

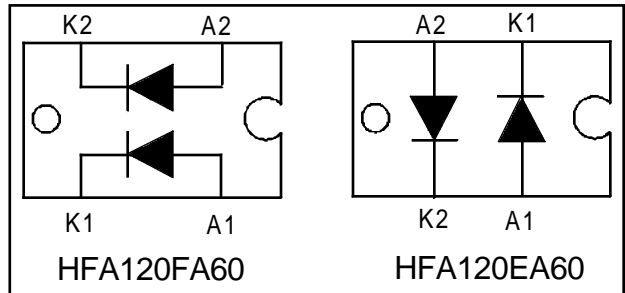
## 阅读申明

- 1.本站收集的数据手册和产品资料都来自互联网，版权归原作者所有。如读者和版权方有任何异议请及时告之，我们将妥善解决。
- 2.本站提供的中文数据手册是英文数据手册的中文翻译，其目的是协助用户阅读，该译文无法自动跟随原稿更新，同时也可能存在翻译上的不当。建议读者以英文原稿为参考以便获得更精准的信息。
- 3.本站提供的产品资料，来自厂商的技术支持或者使用者的心得体会等，其内容可能存在描述上的差异，建议读者做出适当判断。
- 4.如需与我们联系，请发邮件到marketing@iczoom.com，主题请标有“数据手册”字样。

## Read Statement

1. The datasheets and other product information on the site are all from network reference or other public materials, and the copyright belongs to the original author and original published source. If readers and copyright owners have any objections, please contact us and we will deal with it in a timely manner.
2. The Chinese datasheets provided on the website is a Chinese translation of the English datasheets. Its purpose is for reader's learning exchange only and do not involve commercial purposes. The translation cannot be automatically updated with the original manuscript, and there may also be improper translations. Readers are advised to use the English manuscript as a reference for more accurate information.
3. All product information provided on the website refer to solutions from manufacturers' technical support or users the contents may have differences in description, and readers are advised to take the original article as the standard.
4. If you have any questions, please contact us at marketing@iczoom.com and mark the subject with "Datasheets" .

$V_R = 600V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^* = 1.4V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 60A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 270nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 7.0A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 65ns$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt(\text{typ.})^* = 270A/\mu s$



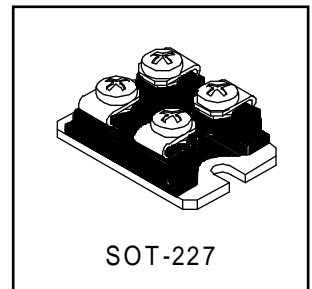
### Features

- Fast Recovery time characteristic
- Electrically isolated base plate
- Large creepage distance between terminal
- Simplified mechanical designs, rapid assembly

### Description

This SOT-227 modules with FRED rectifier are available in two basic configurations. They are the antiparallel and the parallel configurations. The antiparallel configuration (HFA120EA60) is used for simple series rectifier and high voltage application. The parallel configuration (HFA120FA60) is used for simple parallel rectifier and high current application. The semiconductor in the SOT-227 package is isolated from the copper base plate, allowing for common heatsinks and compact assemblies to be built.

These modules are intended for general applications such as power supplies, battery chargers, electronic welders, motor control, DC chopper, and inverters.



### Absolute Maximum Ratings (per Leg)

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_R$	Cathode-to-Anode Voltage	600	V
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	75	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	40	
$I_{FSM}$	Single Pulse Forward Current	TBD	
$I_{FRM}$	Maximum Repetitive Forward Current	180	
$V_{ISOL}$	RMS Isolation Voltage, Any Terminal to Case, t=1 min	2500	V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	180	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	71	
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		

