

SUPER-FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIERS

REV:1.01

Features	Ultrafast 35 Nanosecond Recovery Time 175° C Operating Junction Temperature Popular ITO-220AC Package Epoxy Meets UL94 ,V0 @ 1/8" High Temperature Glass Passivated Junction Low Forward Voltage Low Leakage Current Reverse Voltage to 600 Volts Pb- Free Packages are Available	Typical Reference Data VRRM= 200V IF(AV)= 8A VRRM= 400V IF(AV)= 8A VRRM= 600V IF(AV)=8A
Mechanical Characteristics	Case: Epoxy, Molded Weight: 1.9 grams (approximately) Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 260° C Max. for 10 Seconds Shipped 50 units per plastic tube	

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	SFF802A	SFF804A	SFF806A	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	VRRM	200	400	600	V
Working Peak Reverse Voltage	VRRM				
DC Blocking Voltage	VR				
Average Rectified Forward Current Total Device, (Rated VR), TC = 150	IF(AV)	8			A
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Rated VR, Square Wave, 20 kHz), TC = 150	IFM	16			A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	IFSM	100			A
Operating Junction Temperature and Storage Temperature	TJ, Tstg	- 40 to +175			

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS(Per Diode Leg)

Maximum Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R _{JC}	3.0	2.0	mW
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(Per Diode Leg)

Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (1) (IF = 8.0 Amps, TC = 25° C)	VF	1.05	1.35	1.5	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (1) (Rated dc Voltage, TJ = 150° C)	IR	800	800	800	μ A
(Rated dc Voltage, TJ = 25° C)		10	10	10	
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (IF = 0.5 A, IR = 1.0 A, IREC = 0.25 A)	Trr	35			ns

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300μ s, Duty Cycle 2.0%.

