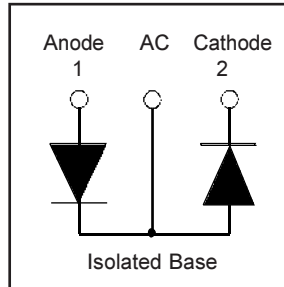


# HFA120MD40D

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

## Features

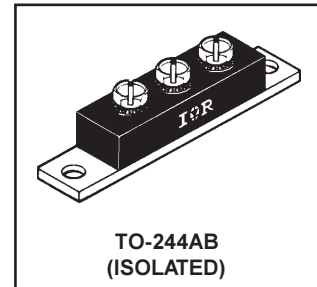
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



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

## 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 <sup>①</sup>    | 600         |       |
| $E_{AS}$                  | Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy <sup>②</sup> | 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 <sup>④</sup>            | 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: <sup>①</sup> Limited by junction temperature  
<sup>②</sup> L = 100μH, duty cycle limited by max  $T_J$   
<sup>③</sup> 125°C

<sup>④</sup> 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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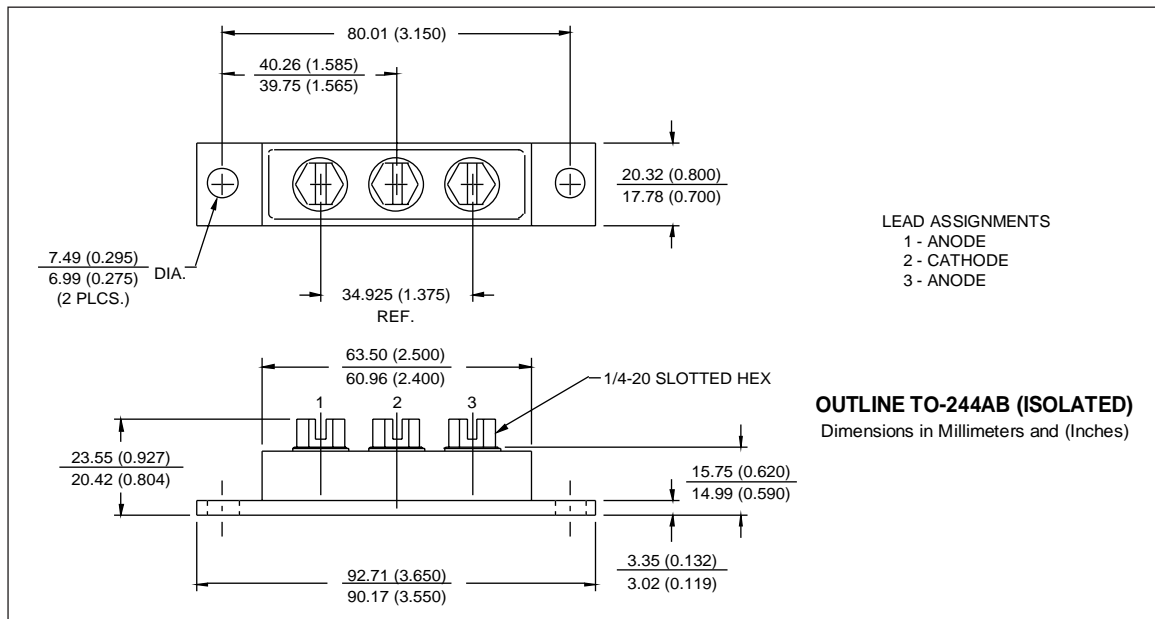
International  
**IOR** Rectifier

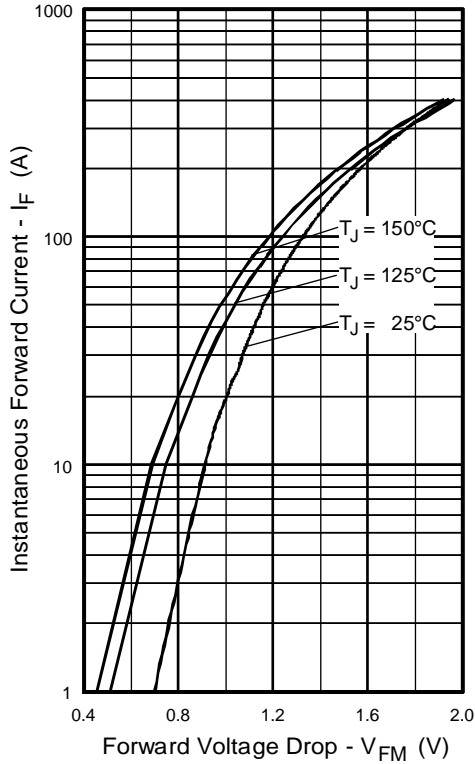
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| 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             | $I_F = 60\text{A}$<br>$I_F = 120\text{A}$<br>$I_F = 60\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
|  | —    | 1.2  | 1.4  |               |  |
|  | —    | 0.90 | 1.1  |               |  |
| $I_{RM}$ Max Reverse Leakage Current     | —    | 1.0  | 6.0  | $\mu\text{A}$ | $V_R = V_R \text{ Rated}$<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 320\text{V}$                |
|  | —    | 1.5  | 8.0  | $\text{mA}$   |  |
| $C_T$ Junction Capacitance               | —    | 180  | 260  | $\text{pF}$   | $V_R = 200\text{V}$ See Fig. 3   |
| $L_S$ Series Inductance                  | —    | 7.0  | —    | $\text{nH}$   | From top of terminal hole to mounting plane  |

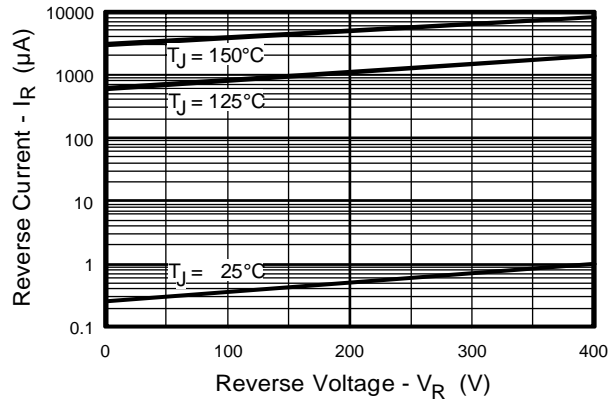
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter   | Min.       | Typ. | Max. | Units                  | Test Conditions  |
|---|------------|------|------|------------------------|--|
| $t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time                          | —          | 36   | —    | ns                     | $I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$<br>$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 5<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $t_{rr1}$   | —          | 90   | 140  |                        |  |
| $t_{rr2}$   | —          | 160  | 240  |                        |  |
| $I_{RRM1}$ Peak Recovery Current                        | —          | 9.3  | 17   | A                      | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 6<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$   |
|   | $I_{RRM2}$ | —    | 15   |                        |  |
| $Q_{rr1}$ Reverse Recovery Charge                       | —          | 420  | 1100 | nC                     | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 7<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$   |
|   | $Q_{rr2}$  | —    | 1200 |                        |  |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current | —          | 360  | —    | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 8<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$   |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During $t_b$                          | —          | 260  | —    |                        |  |

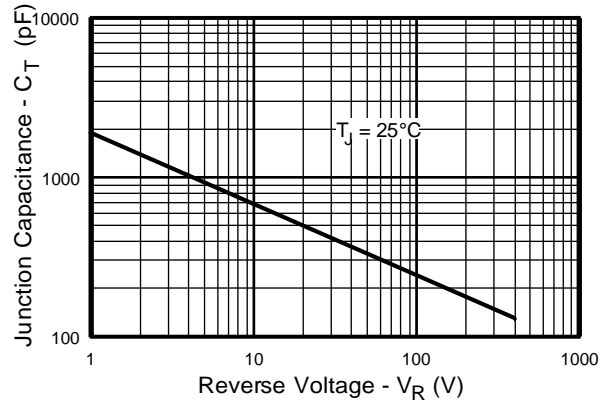




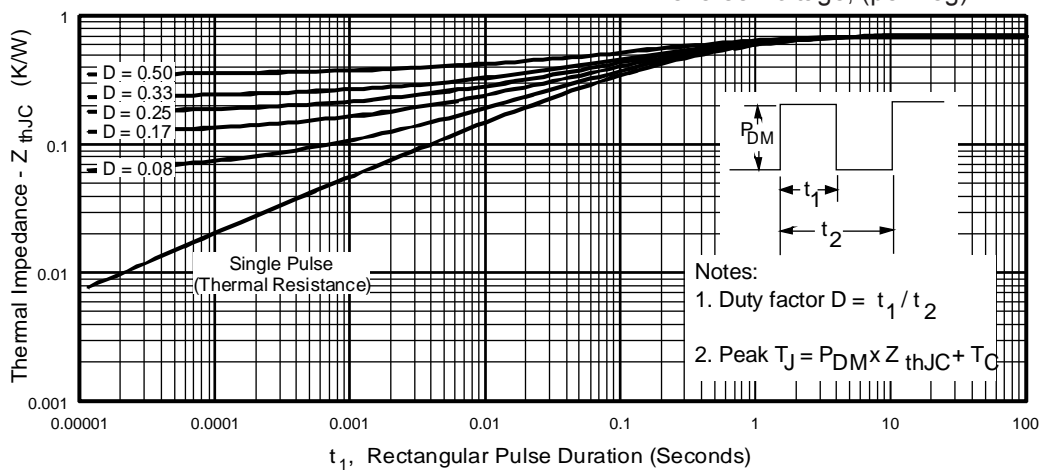
**Fig. 1** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)



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



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

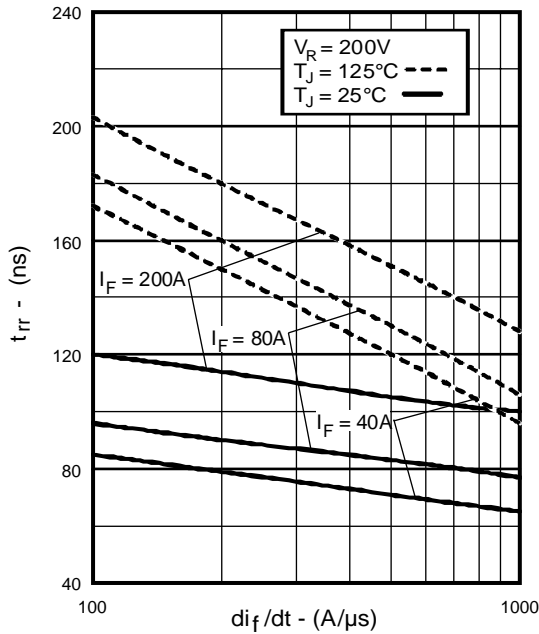


**Fig. 4** - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)

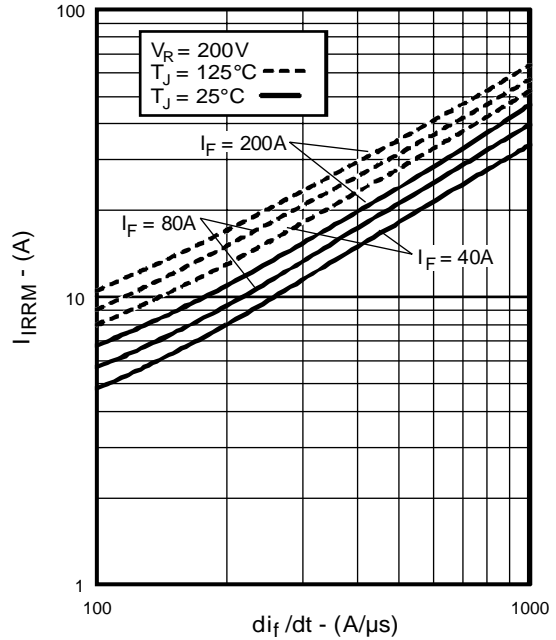
# HFA120MD40D

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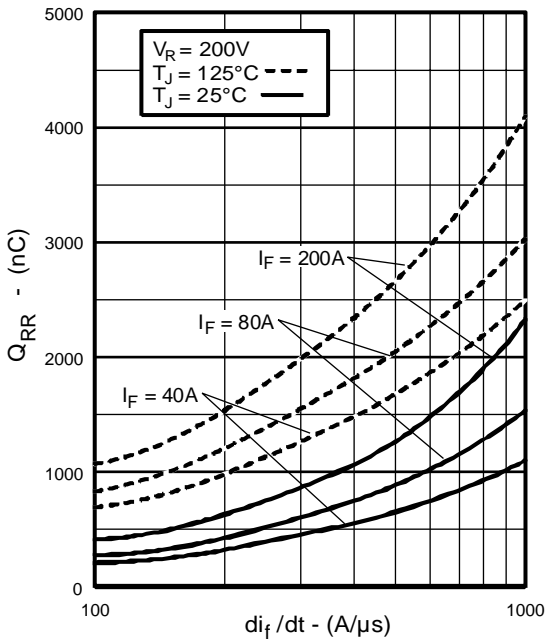
International  
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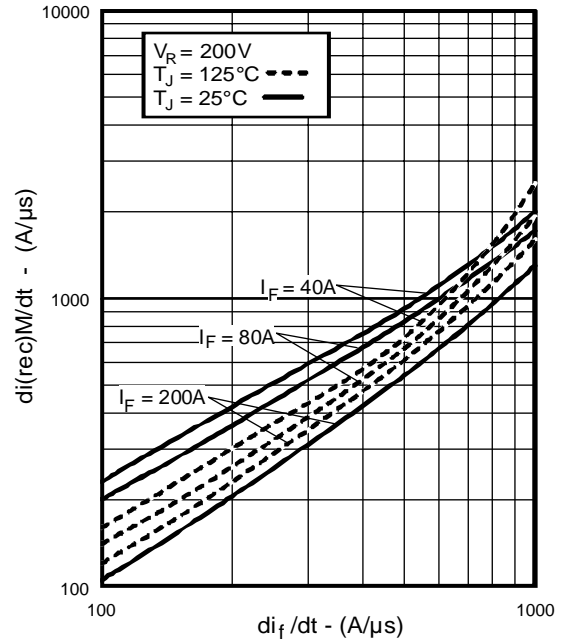
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



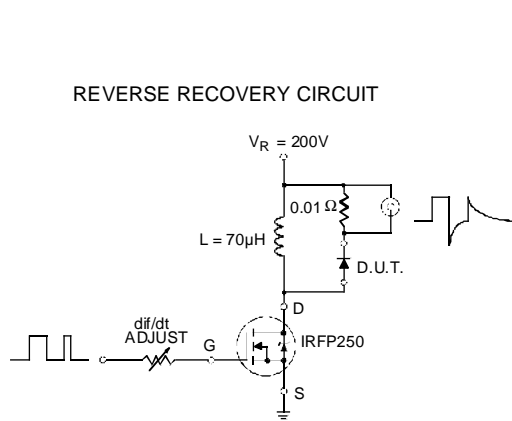
**Fig. 6** - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



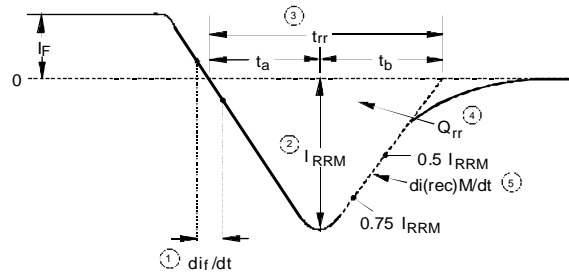
**Fig. 7** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



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



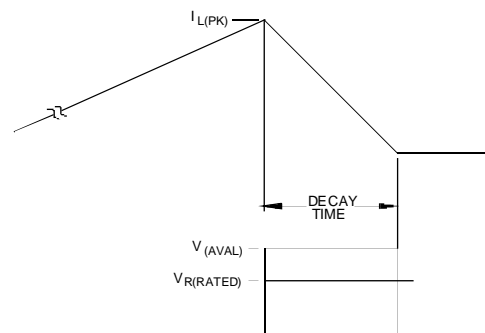
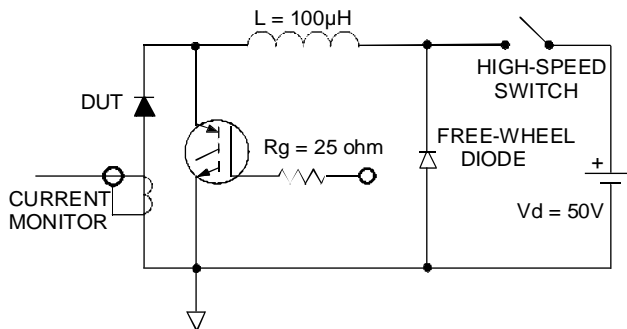
**Fig. 9** - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



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.  $di_{(rec)}/dt$  - 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