\*125  $^\circ C$

## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

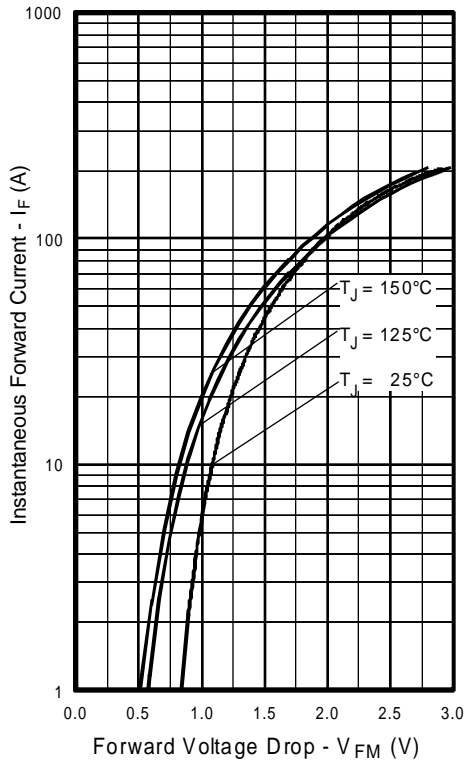
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{BR}$	Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
$V_{FM}$	Max Forward Voltage	—	1.5	1.7	V	$I_F = 60\text{A}$
		—	1.9	2.1		$I_F = 120\text{A}$ See Fig. 1
		—	1.4	1.6		$I_F = 60\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RM}$	Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	2.5	20	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R$ Rated See Fig. 2
		—	130	2000		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 0.8 \times V_R$ Rated
$C_T$	Junction Capacitance	—	120	170	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$ See Fig. 3

## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

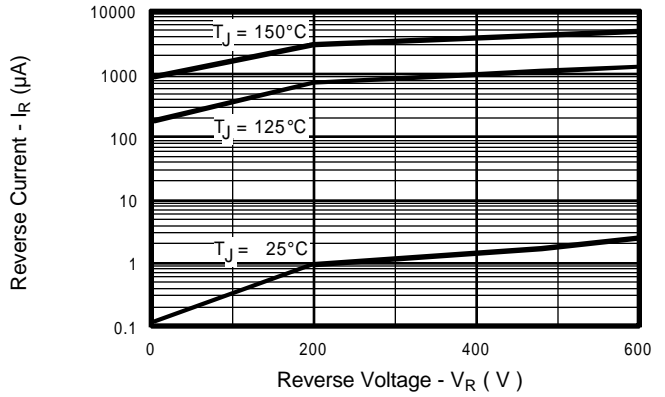
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	34	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$	
$t_{rr1}$	See Fig. 5, 6 & 16	—	65	98			$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{rr2}$		—	130	200			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM1}$	Peak Recovery Current	—	7.0	13	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{RRM2}$	See Fig. 7 & 8	—	13	23			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr1}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	270	410	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
$Q_{rr2}$	See Fig. 9 & 10	—	490	740			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	350	—	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$	During $t_b$ See Fig. 11 & 12	—	270	—			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

## Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

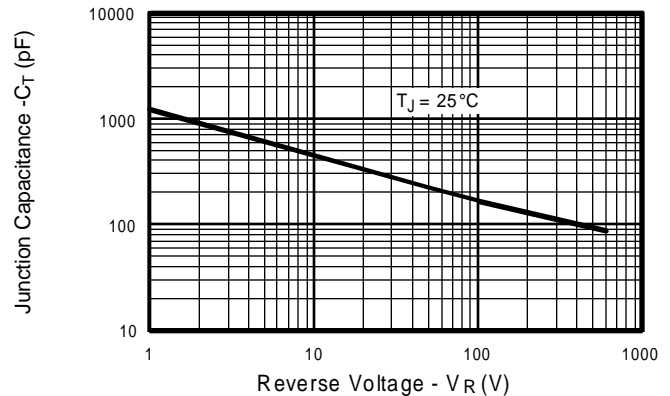
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	—	—	0.70	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ $\text{K}/\text{W}$
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	—	—	0.35	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	—	0.05	—	
$Wt$	Weight	—	30	—	gm
	Mounting Torque	—	1.3	—	(N•m)



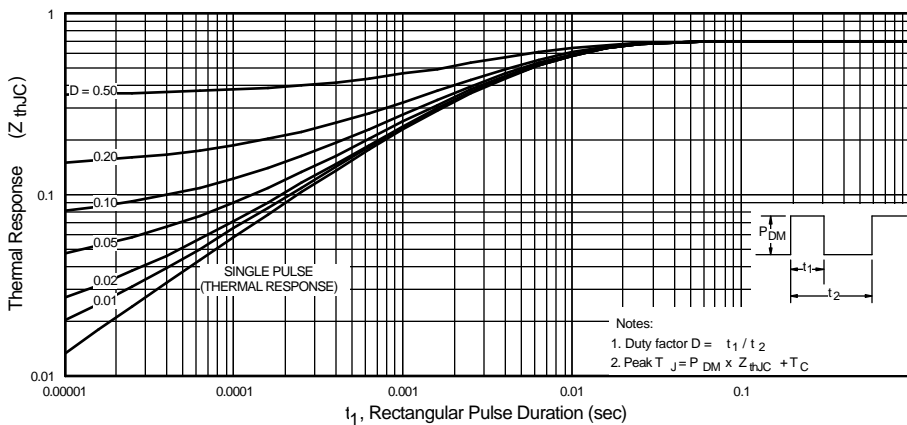
**Fig. 1** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)



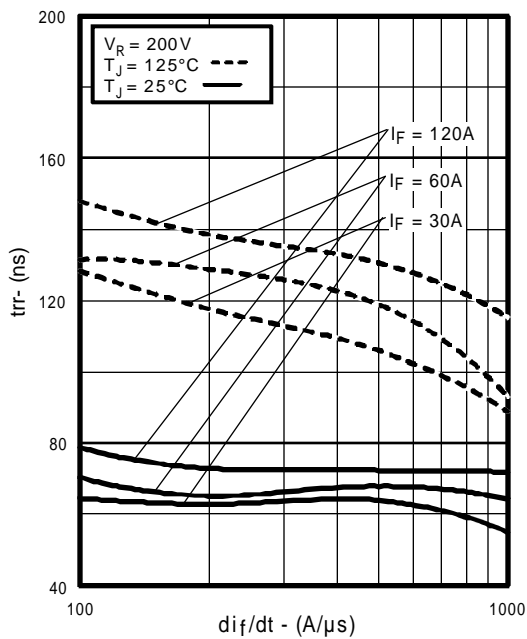
**Fig. 2** - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)



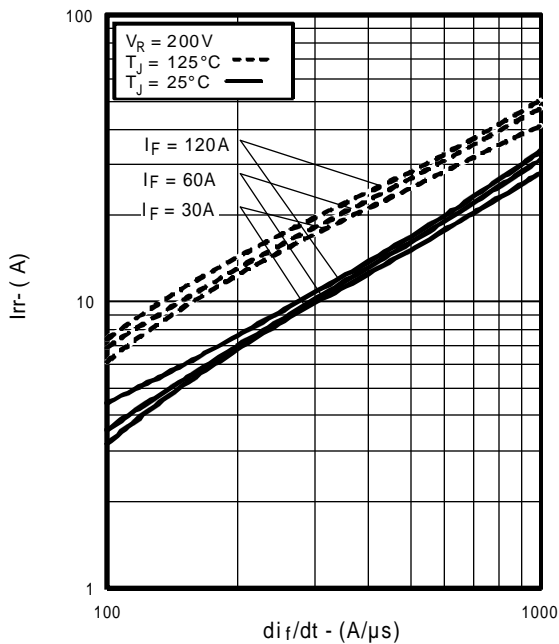
**Fig. 3** - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)



