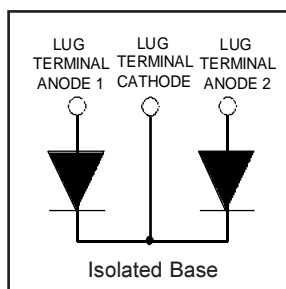


HFA140MD60C

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

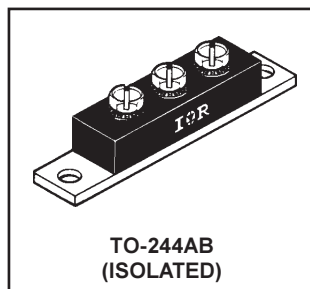
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 600V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{2}} = 1.2V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 140A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 360nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 8.0A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 35ns$
$di_{(rec)}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{2}} = 230A/\mu s$

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	99	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	48	
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ^①	600	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	227	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	91	
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	—	—	0.55	°CW K/W
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	—	—	0.275	
R_{thCS}	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	—	0.10	—	
Wt	Weight	—	79 (2.8)	—	g (oz)
	Mounting Torque ^③	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
^② 125°C

^③ Mounting surface must be smooth, flat, free or 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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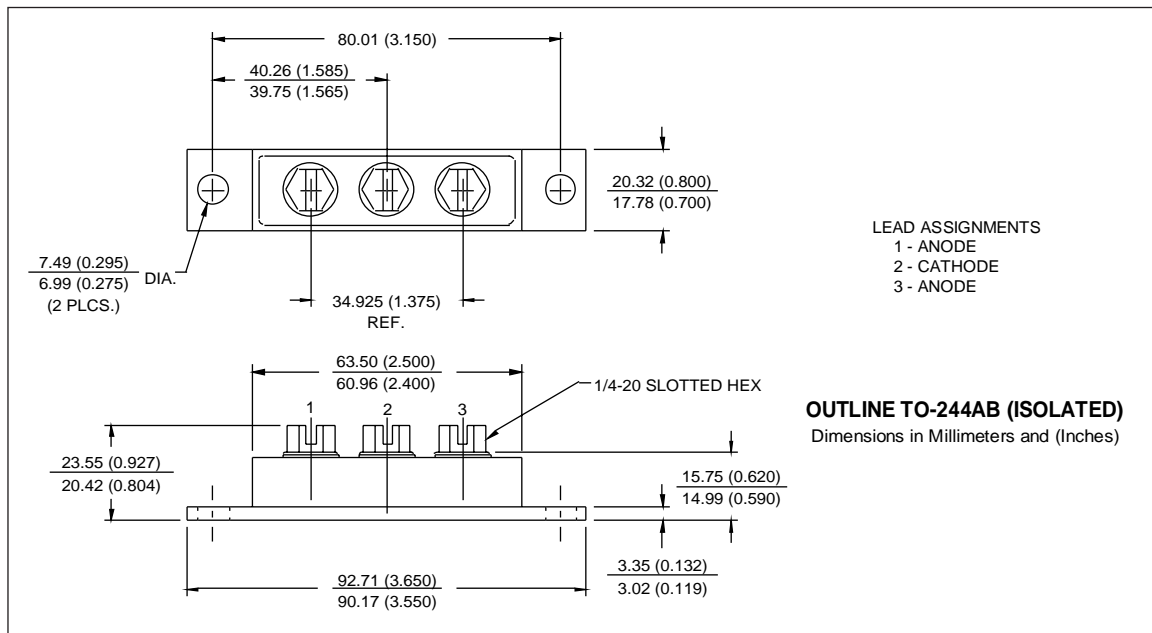
International
IOR Rectifier

Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ T_J = 25°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	1.7	V	I _F = 70A I _F = 140A I _F = 70A, T _J = 125°C	
		—	1.5	2.0			See Fig. 1
		—	1.2	1.5			
I _{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	3.9	15	μA	V _R = V _R Rated T _J = 125°C, V _R = 480V	
		—	1300	4300			See Fig. 2
C _T	Junction Capacitance	—	200	300	pF	V _R = 200V See Fig. 3	
L _S	Series Inductance	—	6.0	—	nH	From top of terminal hole to mounting plane	

Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ 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 _J = 25°C T _J = 125°C	
t _{rr1}	See Fig. 5, 10	—	90	140			I _F = 70A
t _{rr2}		—	155	230			
I _R RM1	Peak Recovery Current See Fig. 6	—	8.0	15	A	T _J = 25°C T _J = 125°C	
I _R RM2		—	14	25			
Q _{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge See Fig. 7	—	360	1100	nC	T _J = 25°C T _J = 125°C	
Q _{rr2}		—	1100	2900			di _F /dt = 200A/μs
di _{(rec)M} /dt1	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current During t _b See Fig. 8	—	300	—	A/μs	T _J = 25°C T _J = 125°C	
di _{(rec)M} /dt2		—	230	—			



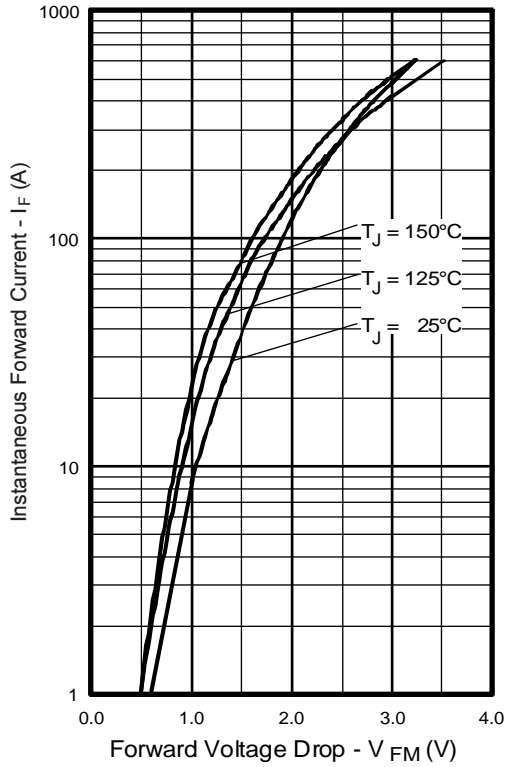


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

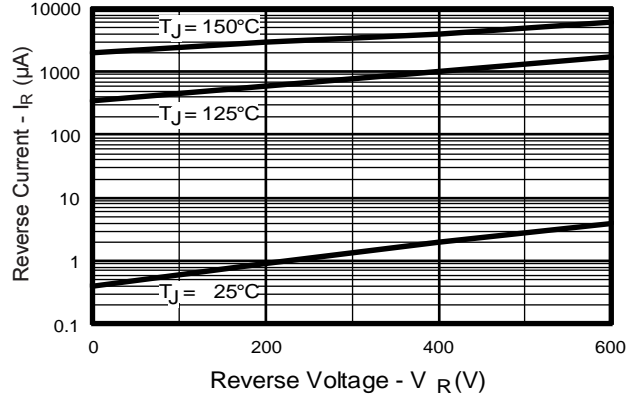


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

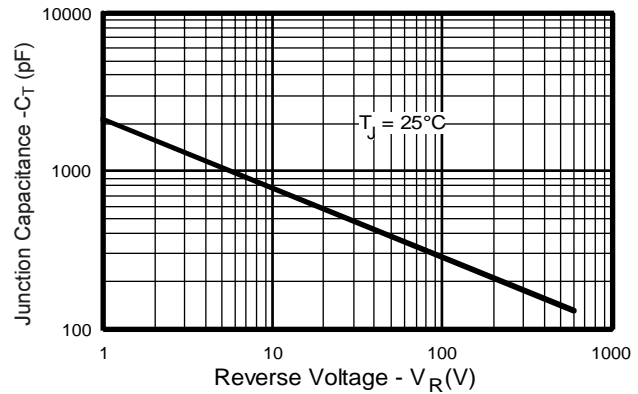


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

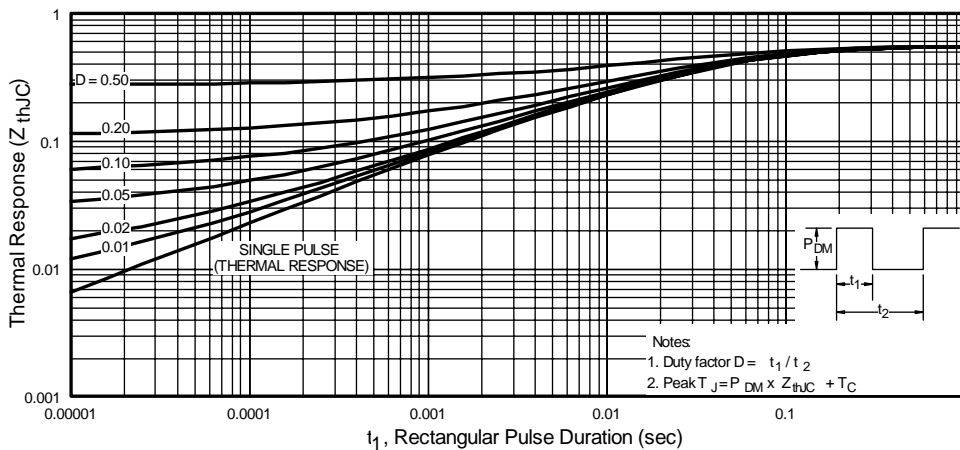


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics, (per Leg)

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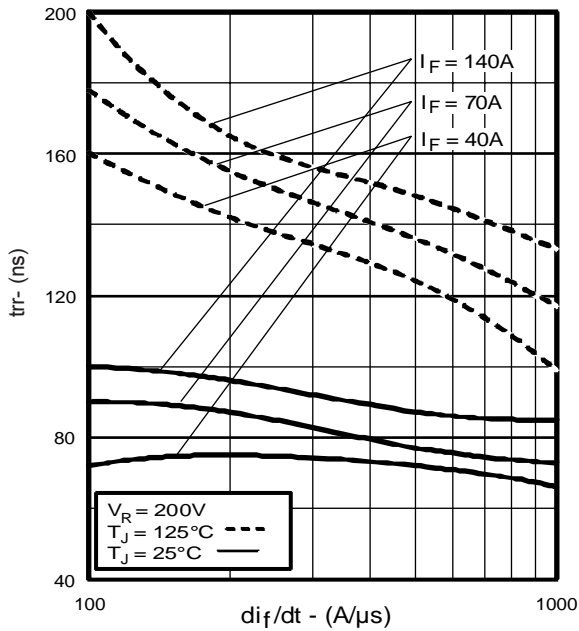


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

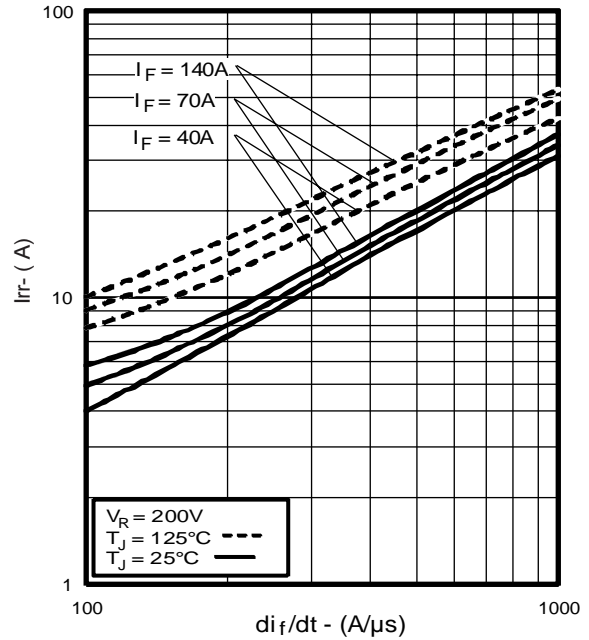


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

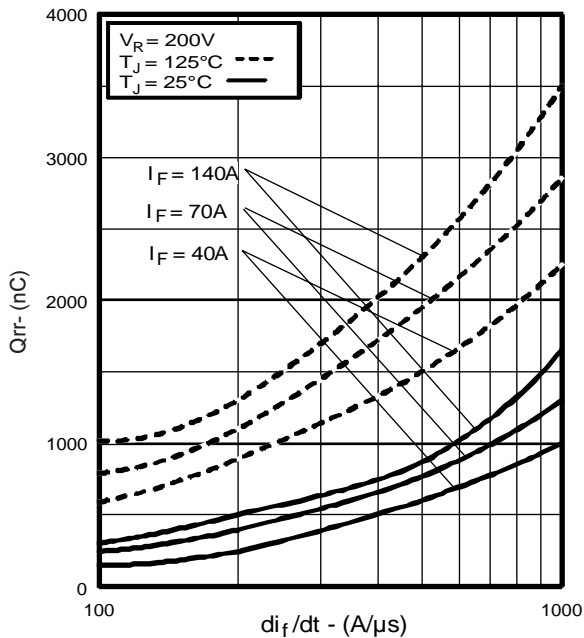


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

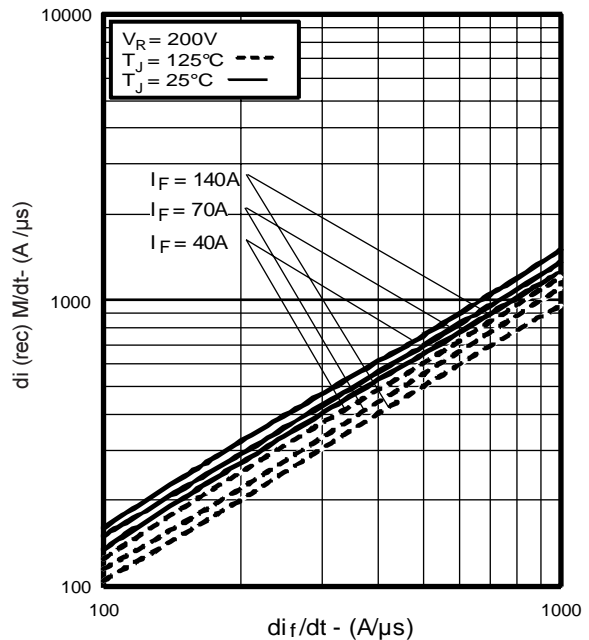


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)}M/dt$ vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

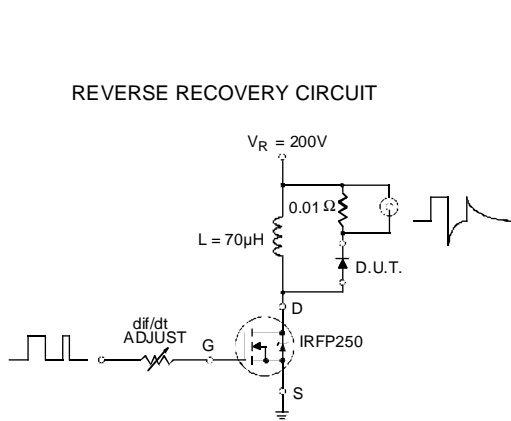


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

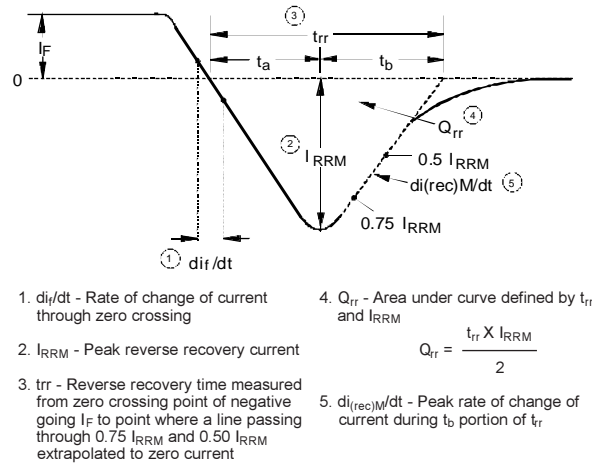


Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

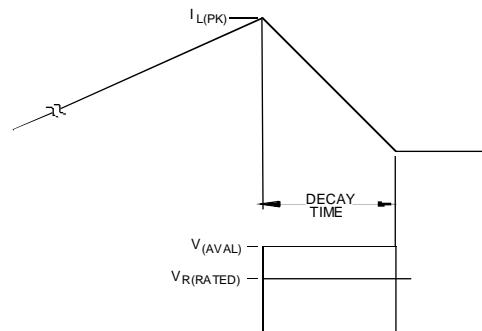
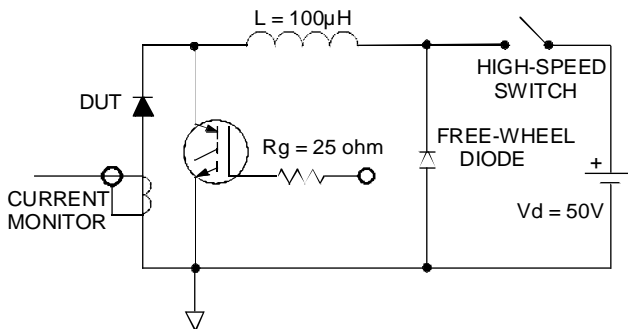


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms

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