HIGH EFFICIENCY GLASS PASSIVATED RECTIFIERS

REVERSE VOLTAGE - **50** to **1000**Volts
FORWARD CURRENT - **16.0** Amperes

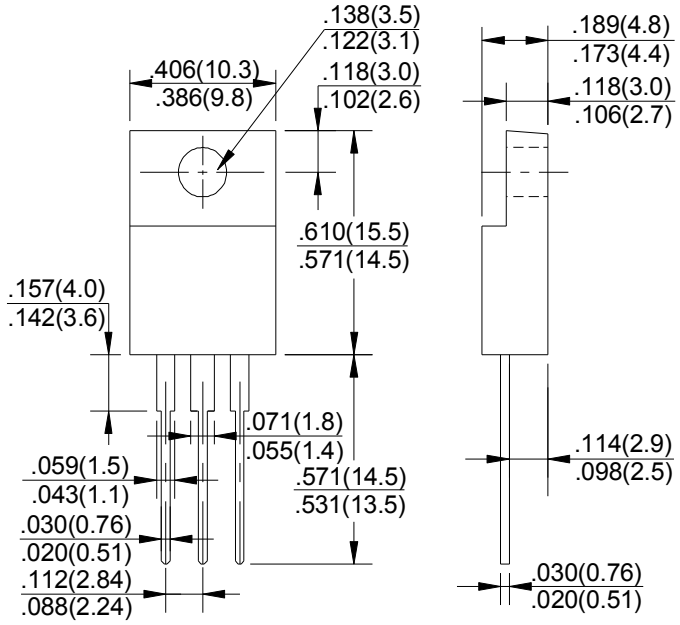
FEATURES

- Low power lose;high efficiency
- Low forward voltage drop
- Low thermal resistance
- High current capability
- High speed switching
- High reliability

MECHANICAL DATA

- Case: ITO-220AB molded plastic
- Epoxy: UL94V-0 rate flame retardant
- Lead: MIL-STD-202E method 208C guaranteed
- Mounting position :Any
- Weight: 2.24 grams
- polarity:As marked

ITO-220AB



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating at 25℃ ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Single phase, half wave ,60Hz, resistive or inductive load.

For capacitive load, derate current by 20%

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	HERF 1601CT	HERF 1602CT	HERF 1603CT	HERF 1604CT	HERF 1605CT	HERF 1606CT	HERF 1607CT	HERF 1608CT	UNIT
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	50	100	200	300	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	35	70	140	210	280	420	560	700	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	50	100	200	300	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current @T_A =75 ℃	I_O	16.0								A
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single Half Sine-Wave Super Imposed on Rated Load(JEDEC Method)	I_{FSM}	300								A
Typical Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	2.5								℃/W
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note2)	C_J	40								pF
Peak Forward Voltage at 8.0A DC	V_F	1.0			1.3		1.7			V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @T_J=25℃ at Rated DC Blocking Voltage @T_J=100℃	I_R	10 150								μA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time(Note1)	T_{RR}	60								nS
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J,T_{STG}	-55 to + 150								℃

NOTES:1.Measured with I_F=0.5A,I_R=1A,I_{RR}=0.25A

2.Measured at 1.0 MHZ and applied reverse voltage of 4.0VDC.

FIG.1- TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

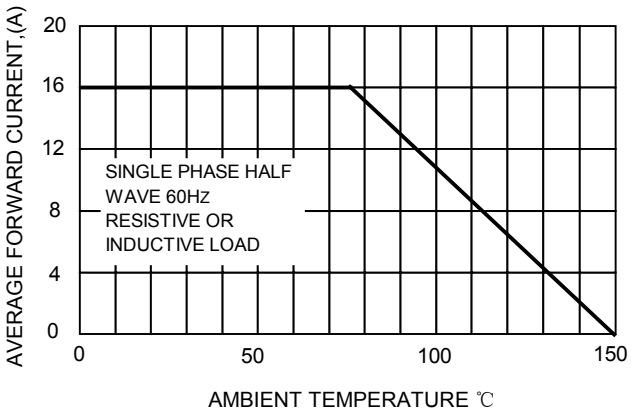


FIG.2-TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

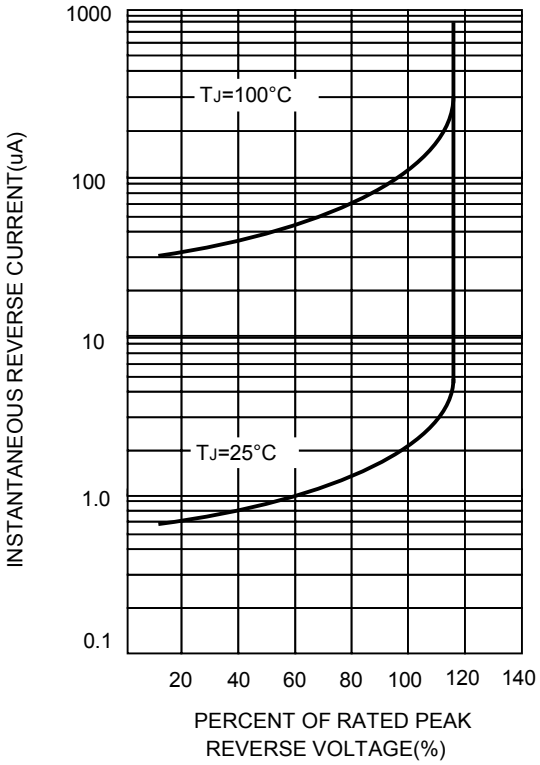


FIG.3-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

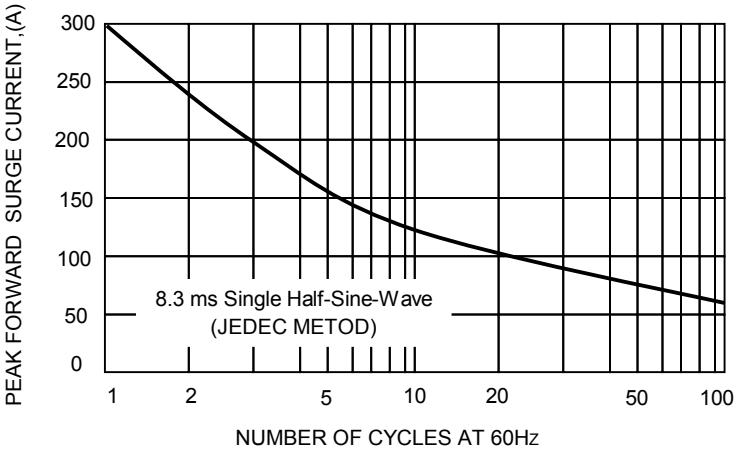


FIG.4-TYPICAL INSTANTAEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

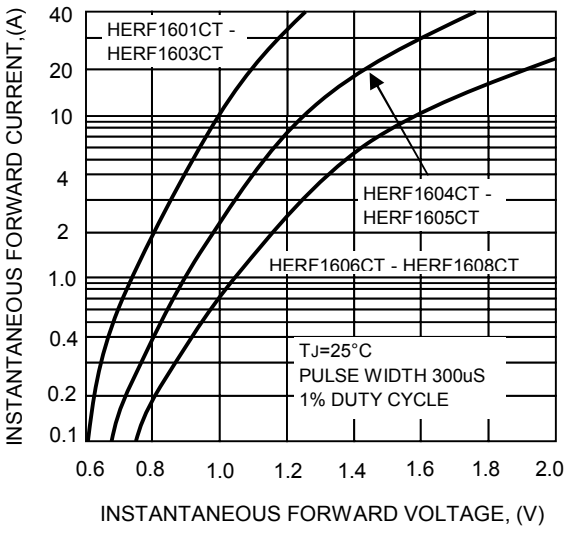


FIG.5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