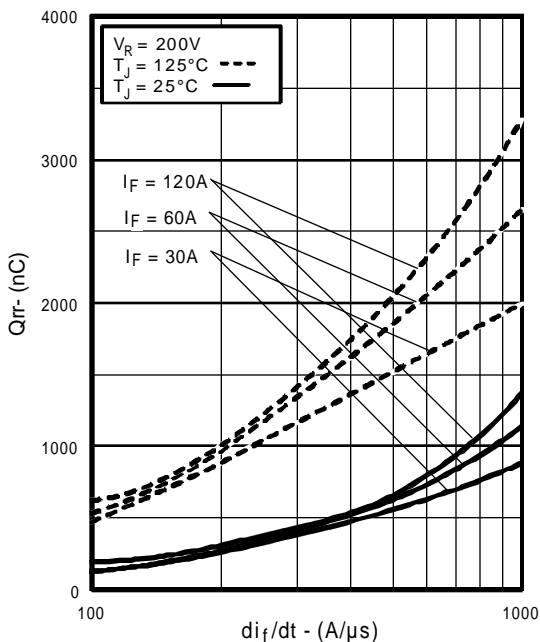
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)



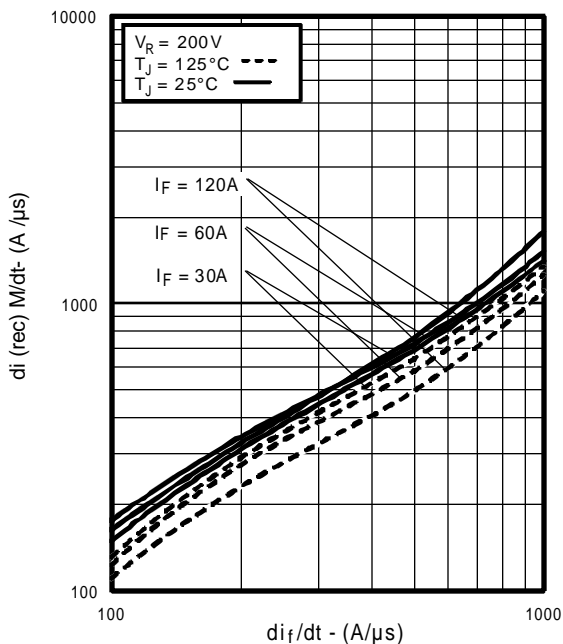
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,  
 (per Leg)



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

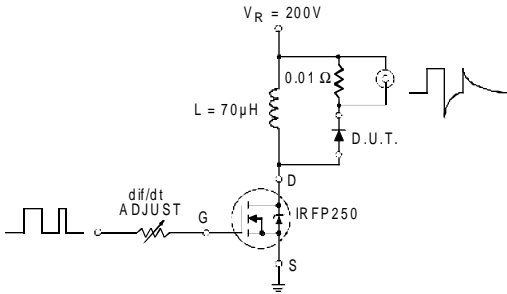


**Fig. 7** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,  
 (per Leg)

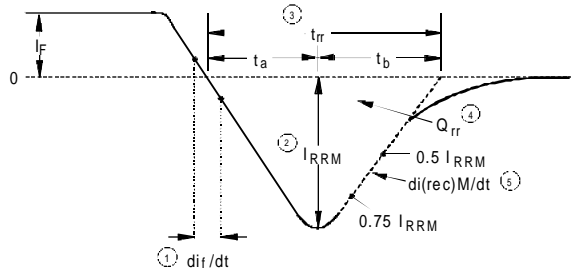


**Fig. 8** - Typical  $di_{(rec)}M/dt$  vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,  
 (per Leg)

REVERSE RECOVERY CIRCUIT



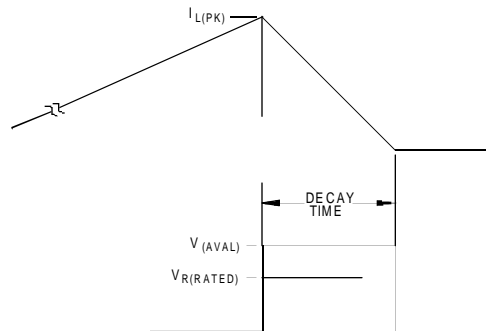
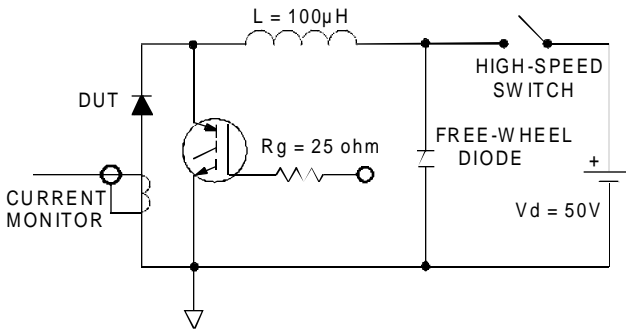
**Fig. 9** - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1.  $di/dt$  - 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  $I_{RRM}$   

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \times I_{RRM}}{2}$$
5.  $di_{(rec)M}/dt$  - Peak rate of change of current during  $t_b$  portion of  $t_{rr}$

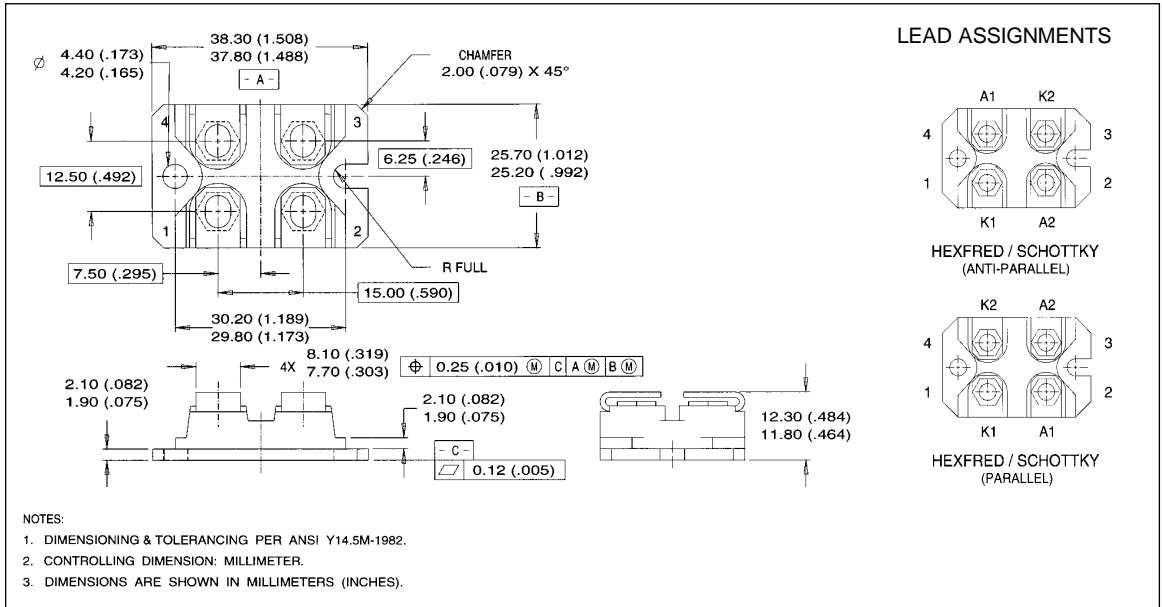
**Fig. 10** - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions



**Fig. 11** - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms

# HFA120FA60, HFA120EA60

## SOT-227 Package Details



## Tube

QUANTITIES PER TUBE IS 10  
 M4 SREW AND WASHER INCLUDED

