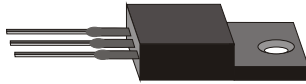


HERF1601CT THRU HERF1606CT



16.0 AMP HIGH EFFICIENCY RECTIFIERS



FEATURES

- * Low forward voltage drop
- * High current capability
- * High reliability
- * High surge current capability
- * High speed switching

MECHANICAL DATA

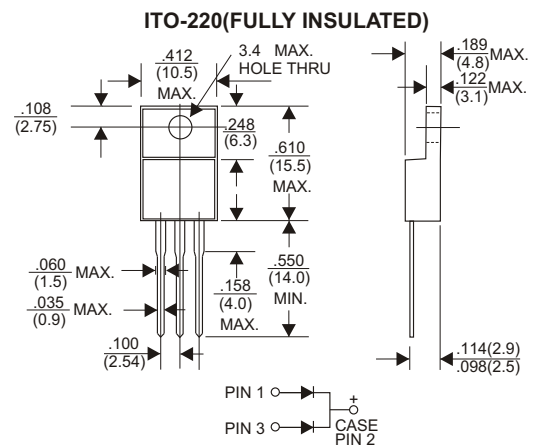
- * Case: Molded plastic
- * Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- * Lead: Lead solderable per MIL-STD-202, method 208 guaranteed
- * Polarity: As Marked
- * Mounting position: Any

VOLTAGE RANGE

50 to 600 Volts

CURRENT

16.0 Ampere



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Single phase half wave, 60Hz, resistive or inductive load.
For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

TYPE NUMBER	HERF 1601CT	HERF 1602CT	HERF 1603CT	HERF 1604CT	HERF 1605CT	HERF 1606CT	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	50	100	200	300	400	600	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	35	70	140	210	280	420	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	50	100	200	300	400	600	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current at Tc=75°C	16.0						A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	200						A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 8.0A	1.0		1.3		1.85		V
Maximum DC Reverse Current Tc=25°C	10.0						μA
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage Tc=100°C	200						μA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	60					100	nS
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	65						pF
Operating and Storage Temperature Range Tj, Tstg	-55 — +150						°C

NOTES:

1. Reverse Recovery Time test condition: IF=0.5A, IR=1.0A, IRR=0.25A
2. Measured at 1MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0V D.C.

RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (HERF1601CT THRU HERF1606CT)

FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

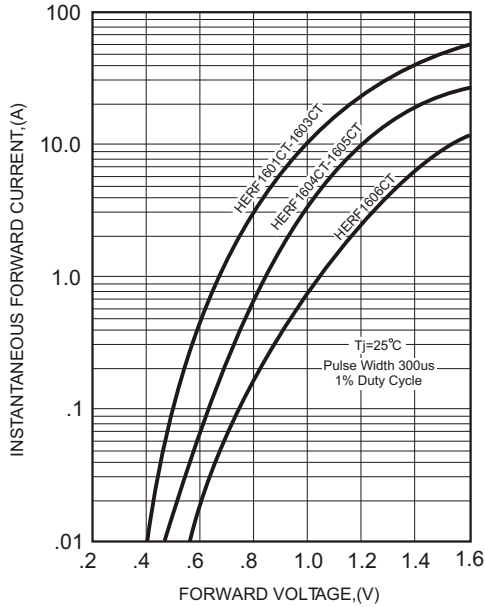


FIG.2-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

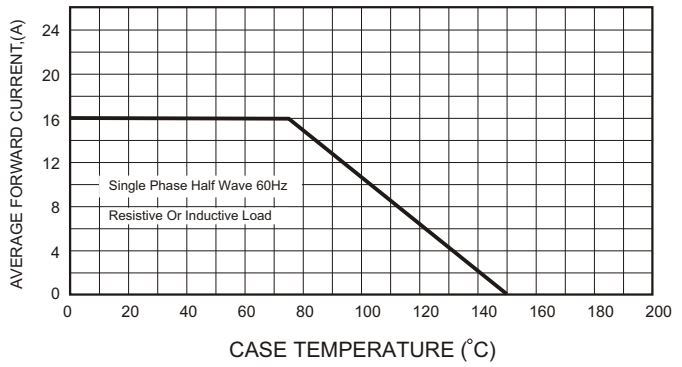
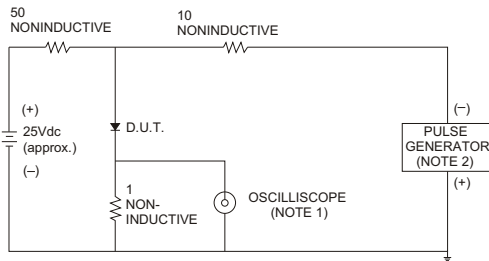


FIG.3- TEST CIRCUIT DIAGRAM AND REVERSE RECOVERY TIME CHARACTERISTICS



NOTES: 1. Rise Time= 7ns max., Input Impedance= 1 megohm, 22pF.
2. Rise Time= 10ns max., Source Impedance= 50 ohms.

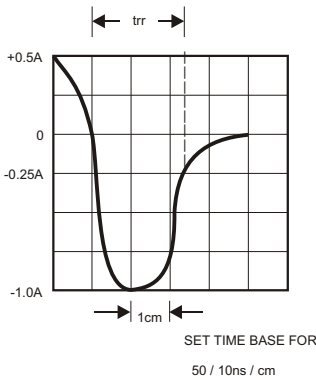


FIG.4-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

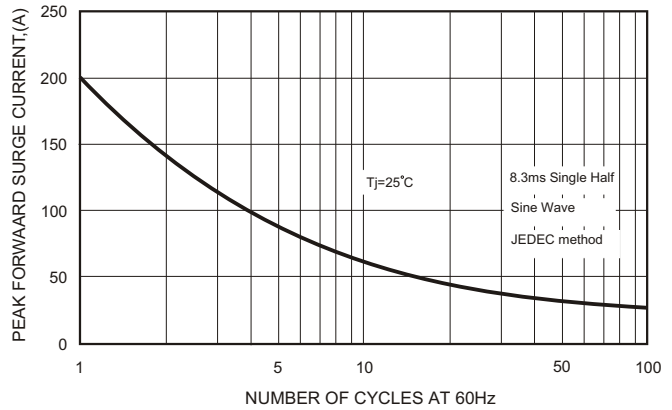


FIG.5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

