180	
Maximum repetitive forward current	$I_{FRM}$		60	
Maximum power dissipation	$P_D$	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$	151	W
		$T_C = 100\text{ °C}$	60	
Operating junction and storage temperature range	$T_J, T_{Stg}$		- 55 to + 150	°C

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Cathode to anode breakdown voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	I <sub>R</sub> = 100 μA	1200	-	-	V
Maximum forward voltage	V <sub>FM</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 15 A	-	1.8	2.3	
		I <sub>F</sub> = 30 A	-	2.7	3.2	
Maximum reverse leakage current	I <sub>RM</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>R</sub> rated	-	1.00	20	μA
		T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C, V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>R</sub> rated	-	375	2000	
Junction capacitance	C <sub>T</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 200V	-	27	40	pF
Series inductance	L <sub>S</sub>	Measured lead to lead 5 mm from package body	-	8	-	nH

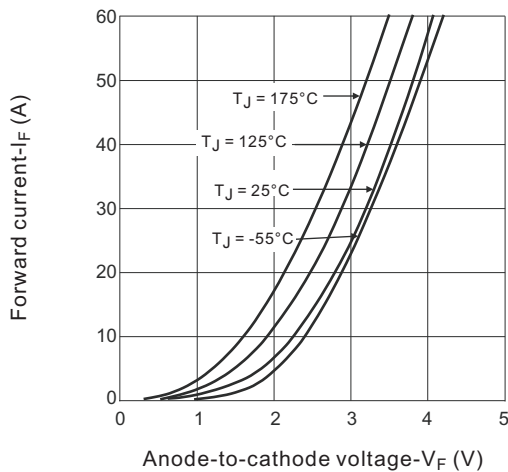
DYNAMIC RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS PER LEG (T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 0.5A, I <sub>R</sub> = 1.0A, I <sub>RR</sub> = 0.25A (RG#1 CKT)	-	38	45	ns
		I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0 A, dl <sub>F</sub> /dt = 200 A/μs, V <sub>R</sub> = 30 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	-	33	-	
	t <sub>rr1</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	240	60	
	t <sub>rr2</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	290	120	
Peak recovery current	I <sub>RRM1</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	3	6.0	A
	I <sub>RRM2</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	6	10	
Reverse recovery charge	Q <sub>rr1</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	260	180	nC
	Q <sub>rr2</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	960	600	
Peak rate of fall of recovery current during t <sub>b</sub>	dl <sub>(rec)M</sub> /dt1	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	120	-	A/μs
	dl <sub>(rec)M</sub> /dt2	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	76	-	

THERMAL - MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS PER LEG						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Lead temperature	T <sub>lead</sub>	0.063" from case (1.6 mm) for 10 s	-	-	300	°C
Junction to case, single leg conduction	R <sub>thJC</sub>		-	-	1.18	K/W
Junction to case, both legs conducting			-	-	41	
Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	R <sub>thJA</sub>	Typical socket mount	-	-	41	
Thermal resistance, case to heatsink	R <sub>thCS</sub>	Mounting surface, flat, smooth and greased	-	0.25	-	
Weight			-	6.0	-	g
			-	0.21	-	oz.
Mounting torque			6.0 (5.0)	-	12 (10)	kgf . cm (lbf . in)
Marking device		Case style TO-247AC Modified	HFA15PB120			

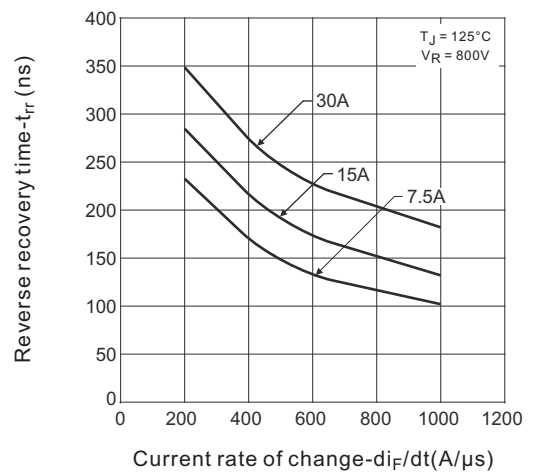
**Fig.1 Maximum effective transient thermal impedance, junction-to-case vs. pulse duration**



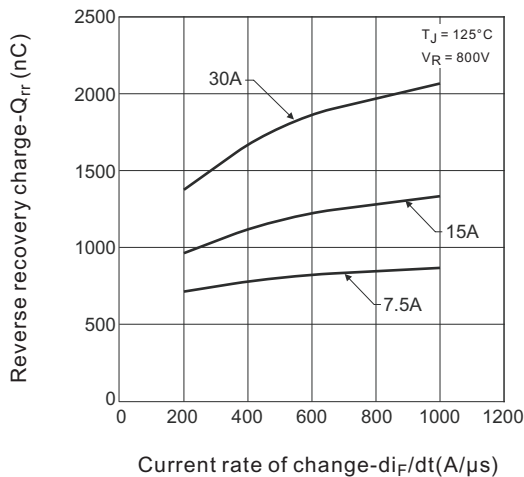
**Fig.2 Forward current vs. forward voltage**



