

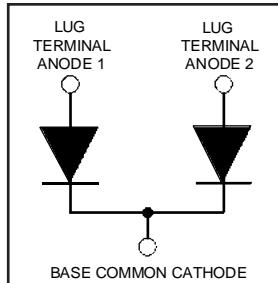
HFA140NJ60C

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

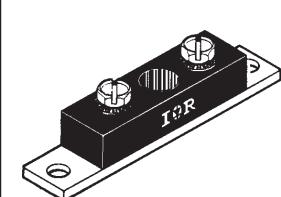
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



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

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.



TO-244AB

Absolute Maximum Ratings (per Leg)

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_R	Cathode-to-Anode Voltage	600	V
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Forward Current	126	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Forward Current	63	A
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ①	400	
E_{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②	220	μJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	310	
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	125	W
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	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
	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)	$\text{lbf}\cdot\text{in}$ (N·m)
	Mounting Torque Center Hole	12 (1.4)	—	18 (2.1)	
	Terminal Torque	30 (3.4)	—	40 (4.6)	
	Vertical Pull	—	—	80	$\text{lbf}\cdot\text{in}$
	2 inch Lever Pull	—	—	35	

Note: ① Limited by junction temperature

② $L = 100\mu\text{H}$, duty cycle limited by max T_J

③ 125°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

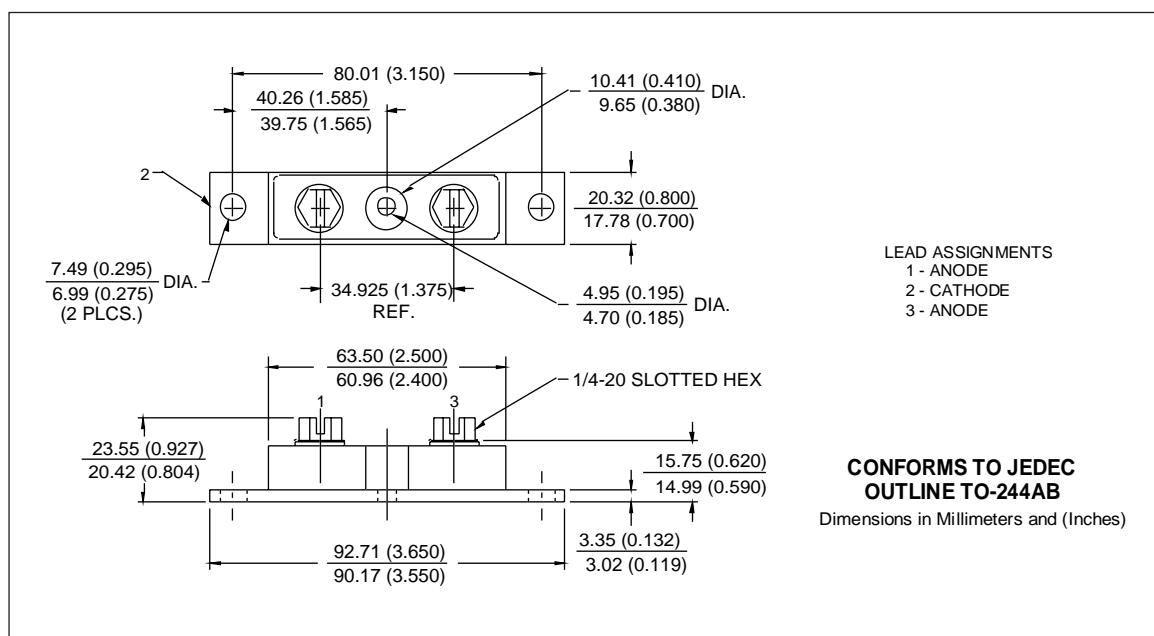
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Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{BR}	600	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
V_{FM}	—	1.3	1.5	V	$I_F = 70\text{A}$
	—	1.5	1.7		$I_F = 140\text{A}$
	—	1.2	1.4		$I_F = 70\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 1
I_{RM}	4.0	20	μA	$V_R = V_R$ Rated	
	—	1.0	4.0	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$ See Fig. 2
C_T	140	250	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$	See Fig. 3
L_s	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_{rr1}	—	80	120		
t_{rr2}	—	140	220		
I_{RRM1}	Peak Recovery Current	8.5	15	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM2}	—	14	25		
Q_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge	340	900	nC	
Q_{rr2}	—	980	2300		
$di_{(rec)M}/dt_1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	300	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt_2$	During t_b	220	—		



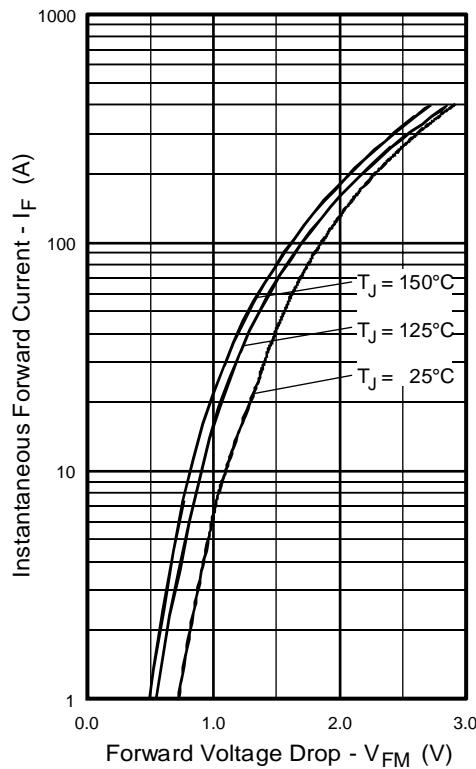


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

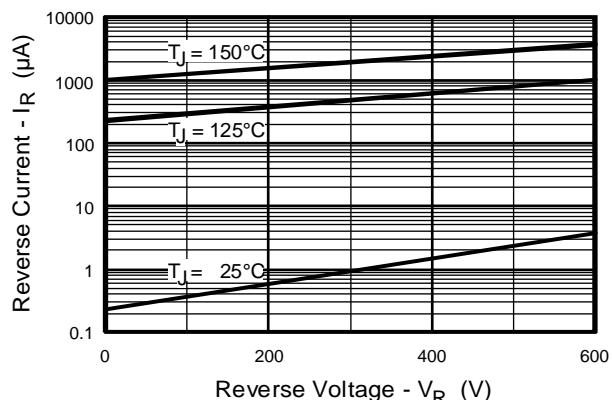


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

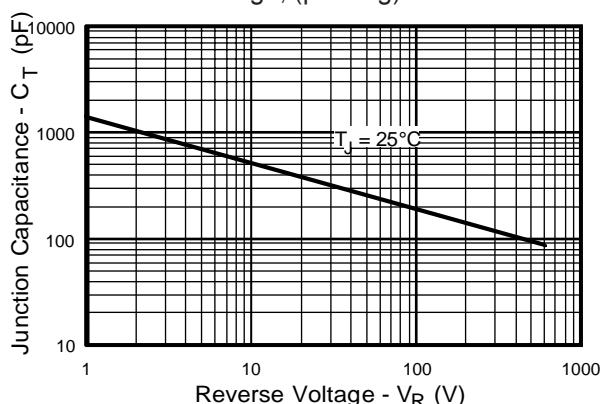


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

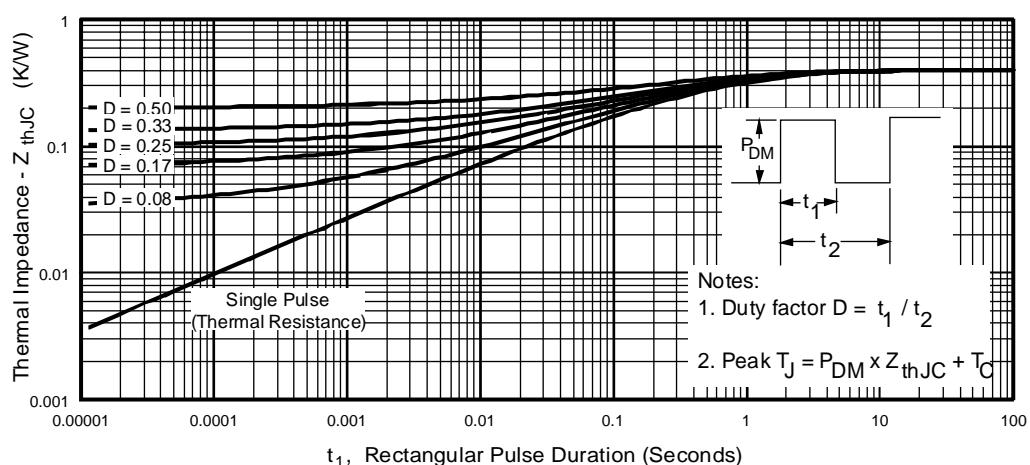


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics, (per Leg)

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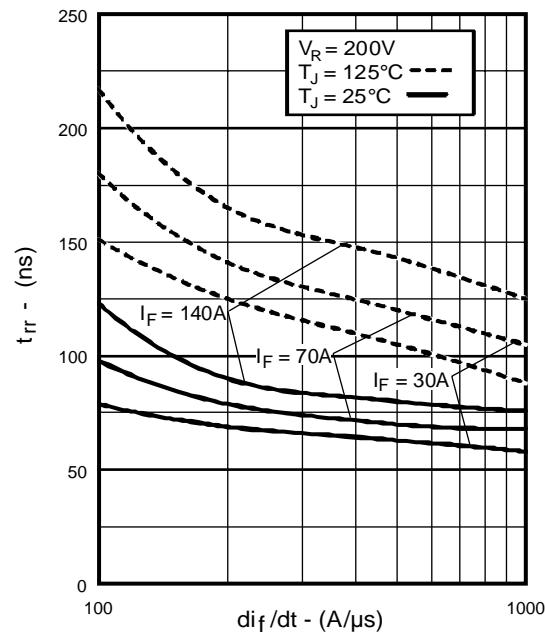


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

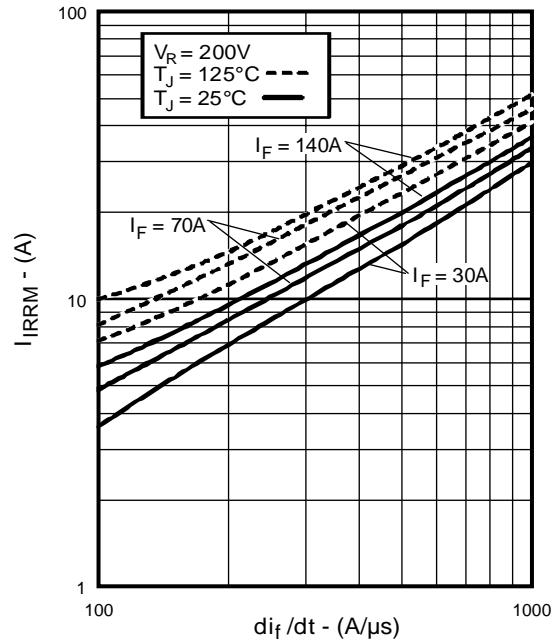


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

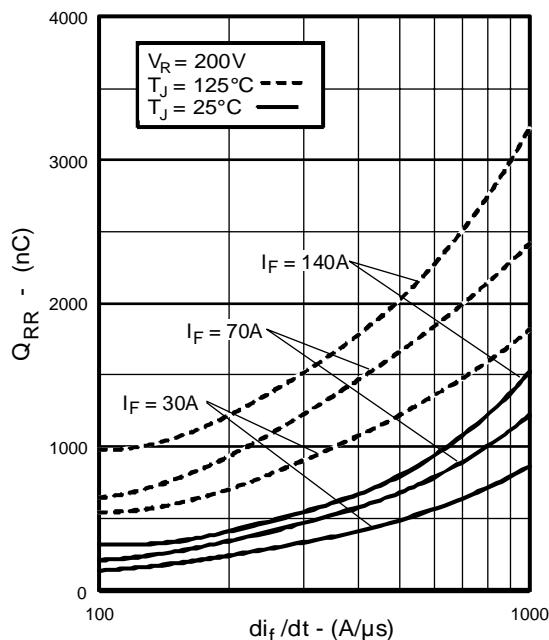


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

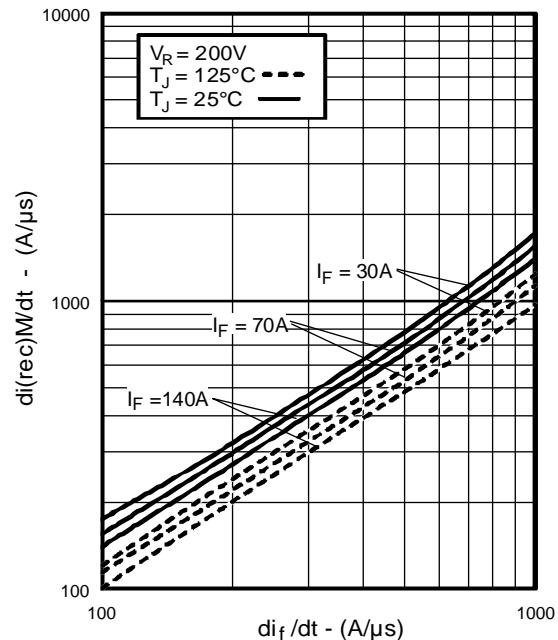
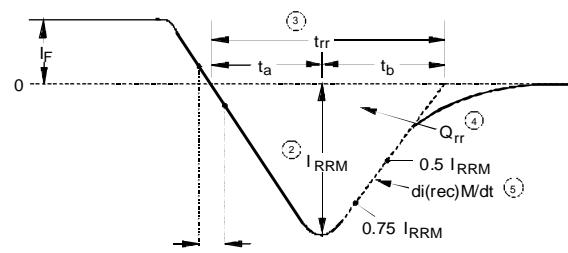
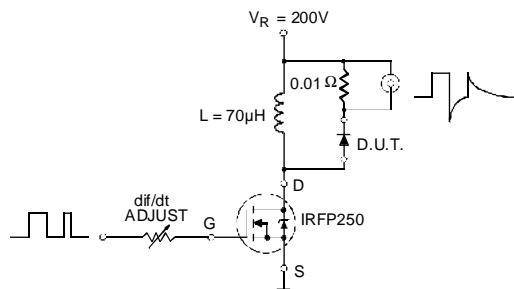


Fig. 8 - Typical $d(di_{rec})/dt$ vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

REVERSE RECOVERY CIRCUIT



1. $\frac{di}{dt}$ - 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. $\frac{di_{(rec)}M}{dt}$ - Peak rate of change of current during t_b portion of t_{rr}

Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

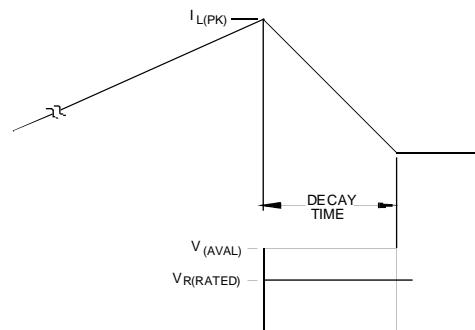
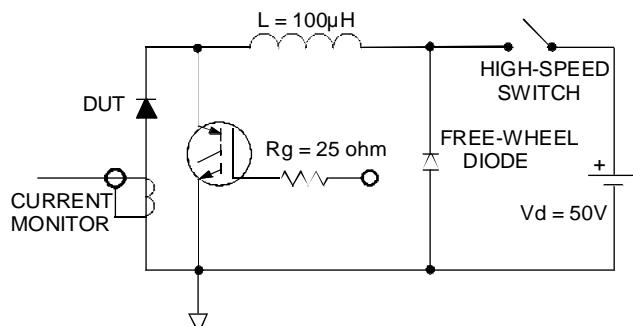


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms

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