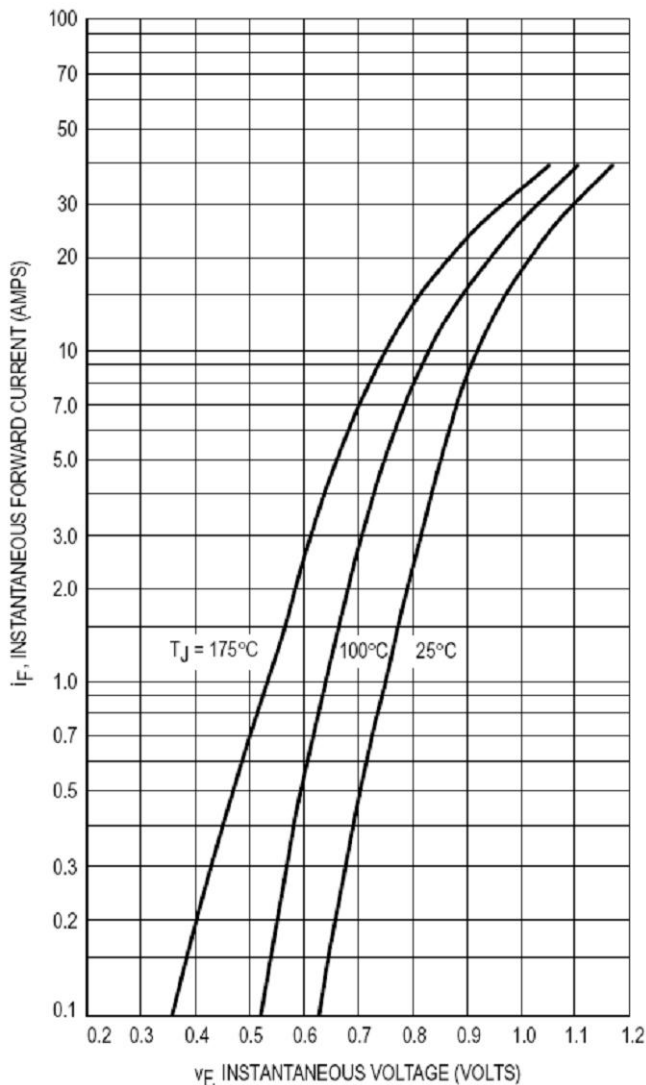


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

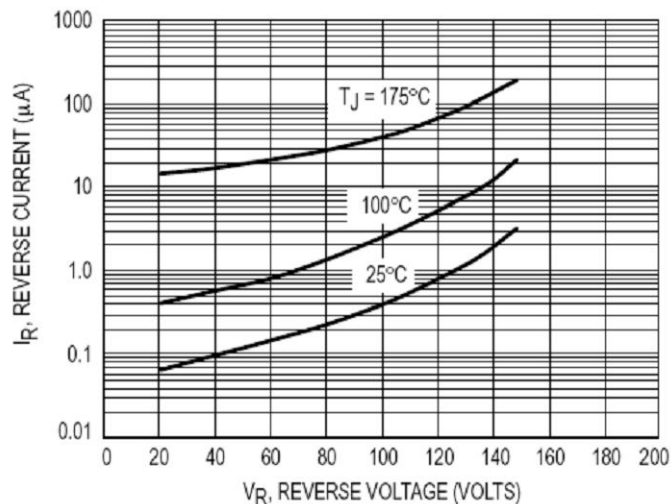


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current

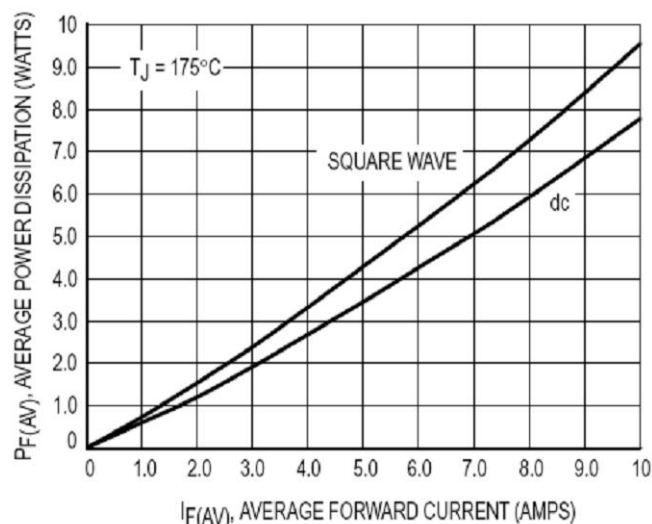


Figure 3. Current Derating, Case

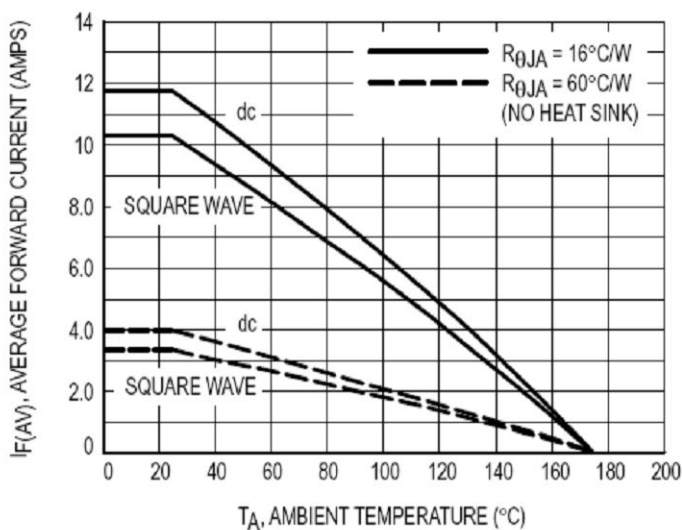


Figure 4. Current Derating, Ambient

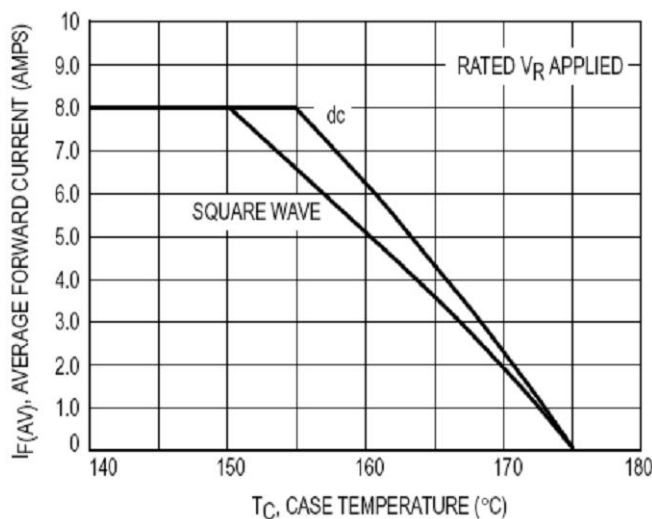


Figure 5. Power Dissipation

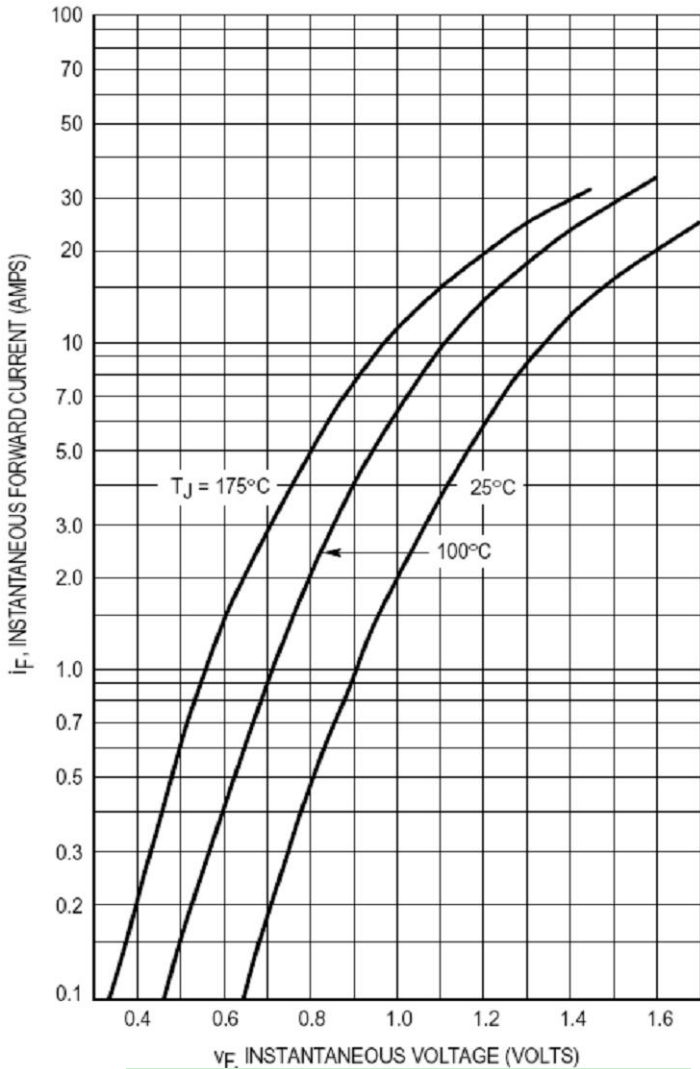


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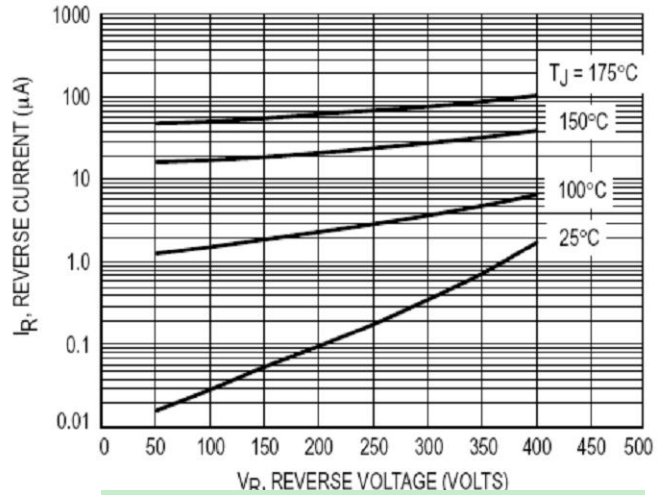


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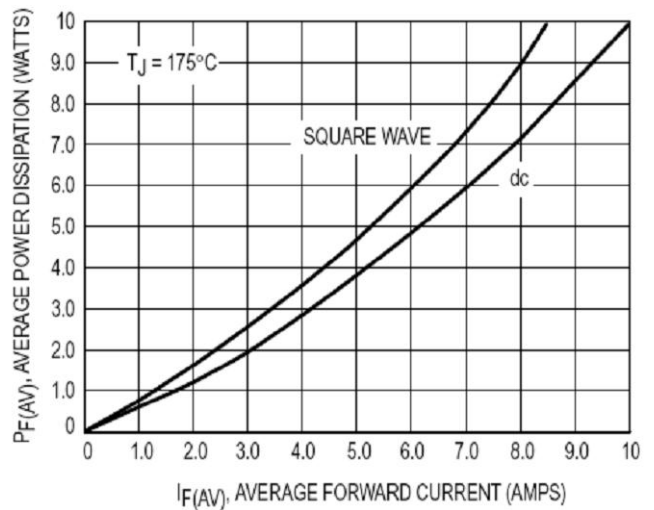


Figure 3. Current Derating, Case

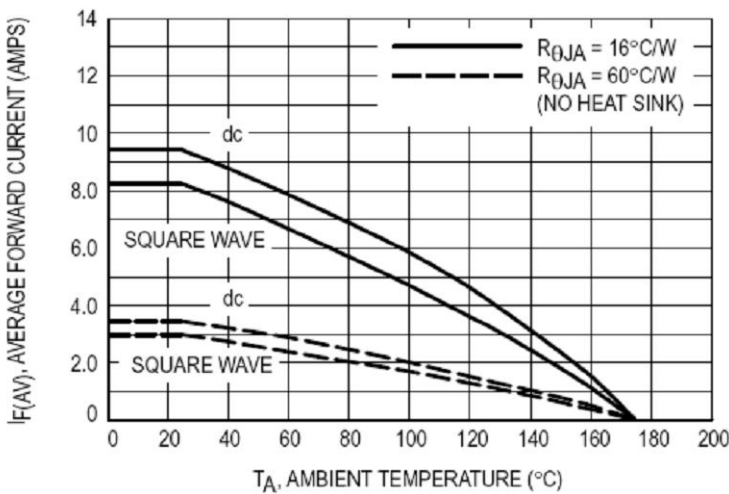


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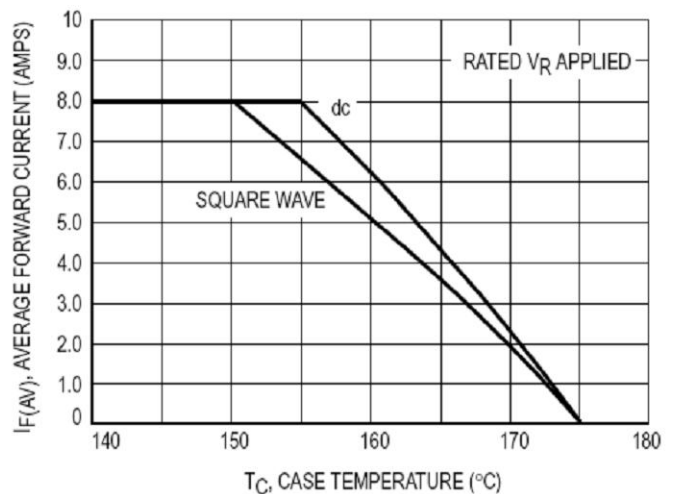


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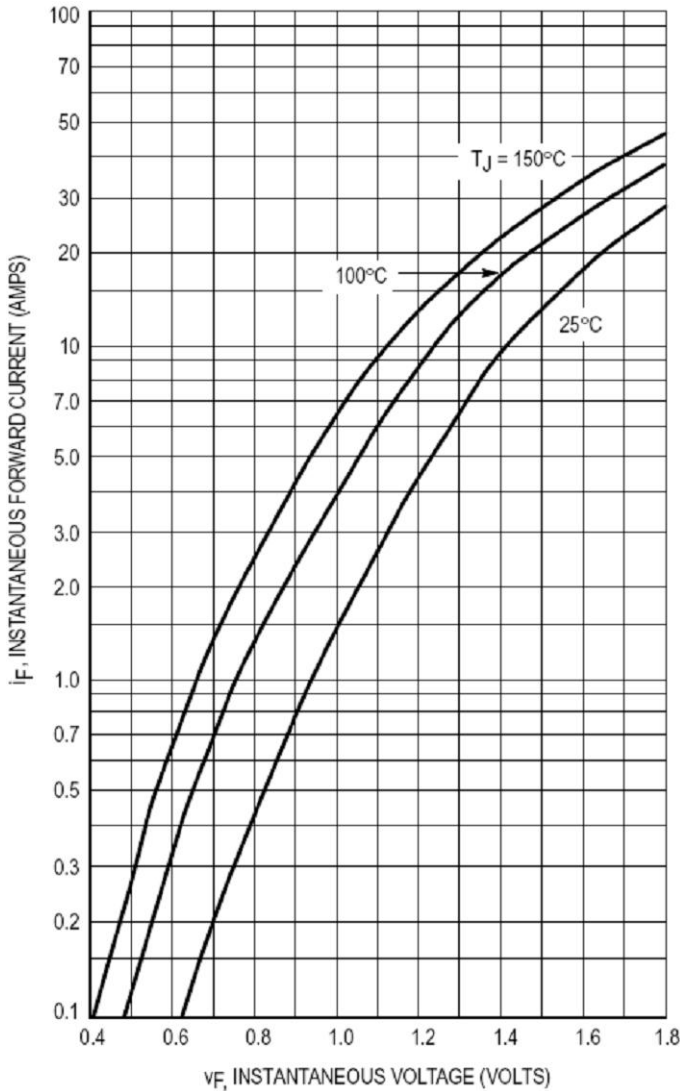


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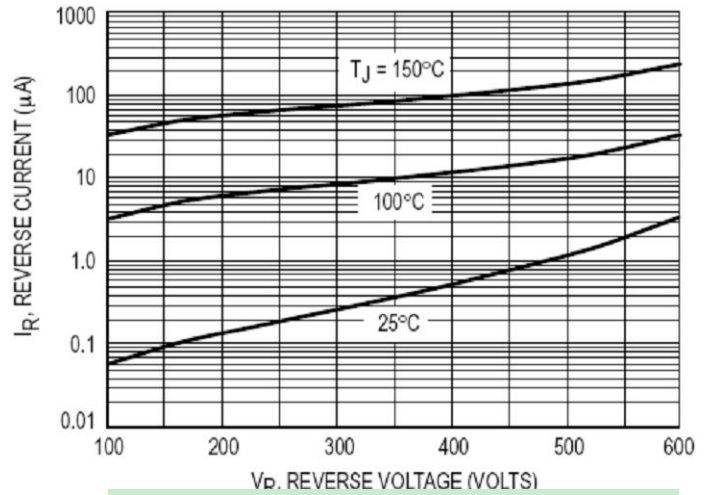


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current

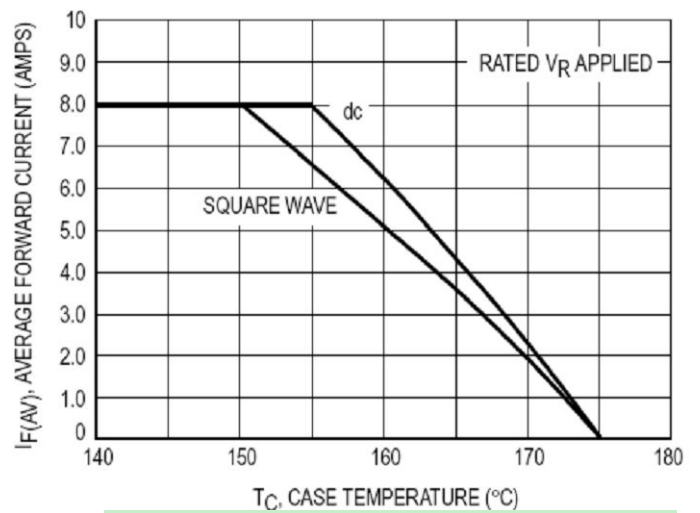


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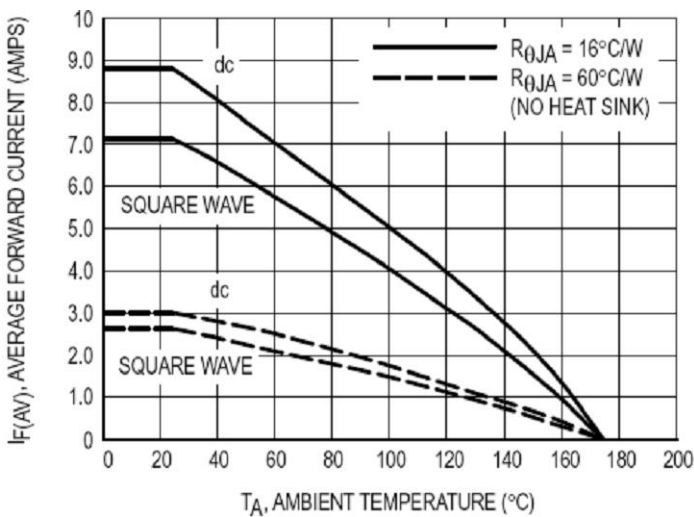


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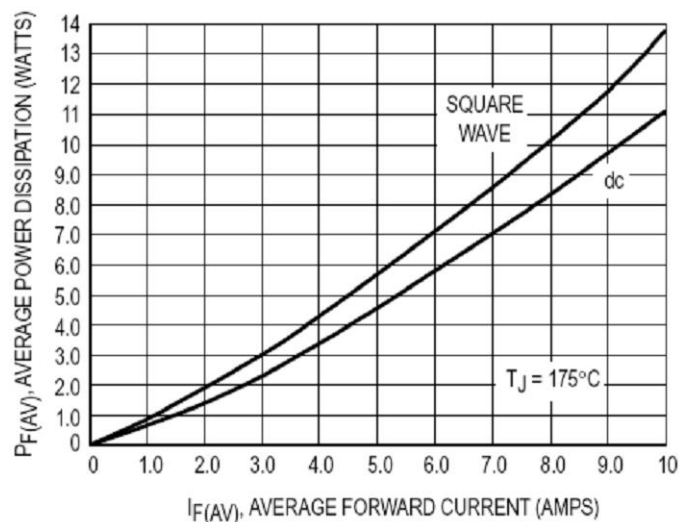


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