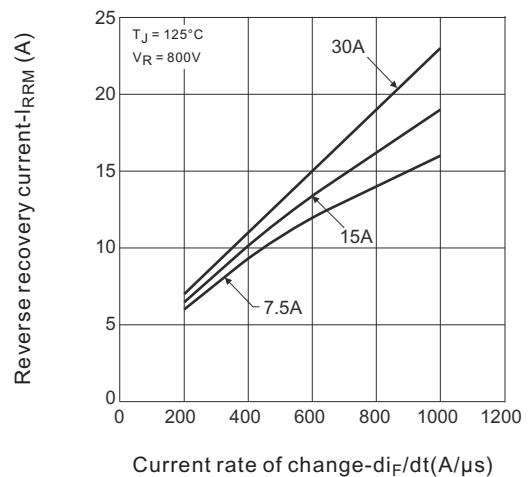
**Fig.3. Reverse recovery time vs. current rate of change**



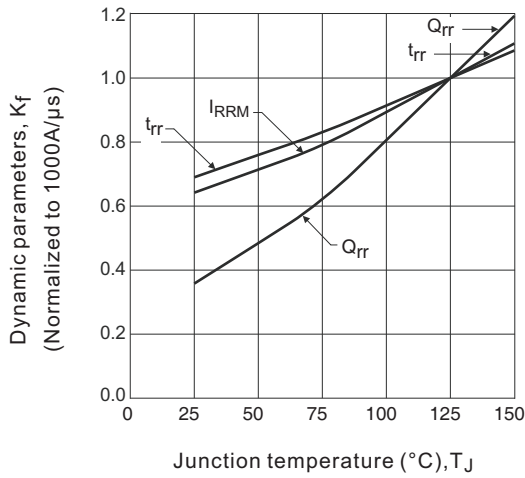
**Fig.4 Reverse recovery charge vs. current rate of change**



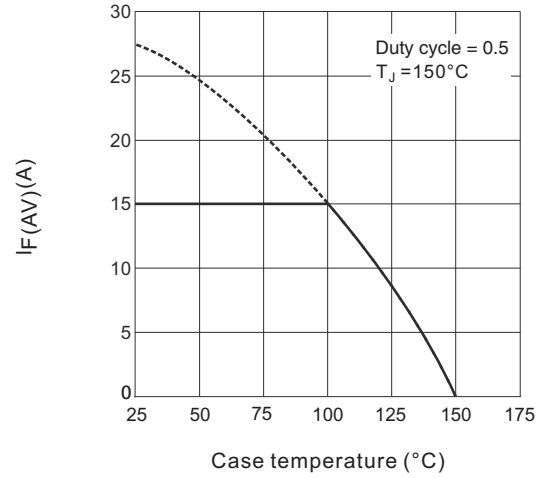
**Fig.5 Reverse recovery current vs. current rate of change**



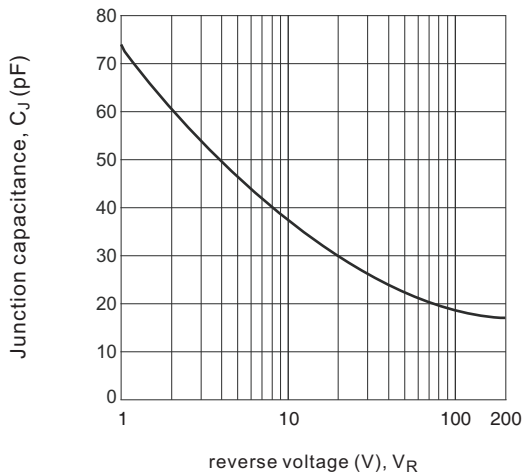
**Fig.6. Dynamic parameters vs. junction temperature**



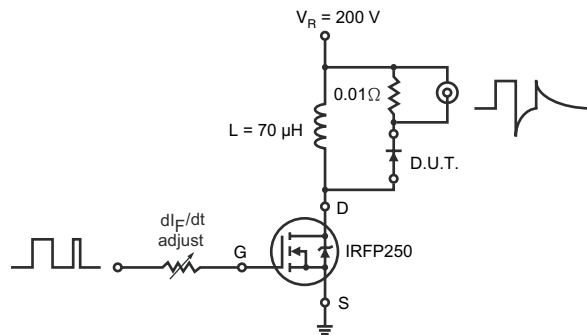
**Fig.7 Maximum average forward current vs. case temperature**



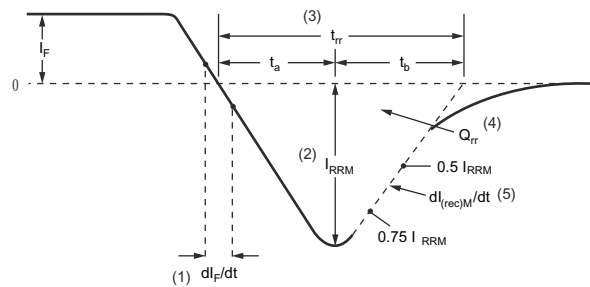
**Fig.8 Junction capacitance vs. reverse voltage**



**Fig.9 Reverse recovery parameter test circuit**

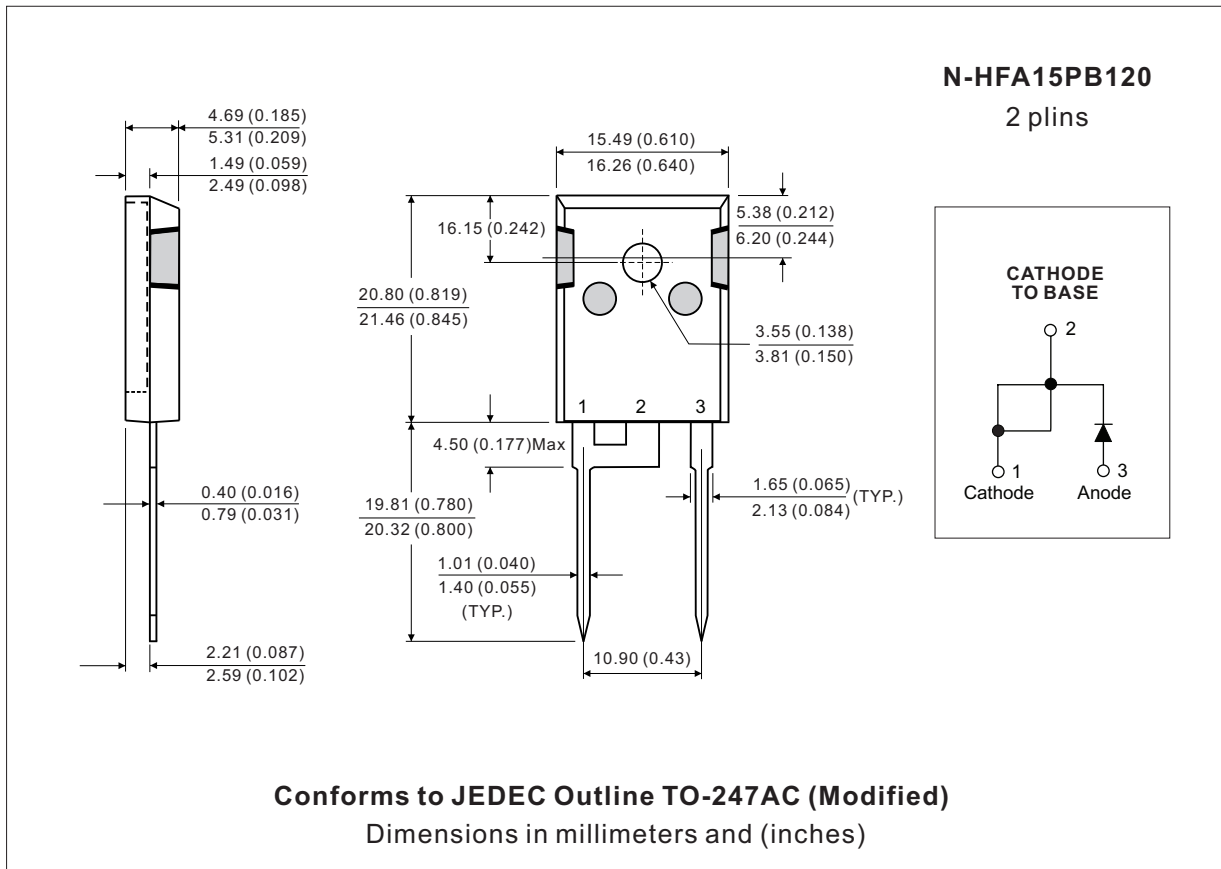


**Fig.10 Reverse recovery waveform and definitions**



- (1)  $di_F/dt$  - rate of change of current through zero crossing
- (2)  $I_{RRM}$  - 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  $I_{RRM}$
- (5)  $di_{(rec)M}/dt$  - peak rate of change of current during  $t_b$  portion of  $t_{rr}$

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



## ORDERING INFORMATION TABLE

Device code	<b>HFA</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>PB</b>	<b>120</b>
	①	②	③	④

- ① - FRED family
- ② - Current rating (15 = 15A)
- ③ - PB = TO-247AC modified
- ④ - Voltage rating: (120 = 1200 V)