

# International IOR Rectifier

PD-2.507 rev. A 12/98

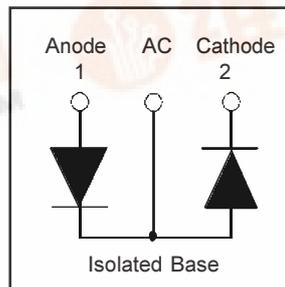
## HFA100MD60D

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

### Features

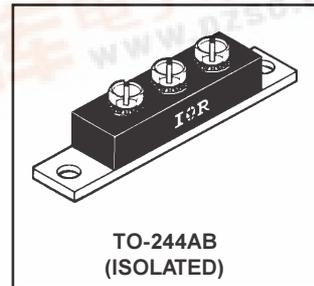
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 600V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 1.1V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 100A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 300nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 8A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 33ns$
$di_{(rec)}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 240A/\mu s$

### 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	83	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	40	
$I_{FSM}$	Single Pulse Forward Current ①	400	
$E_{AS}$	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②	220	$\mu J$
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	180	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	$^\circ C/W$
	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	lbf·in
	2 inch Lever Pull	—	—	35	

Note: ① Limited by junction temperature  
 ②  $L = 100\mu H$ , 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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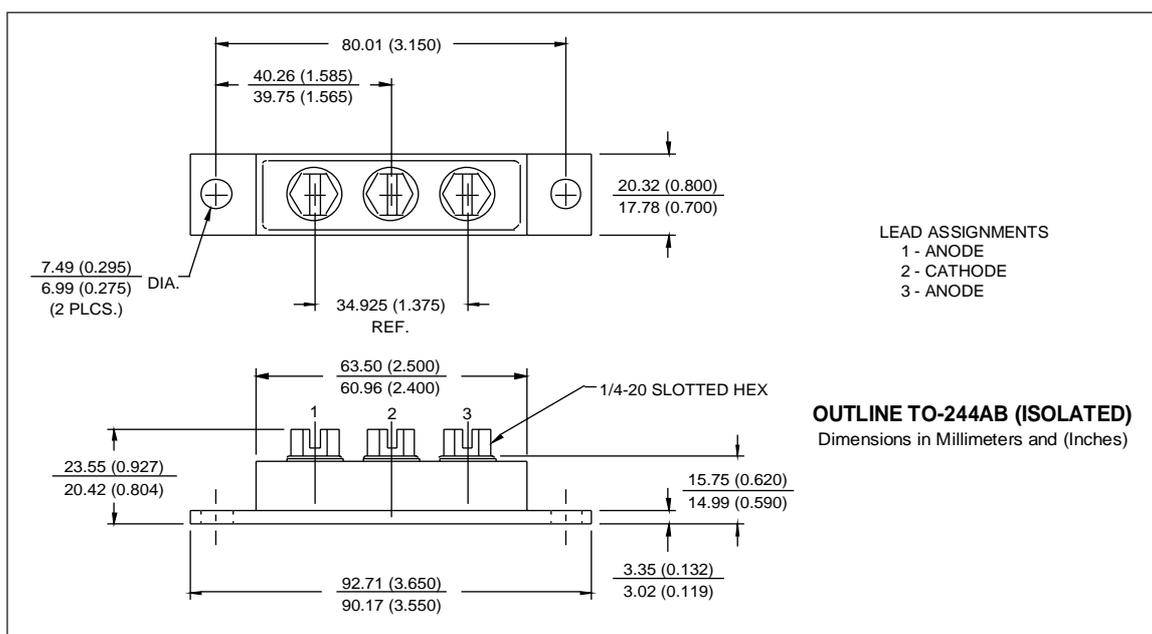
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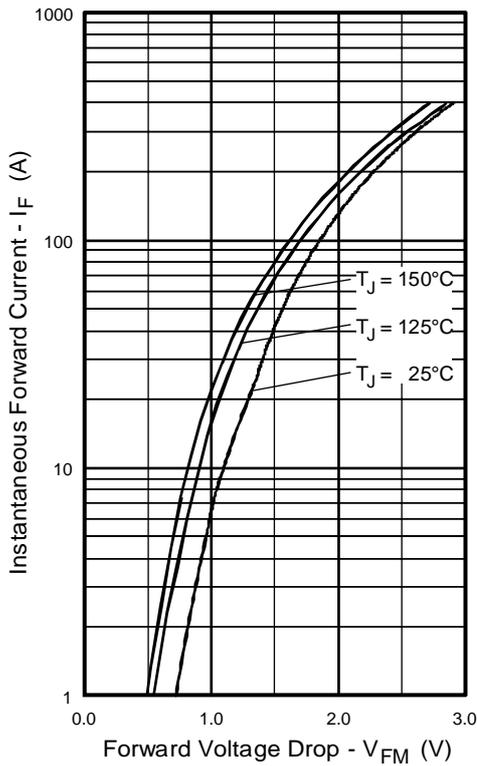
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{BR}$ Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
$V_{FM}$ Max Forward Voltage	—	1.2	1.4	V	$I_F = 50\text{A}$
	—	1.4	1.6		$I_F = 100\text{A}$ See Fig. 1
	—	1.1	1.3		$I_F = 50\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RM}$ Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	4.0	20	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R$ Rated See Fig. 2
	—	1.0	4.0	$\text{mA}$	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$
$C_T$ Junction Capacitance	—	140	250	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$ See Fig. 3
$L_S$ Series Inductance	—	7.0	—	nH	From top of terminal hole to mounting plane

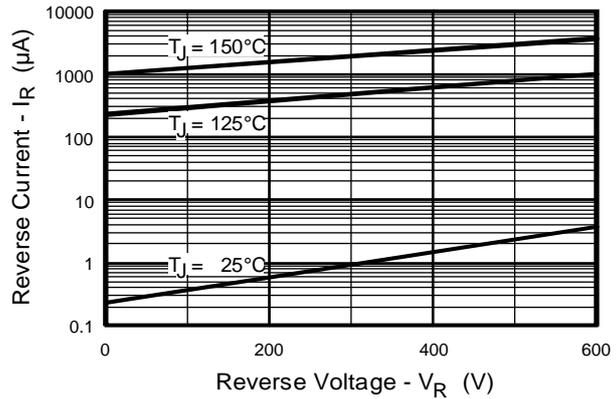
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time	—	33	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
	—	76	115		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 5
	—	130	200		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM1}$ Peak Recovery Current	—	8.0	15	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 6
	—	12	22		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr1}$ Reverse Recovery Charge	—	300	900	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 7
	—	780	2200		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	340	—	A/ $\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 8
	$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During $t_b$	—	240		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

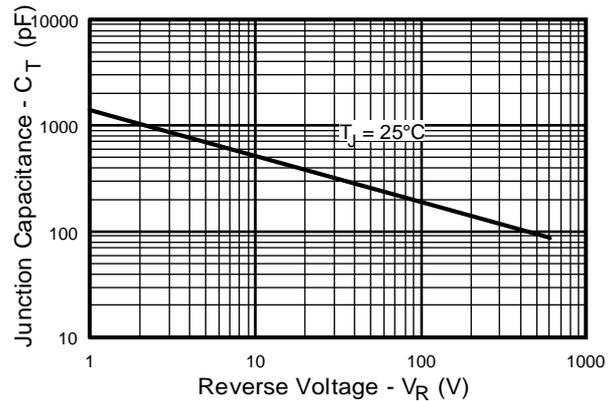




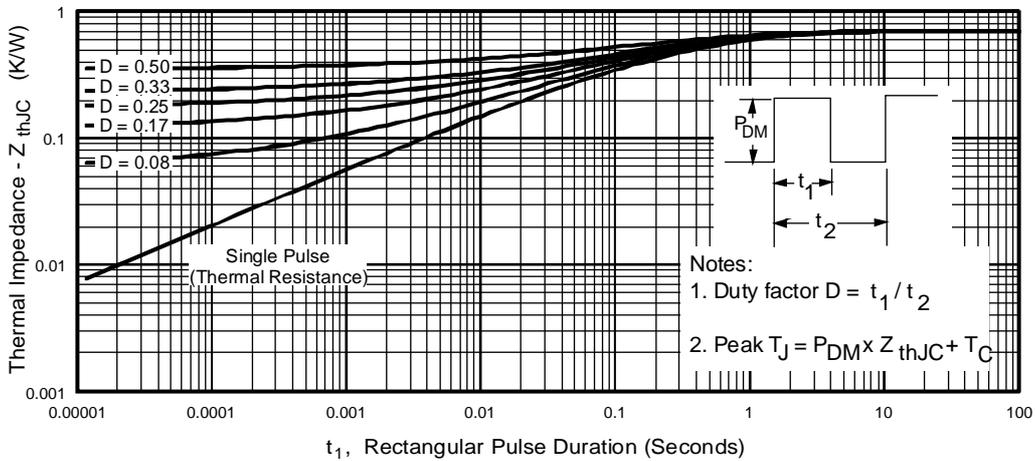
**Fig. 1** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)



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



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

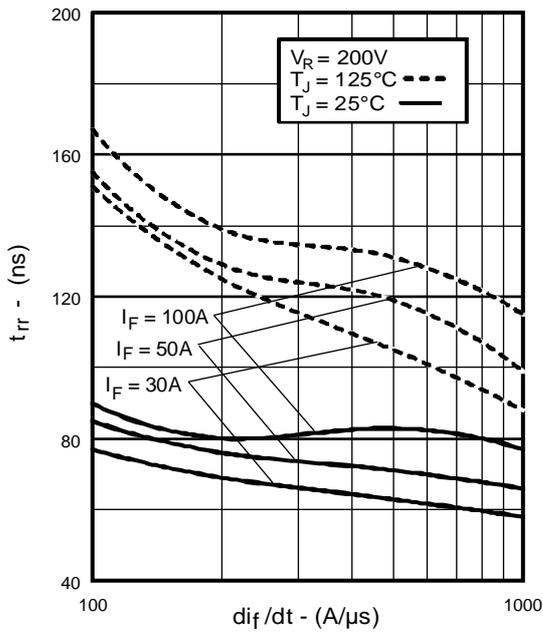


**Fig. 4** - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)

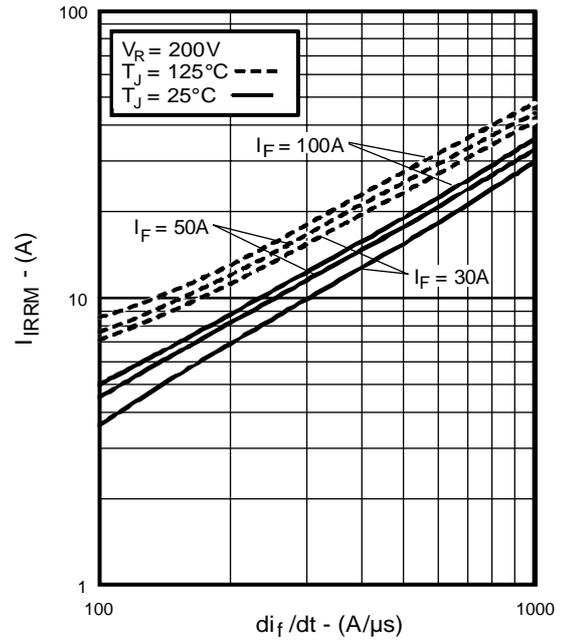
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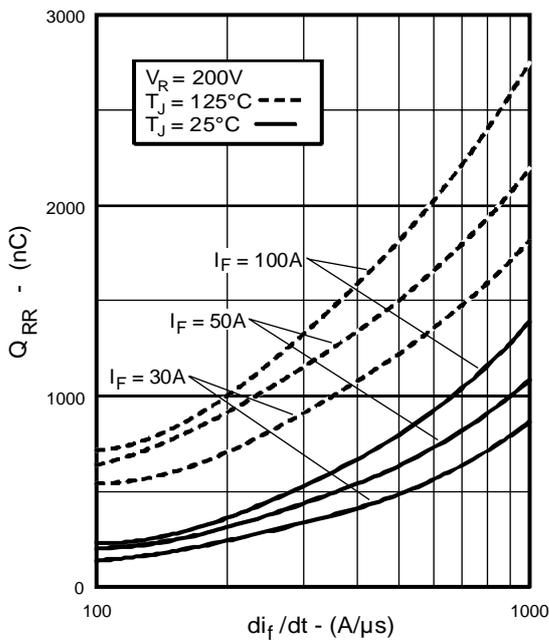
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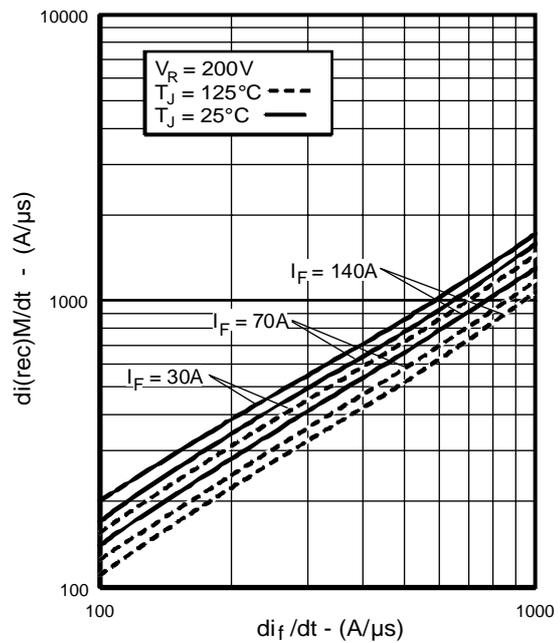
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



**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)

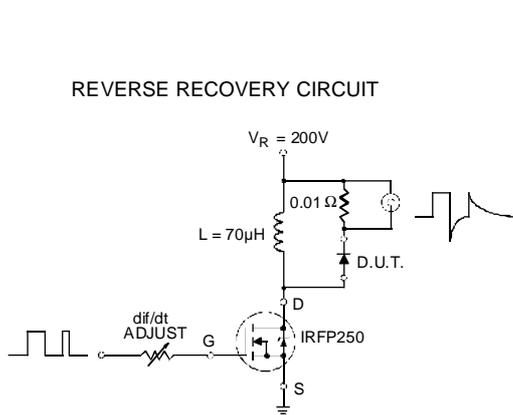


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

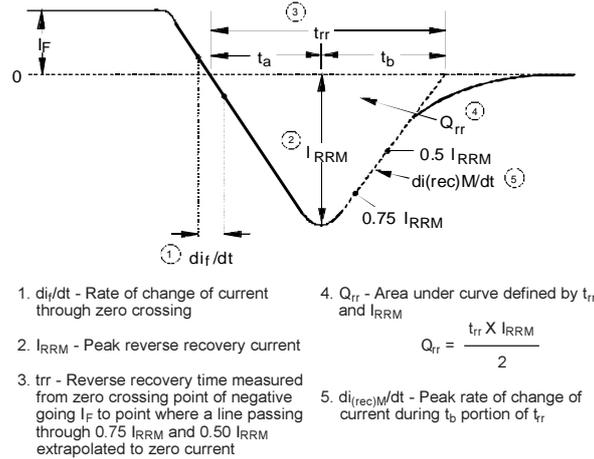


Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

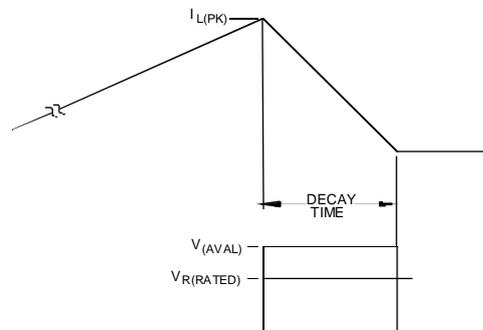
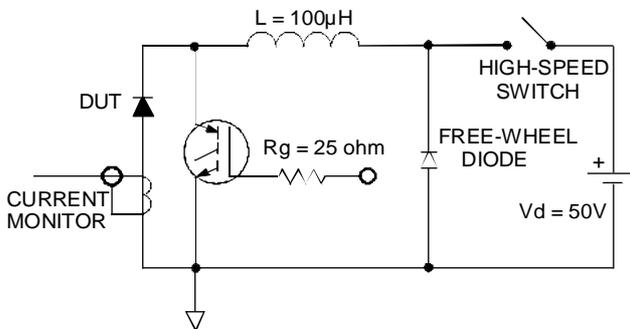


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms