

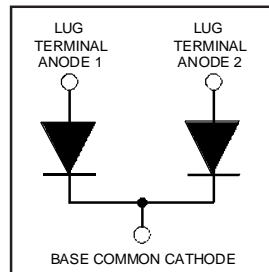
HFA140NJ60C

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

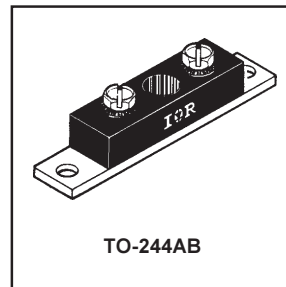
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 600V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 1.2V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 140A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 340nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 8.5A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 33ns$
$di_{(rec)}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 220A/\mu s$

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	126	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	63	
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ^①	400	
E_{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ^②	220	μJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	310	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	125	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	C

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
R_{thJC}	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	—	—	0.40	$^\circ C/W$ K/W
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	—	—	0.20	
R_{thCS}	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	—	0.10	—	
Wt	Weight	—	79 (2.8)	—	g (oz)
	Mounting Torque ^④	30 (3.4)	—	40 (4.6)	lbf•in (N•m)
	Mounting Torque Center Hole	12 (1.4)	—	18 (2.1)	
	Terminal Torque	30 (3.4)	—	40 (4.6)	
	Vertical Pull	—	—	80	lbf•in
	2 inch Lever Pull	—	—	35	

Note: ^① Limited by junction temperature
^② L = 100 μ H, 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

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PD-2.458 rev. B 02/99

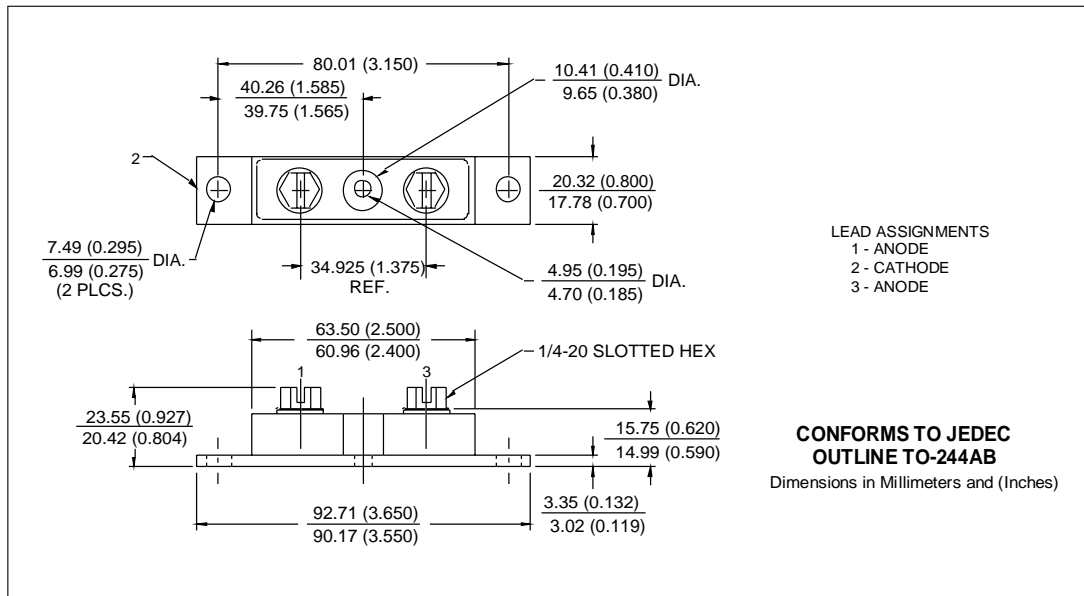
International
IOR Rectifier

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	—	1.3	1.5	V	$I_F = 70\text{A}$ $I_F = 140\text{A}$ $I_F = 70\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
	—	1.5	1.7		
	—	1.2	1.4		
I_{RM} Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	4.0	20	μA	$V_R = V_R$ Rated $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$
	—	1.0	4.0	mA	
C_T Junction Capacitance	—	140	250	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
L_S Series Inductance	—	7.0	—	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	—	33	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
t_{rr1}	—	80	120		
t_{rr2}	—	140	220		
I_{RRM1} Peak Recovery Current	—	8.5	15	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM2}	—	14	25		
Q_{rr1} Reverse Recovery Charge	—	340	900	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Q_{rr2}	—	980	2300		
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	300	—	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During t_b	—	220	—		



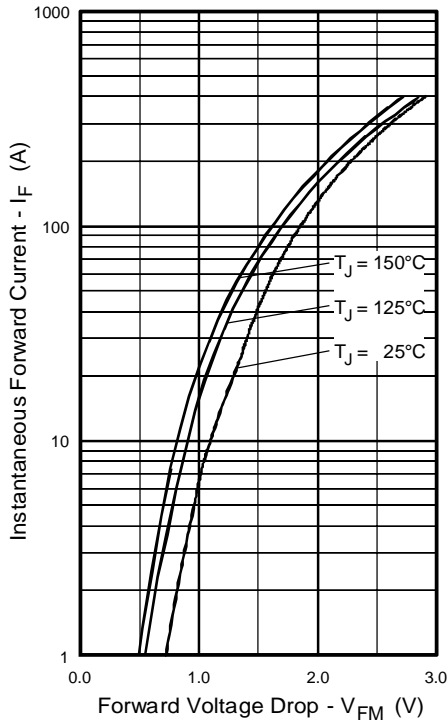


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

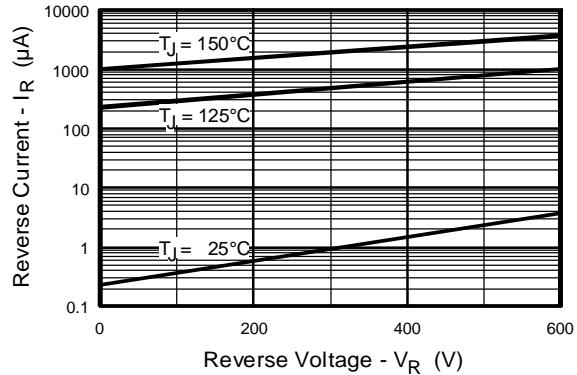


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

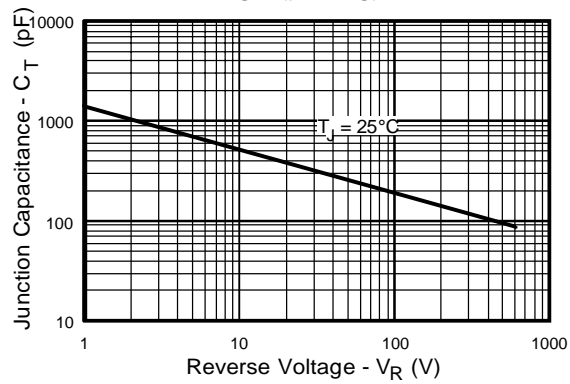


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

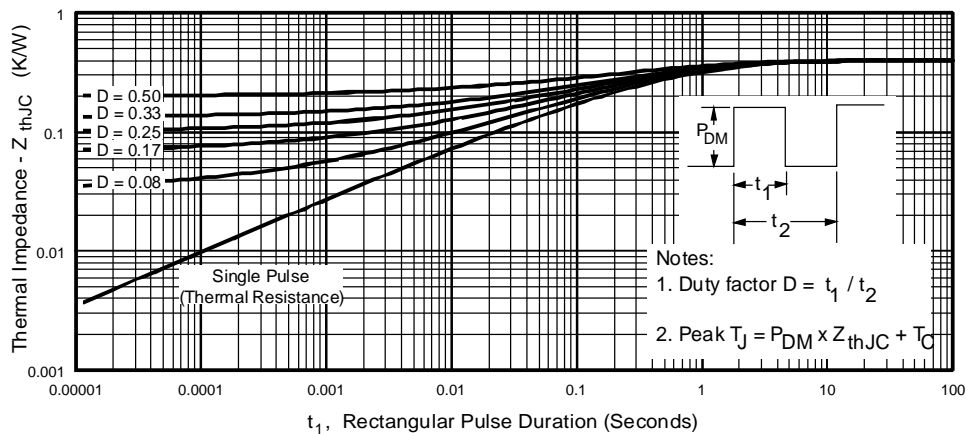


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics, (per Leg)

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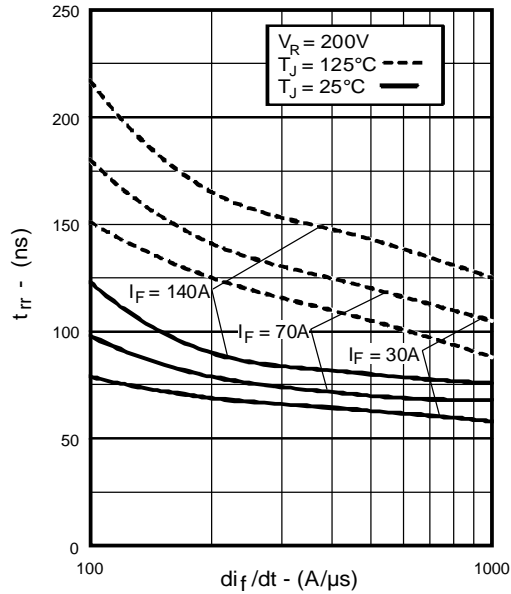


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

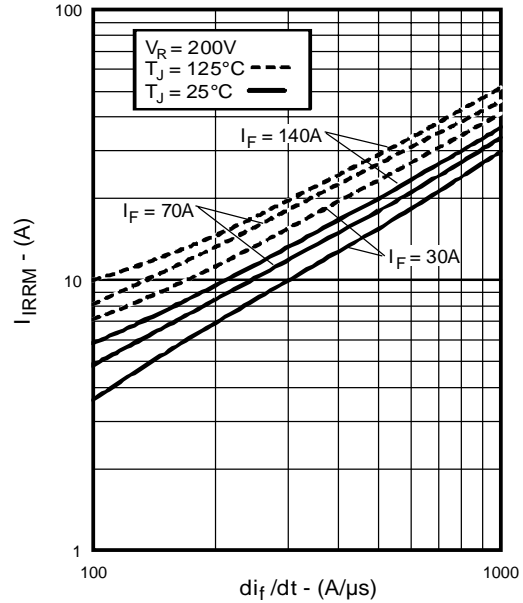


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

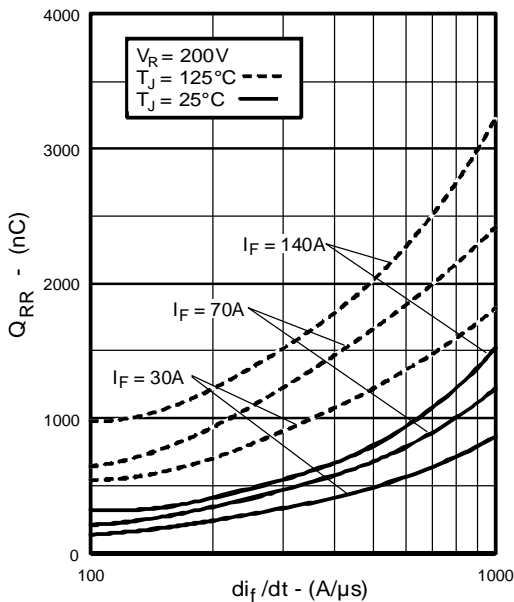


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

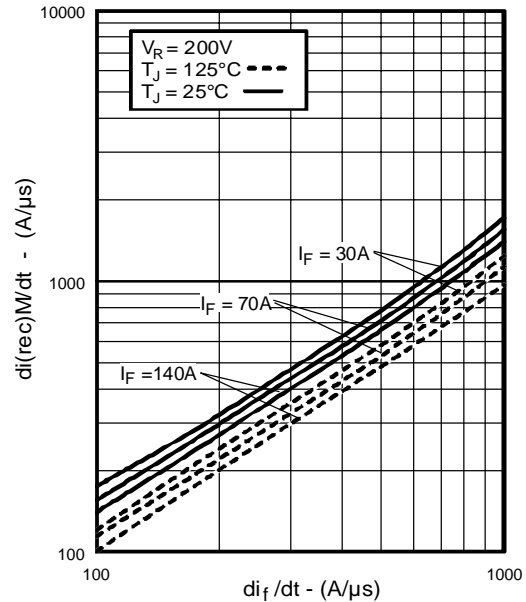
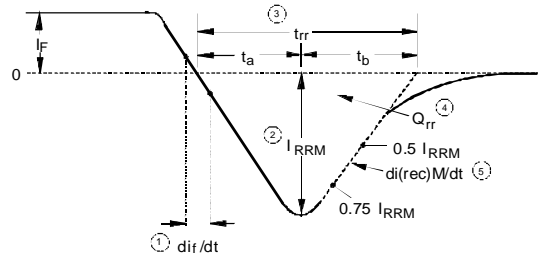
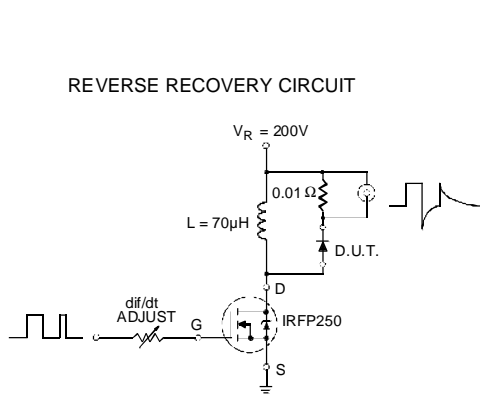


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)



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

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

Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

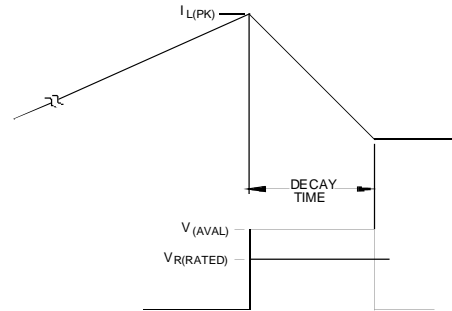
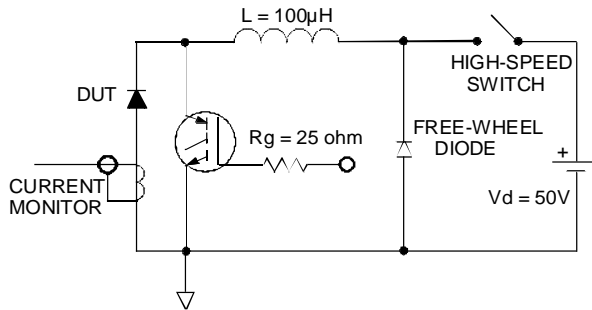


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms