

# International **ICR** Rectifier

80EBU02

## Ultrafast Soft Recovery Diode

### Features

- Ultrafast Recovery
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature

### Benefits

- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Higher Frequency Operation
- Reduced Snubbing
- Reduced Parts Count

 $t_{rr} = 35\text{ns}$  $I_{F(AV)} = 80\text{Amp}$  $V_R = 200\text{V}$ 

### Description/ Applications

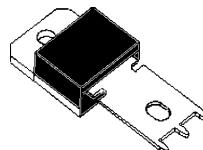
These diodes are optimized to reduce losses and EMI/ RFI in high frequency power conditioning systems. The softness of the recovery eliminates the need for a snubber in most applications. These devices are ideally suited for HF welding, power converters and other applications where switching losses are not significant portion of the total losses.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Max	Units
$V_R$ Cathode to Anode Voltage	200	V
$I_{F(AV)}$ Continuous Forward Current, $T_C = 112^\circ\text{C}$	80	A
$I_{FSM}$ Single Pulse Forward Current, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	800	
$I_{FRM}$ ① Maximum Repetitive Forward Current	160	
$T_J, T_{STG}$ Operating Junction and Storage Temperatures	- 55 to 175	°C

① Square Wave, 20kHz

### Case Styles



PowIRtab

80EBU02

Bulletin PD-20740 rev. A 01/01

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

Parameters		Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{BR}, V_r$	Breakdown Voltage, Blocking Voltage	200	-	-	V	$I_R = 50\mu\text{A}$
$V_F$	Forward Voltage	-	0.98	1.13	V	$I_F = 80\text{A}$
		-	0.79	0.92	V	$I_F = 80\text{A}, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$
$I_R$	Reverse Leakage Current	-	-	50	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R$ Rated
		-	-	2	mA	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, V_R = V_R$ Rated
$C_T$	Junction Capacitance	-	89	-	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
$L_S$	Series Inductance	-	3.5	-	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body

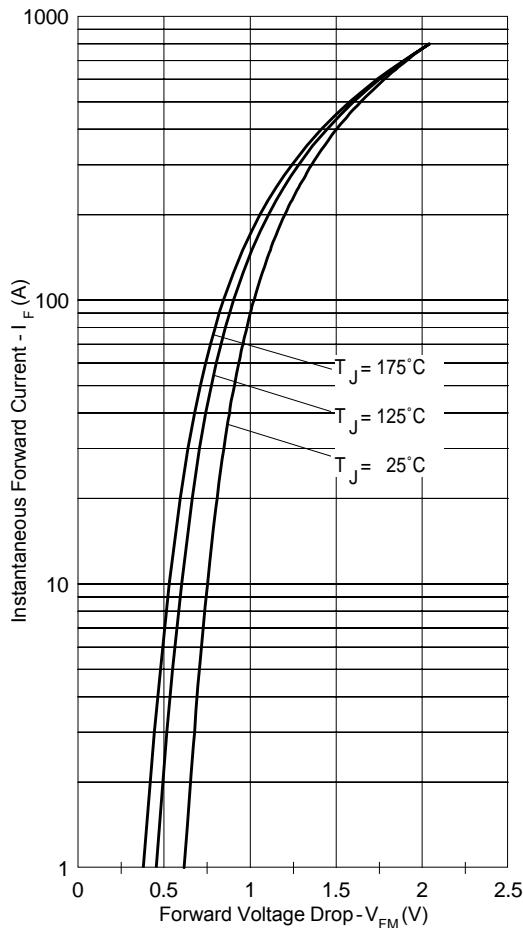
### Dynamic Recovery Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameters		Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	-	-	35	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
		-	32	-		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		-	52	-		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM}$	Peak Recovery Current	-	4.4	-	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		-	8.8	-		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	-	70	-	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		-	240	-		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

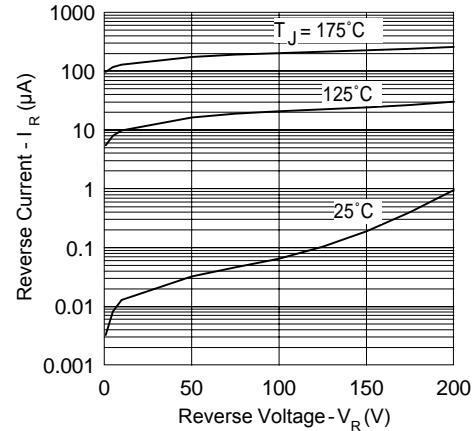
### Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

Parameters		Min	Typ	Max	Units
$R_{thJC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case			0.70	K/W
$R_{thCS} \text{ (2)}$	Thermal Resistance, Case to Heatsink		0.2		
Wt	Weight			5.02	g
			0.18		(oz)
T	Mounting Torque	1.2		2.4	$\text{N} * \text{m}$
		10		20	lbf.in

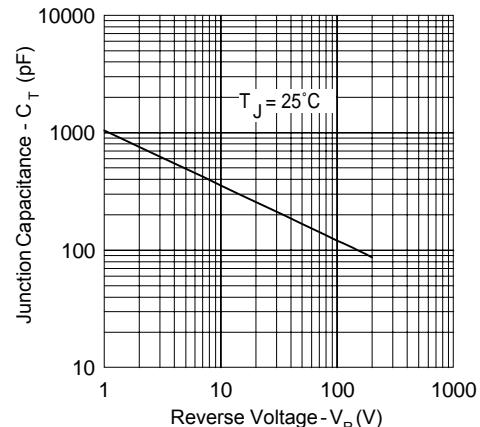
(2) Mounting Surface, Flat, Smooth and Greased



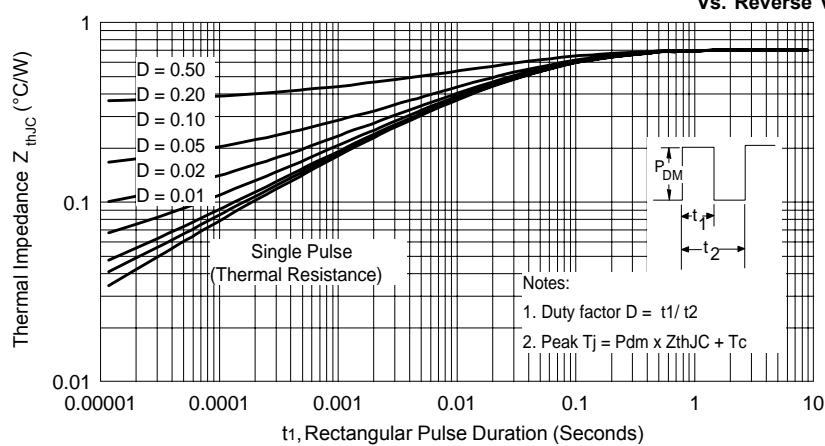
**Fig.1-Typical Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics**



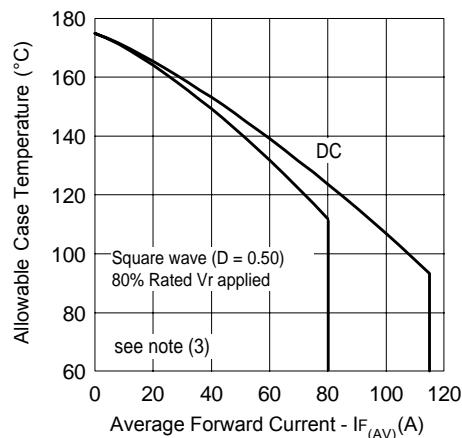
**Fig.2-Typical Values Of Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage**



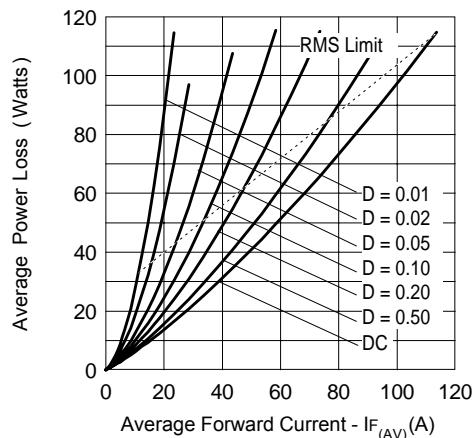
**Fig.3-Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage**



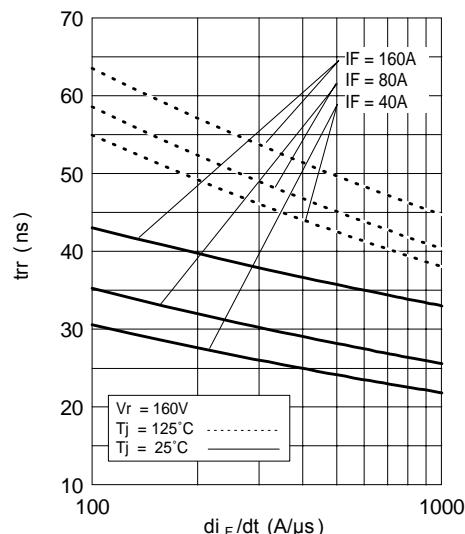
**Fig.4-Max. Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics**



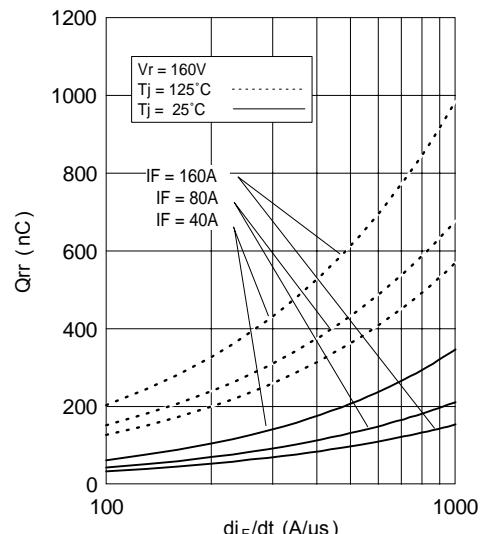
**Fig. 5-Max. Allowable Case Temperature Vs. Average Forward Current**



**Fig. 6-Forward Power Loss Characteristics**



**Fig. 7-Typical Reverse Recovery time vs.  $di_F/dt$**



**Fig. 8-Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_F/dt$**

(3) Formula used:  $T_C = T_J - (P_d + P_{d_{REV}}) \times R_{thJC}$ ;  
 $P_d = \text{Forward Power Loss} = I_{F(AV)} \times V_{FM} @ (I_{F(AV)} / D)$  (see Fig. 6);  
 $P_{d_{REV}} = \text{Inverse Power Loss} = V_{R1} \times I_R (1 - D); I_R @ V_{R1} = 80\% \text{ rated } V_R$

Reverse Recovery Circuit

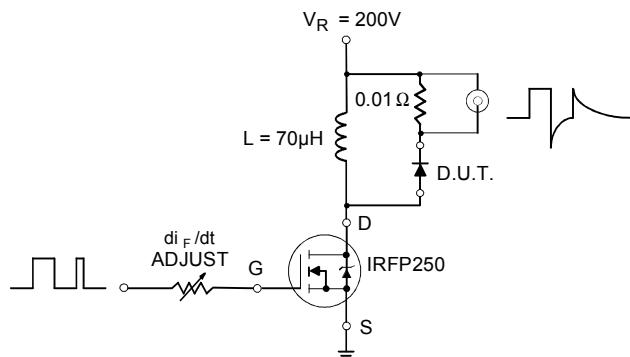
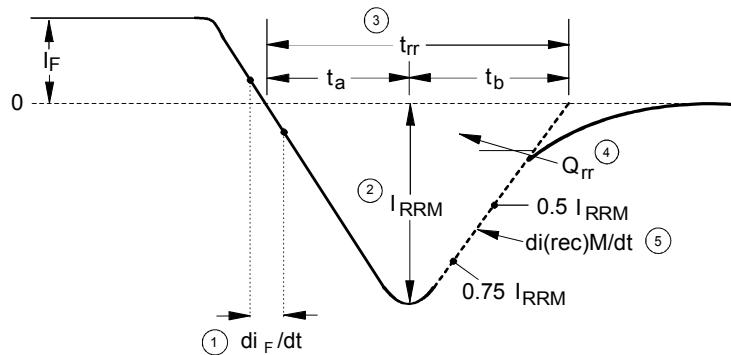


Fig. 9- Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



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

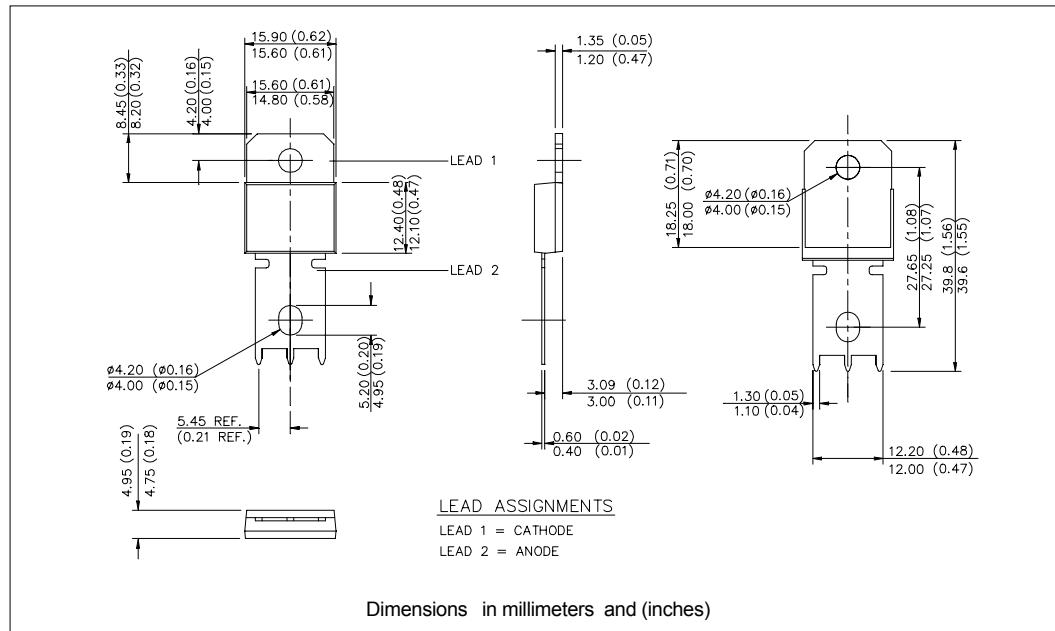
4.  $Q_{rr}$  - Area under curve defined by  $t_{rr}$  and  $I_{RRM}$

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

5.  $di(\text{rec})M/dt$  - Peak rate of change of current during  $t_b$  portion of  $t_{rr}$

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

## Outline Table



## Ordering Information Table

Device Code					
	80	E	B	U	02
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
<b>1</b>	- Current Rating	(80 = 80A)			
<b>2</b>	- Single Diode				
<b>3</b>	- PowIRtab	(Ultrafast/Hyperfast only)			
<b>4</b>	- Ultrafast Recovery				
<b>5</b>	- Voltage Rating	(02 = 200V)			

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