

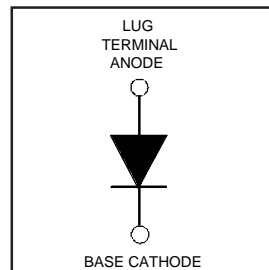
HFA140NH60

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

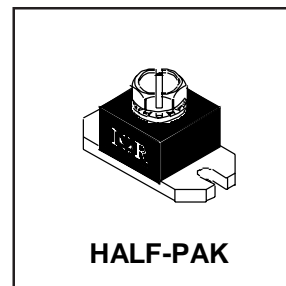
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 600V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 1.3V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 140A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 490nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 9.3A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 39ns$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 200A/\mu s$

Description

HEXFRED™ diodes are optimized to reduce losses and EMI/RFI in high frequency power conditioning systems. An extensive characterization of the recovery behavior for different values of current, temperature and di/dt simplifies the calculations of losses in the operating conditions. The softness of the recovery eliminates the need for a snubber in most applications. These devices are ideally suited for power converters, motors drives and other applications where switching losses are significant portion of the total losses.



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	222	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	111	
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ^①	800	
E_{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ^②	220	μJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	625	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	250	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	—	0.20	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	—	0.15	—	K/W
Wt	Weight	—	26 (0.9)	—	g (oz)
	Mounting Torque ^④	15 (1.7)	—	25 (2.8)	lbf•in
	Terminal Torque	30 (3.4)	—	40 (4.6)	(N•m)
	Vertical Pull	—	—	35	lbf•in
	2 inch Lever Pull	—	—	35	

Note: ^① Limited by junction temperature
^② L = 100 μH , duty cycle limited by max T_J
^③ 125 $^\circ C$

^④ Mounting surface must be smooth, flat, free of burrs or other protrusions. Apply a thin even film of thermal grease to mounting surface. Gradually tighten each mounting bolt in 5-10 lbf•in steps until desired or maximum torque limits are reached. Module

HFA140NH60

International
IOR Rectifier

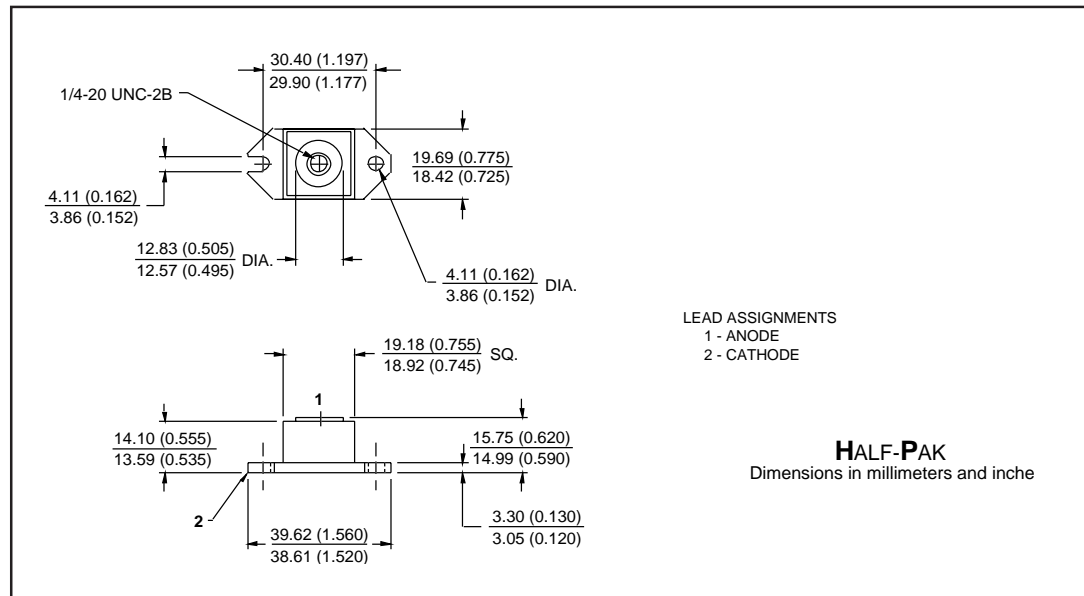
PD-2.447 rev. B 03/99

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 See Fig. 1	—	1.4	1.6	V	$I_F = 140\text{A}$
	—	1.6	1.8		$I_F = 280\text{A}$
	—	1.3	1.5		$I_F = 140\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RM} Max Reverse Leakage Current See Fig. 2	—	8.0	40	μA	$V_R = V_R$ Rated
	—	2.0	8.0	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$
C_T Junction Capacitance See Fig. 3	—	280	400	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
L_S Series Inductance	—	5.0	—	nH	From top of terminal hole to mounting plane

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	—	39	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di_f/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$	
t_{rr1} See Fig. 5	—	92	140			$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
t_{rr2}	—	180	270			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM1} Peak Recovery Current	—	9.3	17	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
I_{RRM2} See Fig. 6	—	16	30			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Q_{rr1} Reverse Recovery Charge	—	490	1200	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
Q_{rr2} See Fig. 7	—	1400	4000			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	290	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During t_b See Fig. 8	—	200	—			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



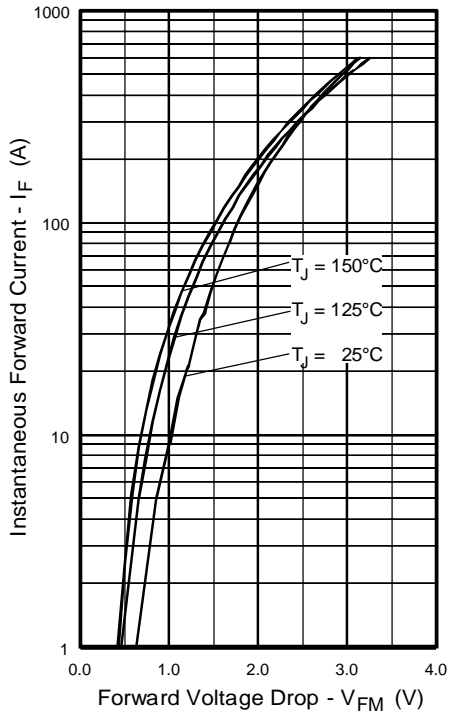


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

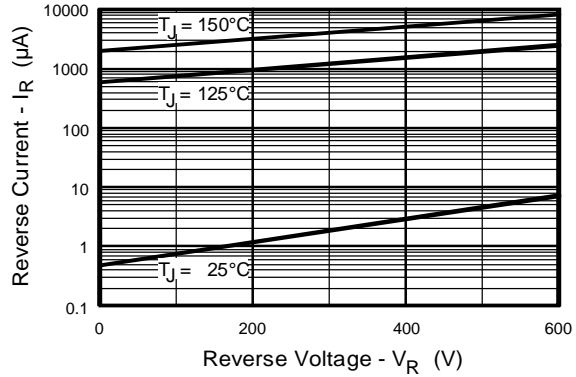


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

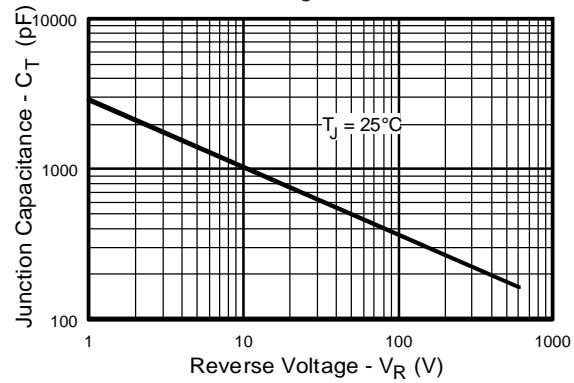


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

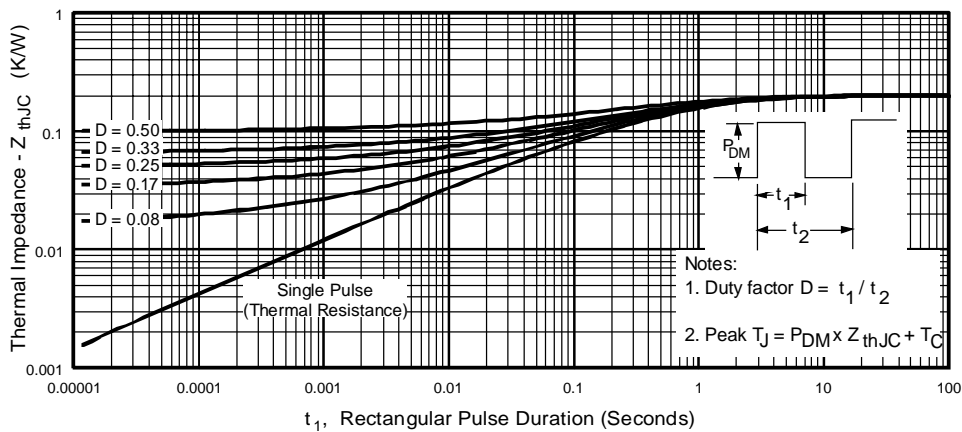


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics

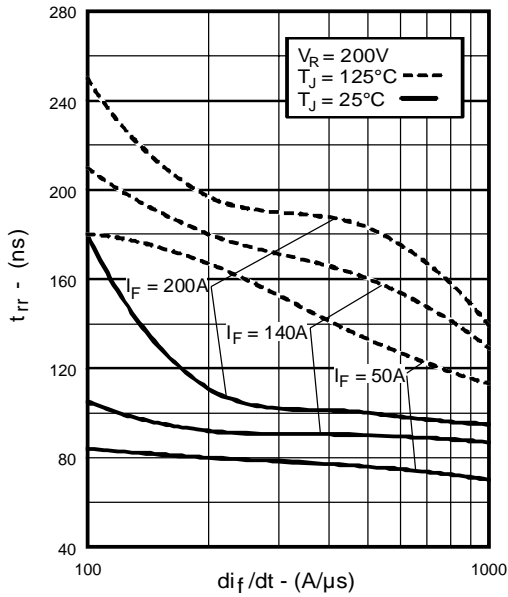


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

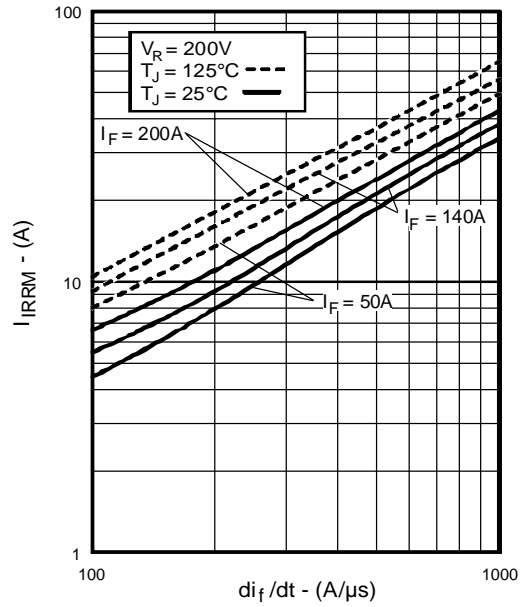


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

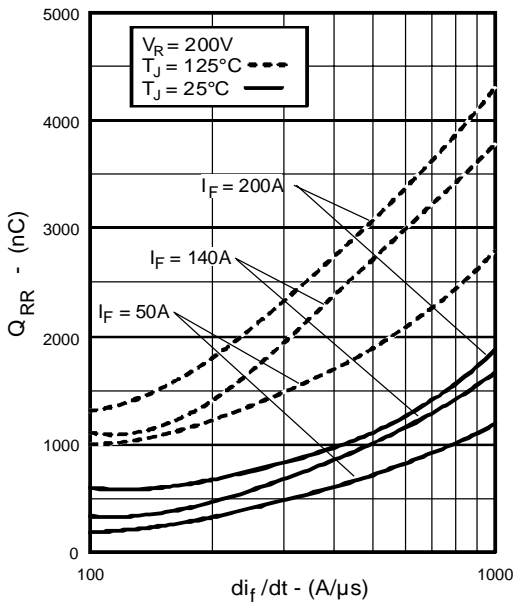


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

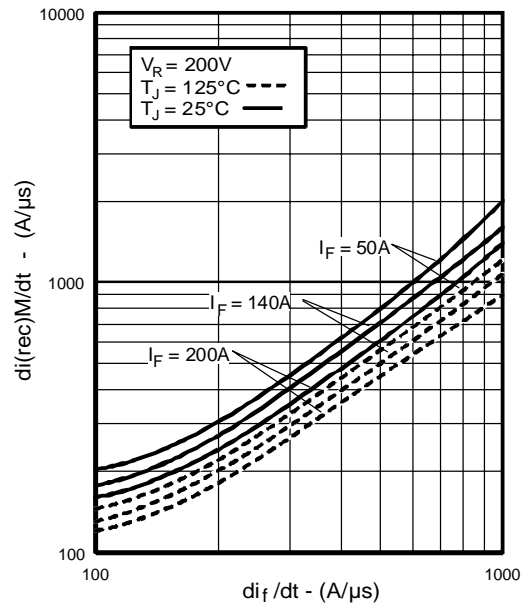


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

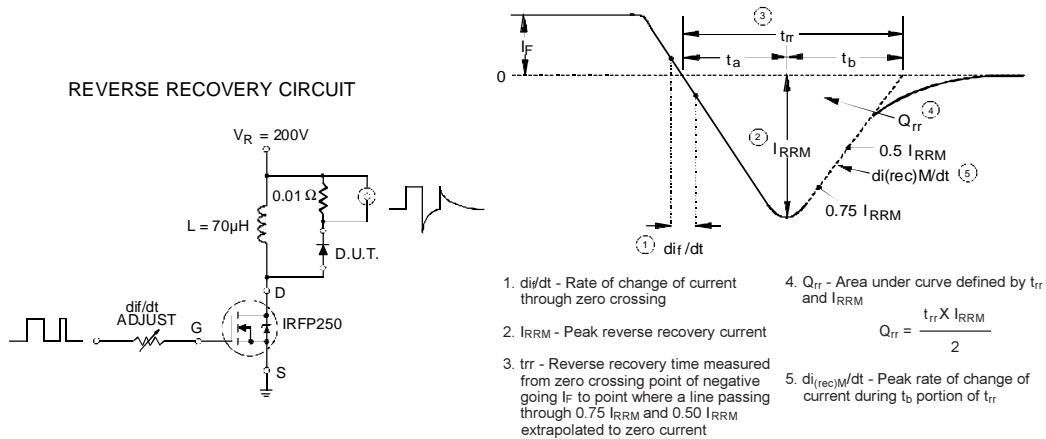


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

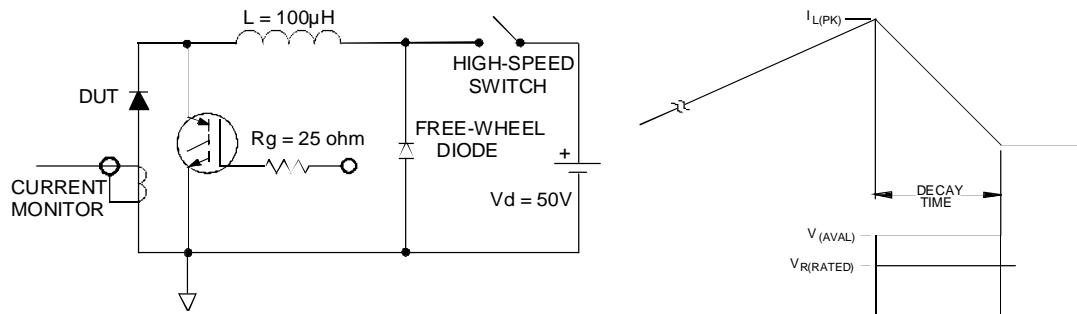


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms