International IOR Rectifier

PD-2.443

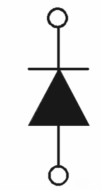
HFA105NH60R

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

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



V_R = 600V

V_F = 1.5V

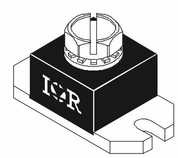
Q_{rr} * = 1200nC

$di_{(rec)M}/dt$ * = 240A/µs

* 125°C

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.



HALF-PAK

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_R	Cathode-to-Anode Voltage	600	V
I_F @ T_C = 25°C	Continuous Forward Current	147	A
I_F @ T_C = 100°C	Continuous Forward Current	72	
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ①	600	
I_{AS}	Maximum Single Pulse Avalanche Current ②	2.0	
E_{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②	220	µJ
P_D @ T_C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	379	W
P_D @ T_C = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	152	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case, Single	——	——	0.33	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat , Greased Surface	——	0.15	——	K/W
Wt	Weight	——	26 (0.9)	——	g (oz)
	Mounting Torque	15 (1.7)	——	25 (2.8)	lbf•in
	Terminal Torque	20 (2.2)	——	40 (4.4)	(N•m)

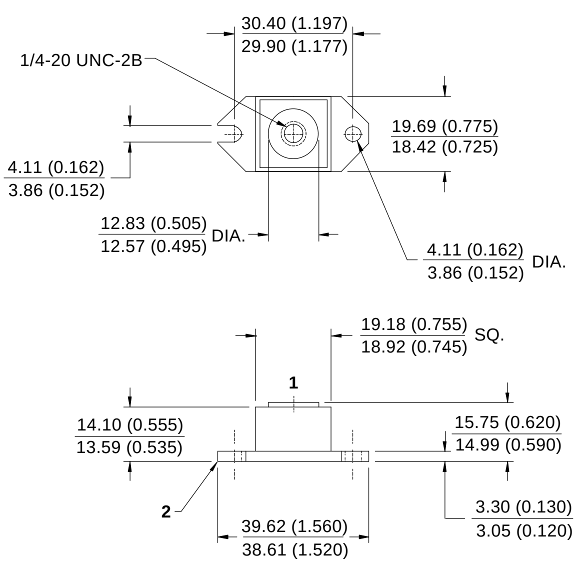
Note: ① Limited by junction temperature
② L = 100µH, duty cycle limited by max T_J

Electrical Characteristics @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{BR}	Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	I_R = 100µA
V_{FM}	Max Forward Voltage	—	1.3	1.5	V	I_F = 105A
			1.5	1.7		I_F = 210A
			1.2	1.4		I_F = 105A, T_J = 125°C
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current		6.0	30	µA	V_R = V_R Rated
			1.5	6.0	mA	T_J = 125°C, V_R = 480V
C_T	Junction Capacitance	—	200	300	pF	V_R = 200V
L_S	Series Inductance	—	6.0	—	nH	From top of terminal hole to mounting plane

Dynamic Recovery Characteristics @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	35	—	ns	I_F = 1.0A, di_f/dt = 200A/µs, V_R = 30V	
t_{rr1}		—	90	140		T_J = 25°C	I_F = 105A
t_{rr2}		—	160	240		T_J = 125°C	
I_{RRM1}	Peak Recovery Current	—	10	18	A	T_J = 25°C	V_R = 200V
I_{RRM2}		—	15	30		T_J = 125°C	
Q_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	450	1300	nC	T_J = 25°C	di_f/dt = 200A/µs
Q_{rr2}		—	1200	3600		T_J = 125°C	
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	310	—	A/µs	T_J = 25°C	
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$	During t_b	—	240	—		T_J = 125°C	



LEAD ASSIGNMENTS
1 - CATHODE
2 - ANODE

HALF-PAK
Dimensions in millimeters and inches

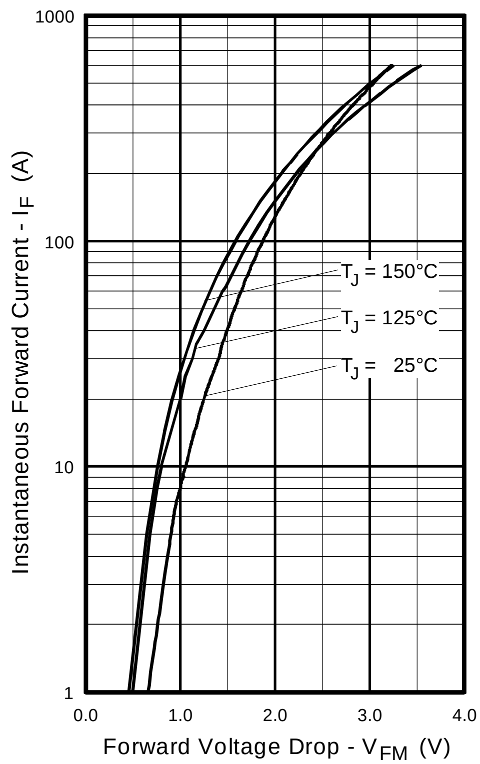


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

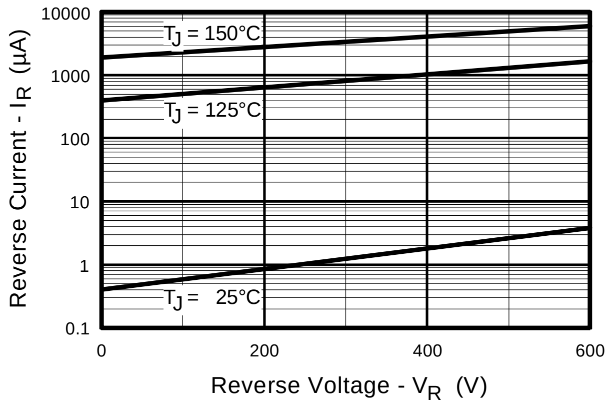


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

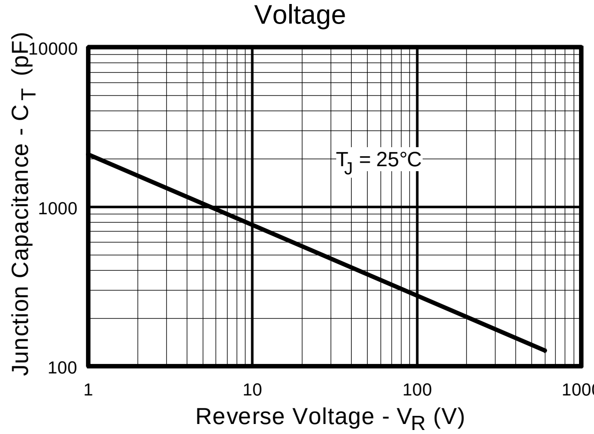


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

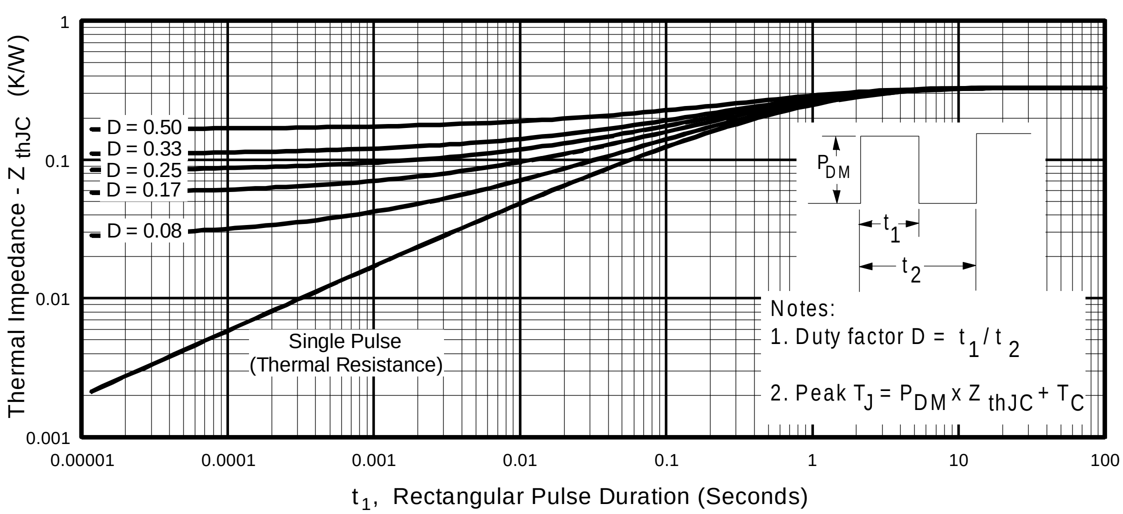


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thjc} Characteristics

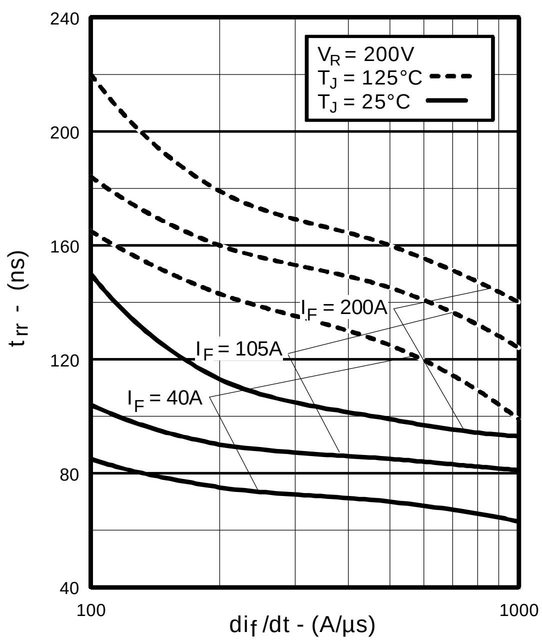


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

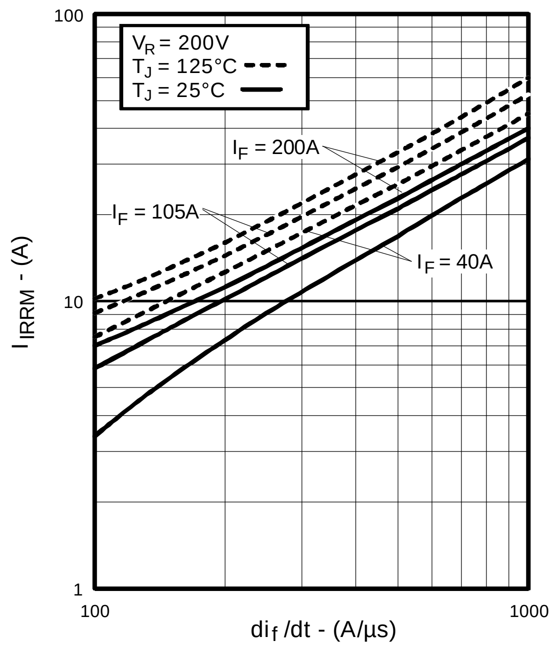


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

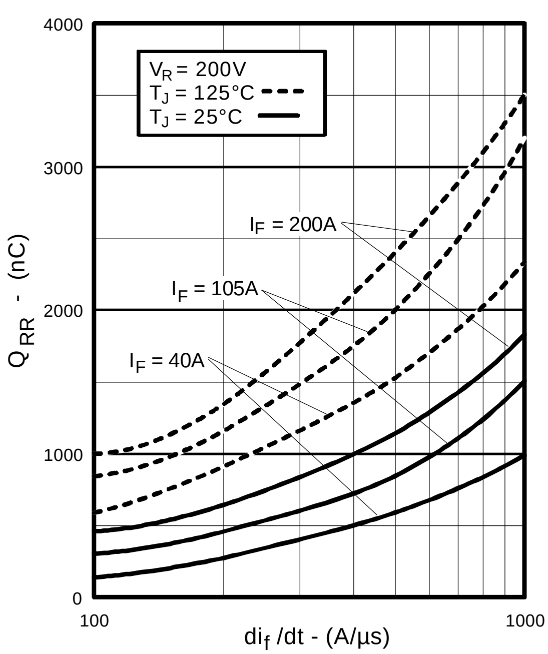


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

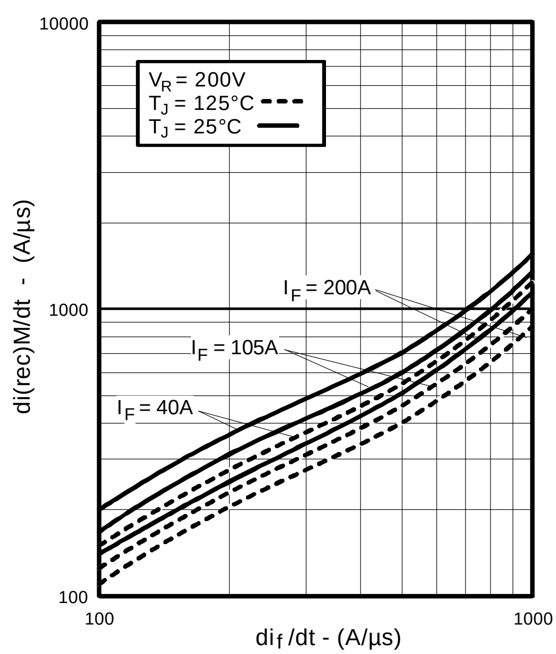


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}$/dt vs. di_f/dt

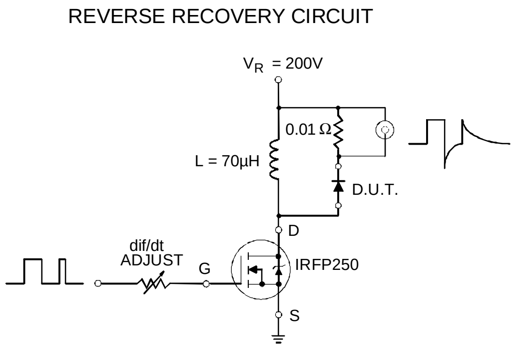
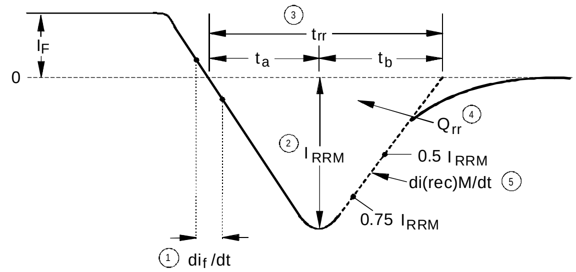


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1. di_f/dt - Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2. I_{RRM} - Peak reverse recovery current
3. trr - 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. $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ - Peak rate of change of current during t_b portion of t_{rr}

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

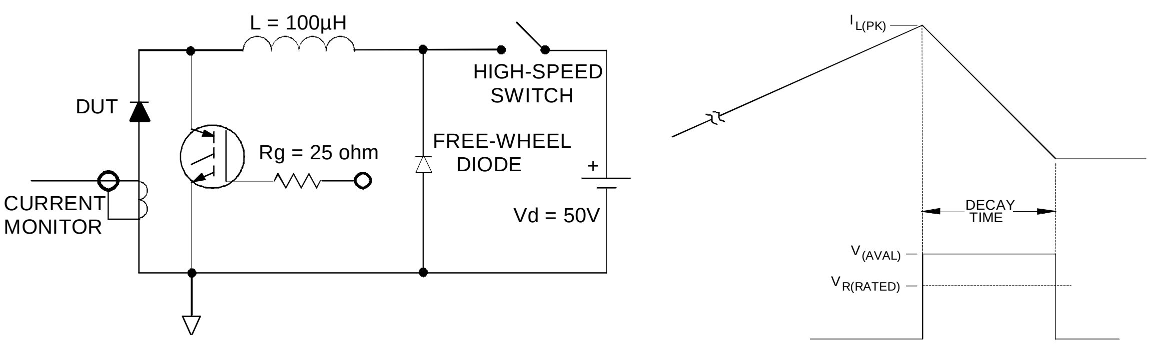


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms