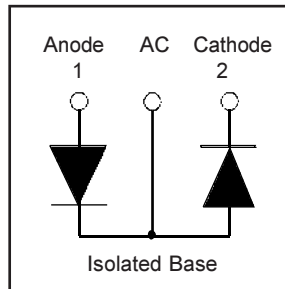


HFA120MD40D

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

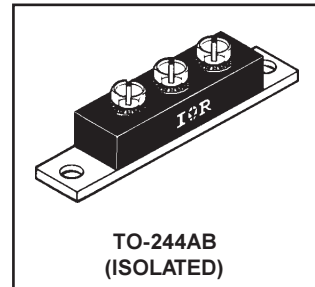
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 400V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 0.9V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 120A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 420nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 9.3A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 36ns$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 260A/\mu s$

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	400	V
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	111	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	53	
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ^①	600	
E_{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ^②	1.4	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	179	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	71	
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
R_{thJC}	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	—	—	0.70	°C/W
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	—	—	0.35	K/W
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
	Terminal Torque	30 (3.4)	—	40 (4.6)	(N·m)
	Vertical Pull	—	—	80	
	2 inch Lever Pull	—	—	35	lbf·in

Note: ^① Limited by junction temperature
^② L = 100μH, 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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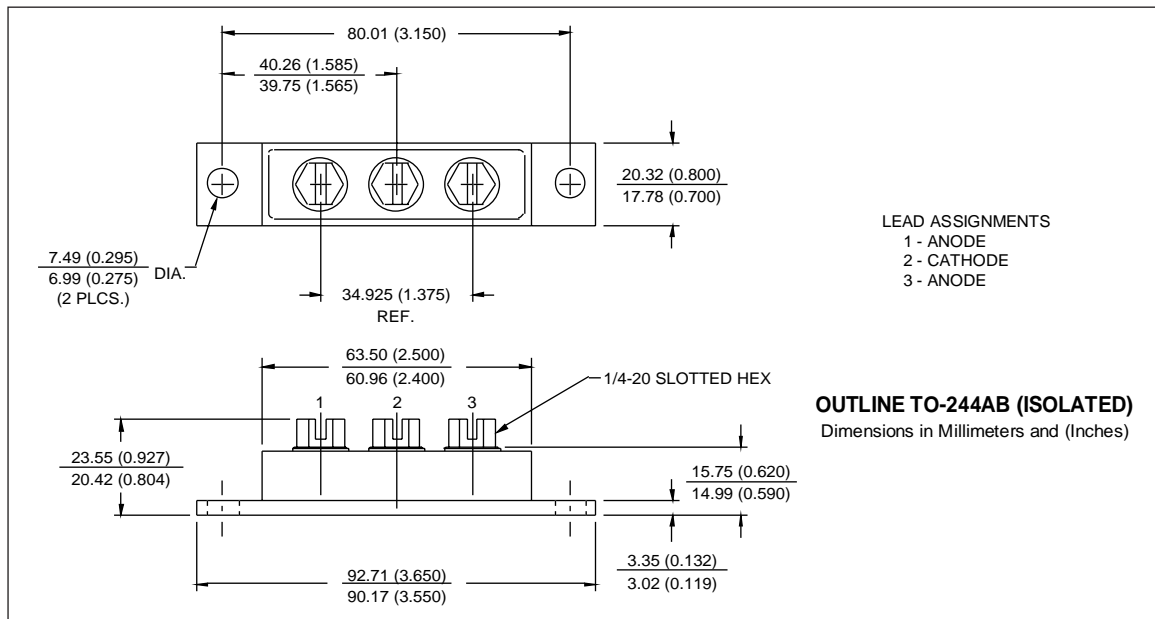
International
IOR Rectifier

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	400	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
V_{FM} Max Forward Voltage	—	1.0	1.2	V	$I_F = 60\text{A}$ $I_F = 120\text{A}$ See Fig. 1 $I_F = 60\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
	—	1.2	1.4		
	—	0.90	1.1		
I_{RM} Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	1.0	6.0	μA	$V_R = V_R$ Rated See Fig. 2 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 320\text{V}$
	—	1.5	8.0	mA	
C_T Junction Capacitance	—	180	260	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$ See Fig. 3
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	—	36	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 5 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
t_{rr1}	—	90	140		
t_{rr2}	—	160	240		
I_{RRM1} Peak Recovery Current	—	9.3	17	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 6 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
	I_{RRM2}	—	15		
Q_{rr1} Reverse Recovery Charge	—	420	1100	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 7 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
	Q_{rr2}	—	1200		
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	360	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 8 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During t_b	—	260	—		



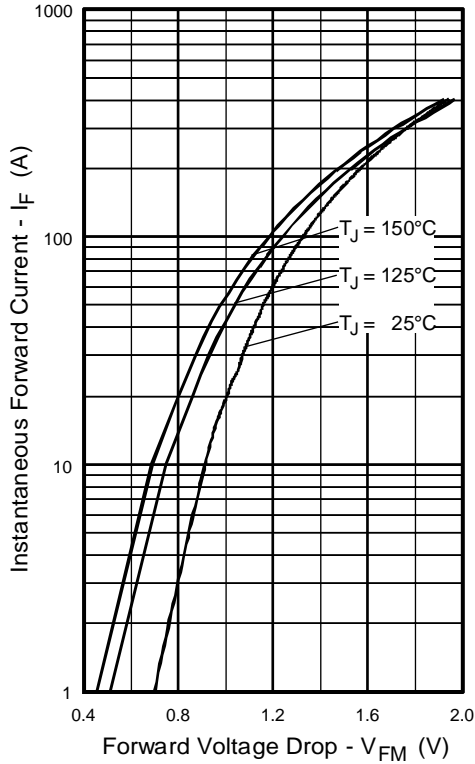


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

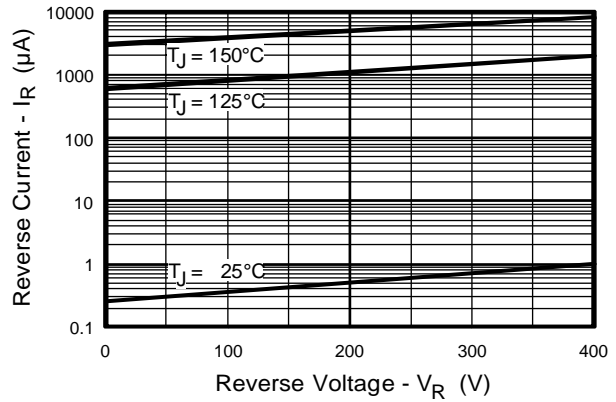


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

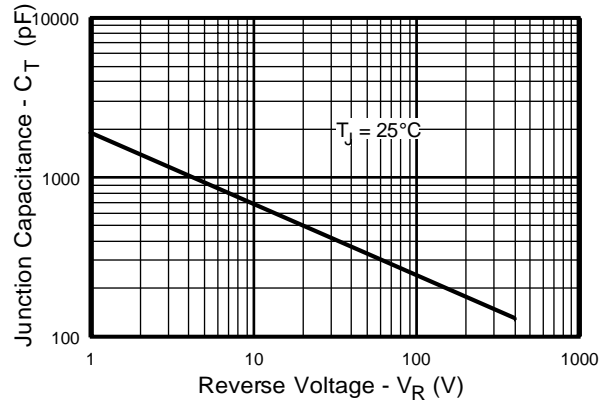


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

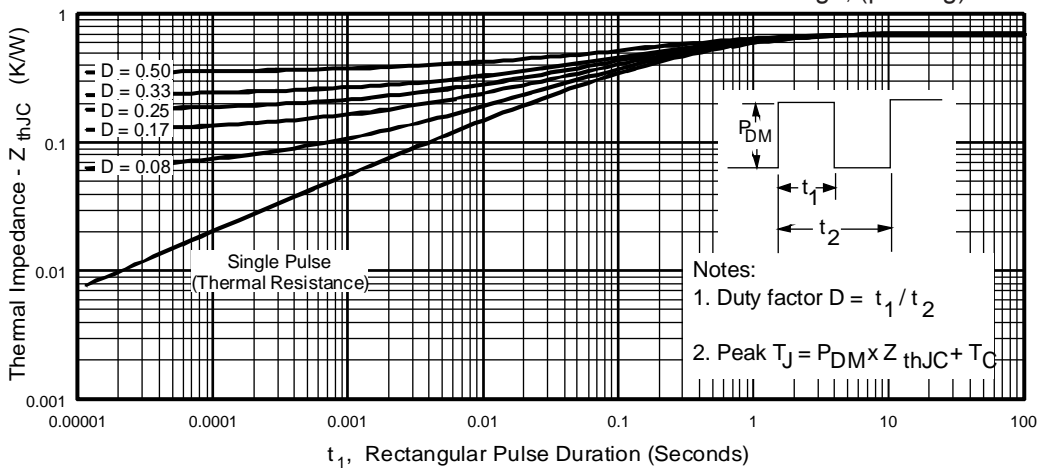


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics, (per Leg)

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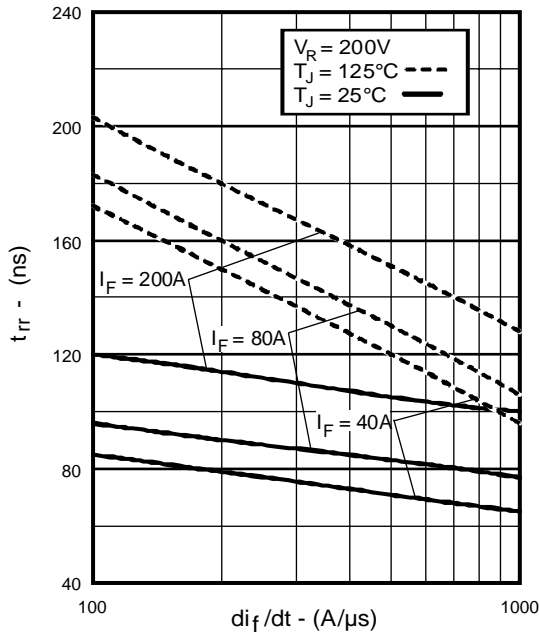


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

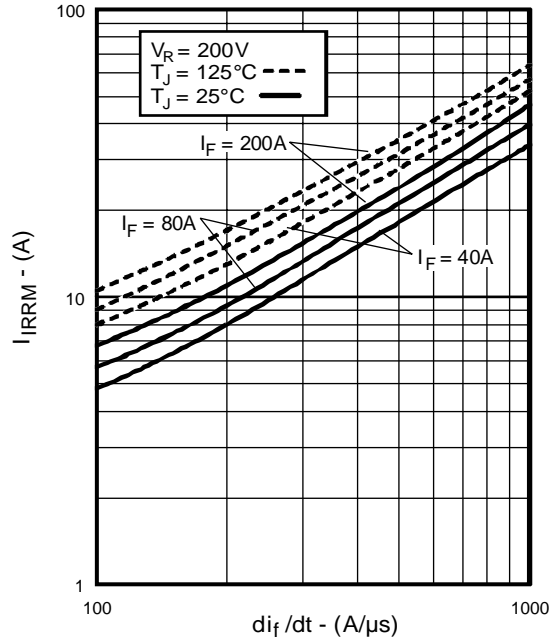


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

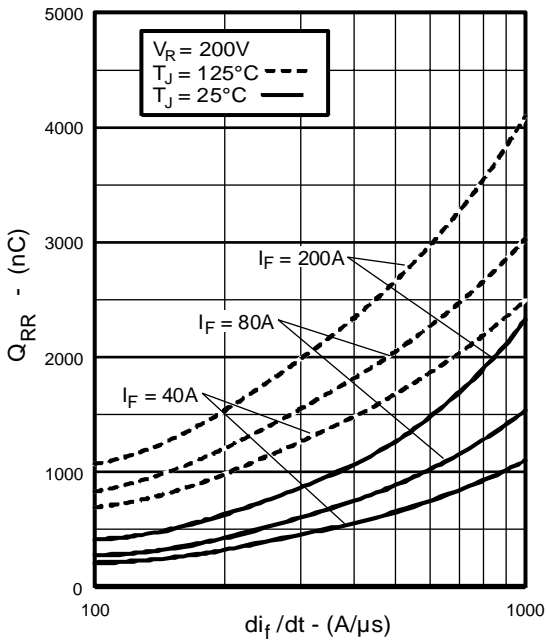


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

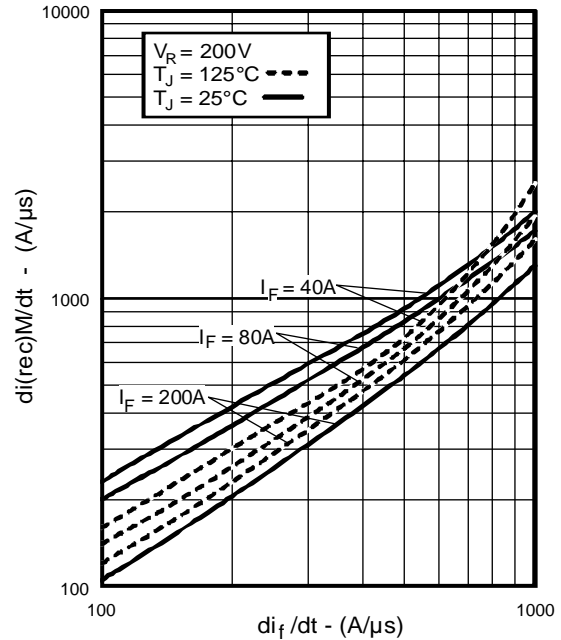


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

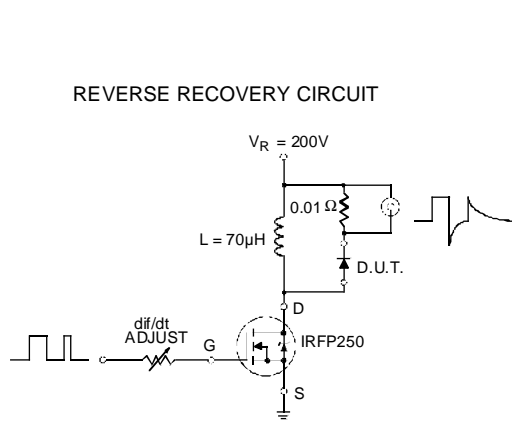
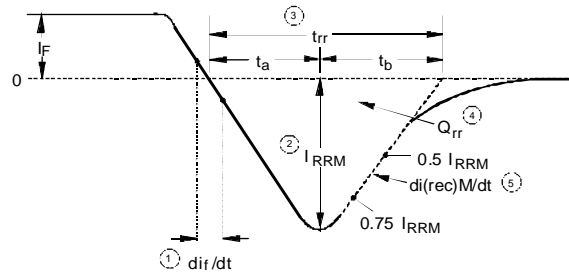


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



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

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

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

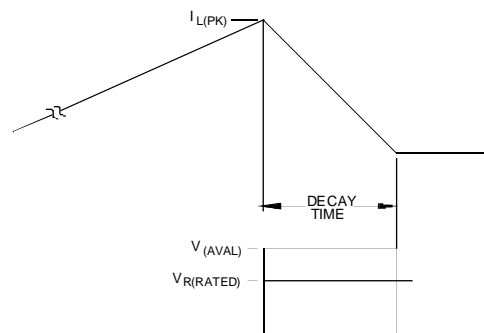
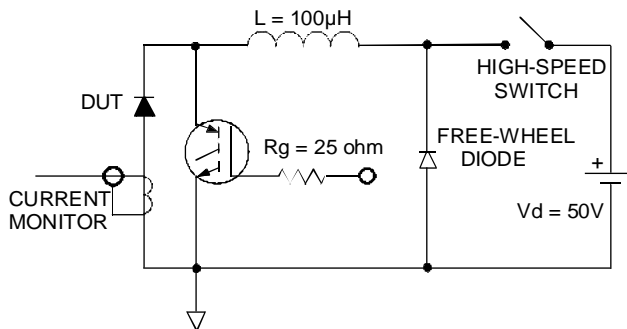


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms