

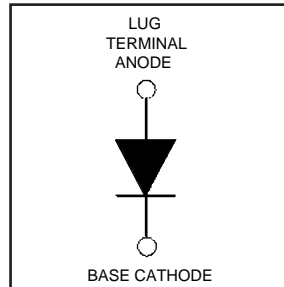
HFA105NH60

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

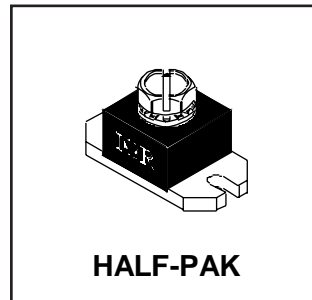
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



| |
|-------------------------------------------------------|
| $V_R = 600V$ |
| $V_F(\text{typ.})^{\text{③}} = 1.2V$ |
| $I_{F(AV)} = 105A$ |
| $Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 450nC$ |
| $I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 10A$ |
| $t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 35ns$ |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\text{③}} = 240A/\mu s$ |

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

| | Parameter | Max. | Units |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| V_R | Cathode-to-Anode Voltage | 600 | V |
| $I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$ | Continuous Forward Current | 171 | A |
| $I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Continuous Forward Current | 85 | |
| I_{FSM} | Single Pulse Forward Current ① | 600 | |
| E_{AS} | Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ② | 220 | μJ |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation | 463 | W |
| $P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation | 185 | |
| T_J | Operating Junction and | -55 to +150 | $^\circ C$ |
| T_{STG} | Storage Temperature Range | | |

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

| | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| R_{thJC} | Junction-to-Case | — | — | 0.27 | $^\circ C/W$ |
| R_{thCS} | Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface | — | 0.15 | — | K/W |
| Wt | Weight | — | 26 (0.9) | — | g (oz) |
| | Mounting Torque ④ | 15 (1.7) | — | 25 (2.8) | lbf•in |
| | Terminal Torque | 30 (3.4) | — | 40 (4.6) | (N•m) |
| | Vertical Pull | — | — | 35 | 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

HFA105NH60

PD-2.444 rev. B 02/99

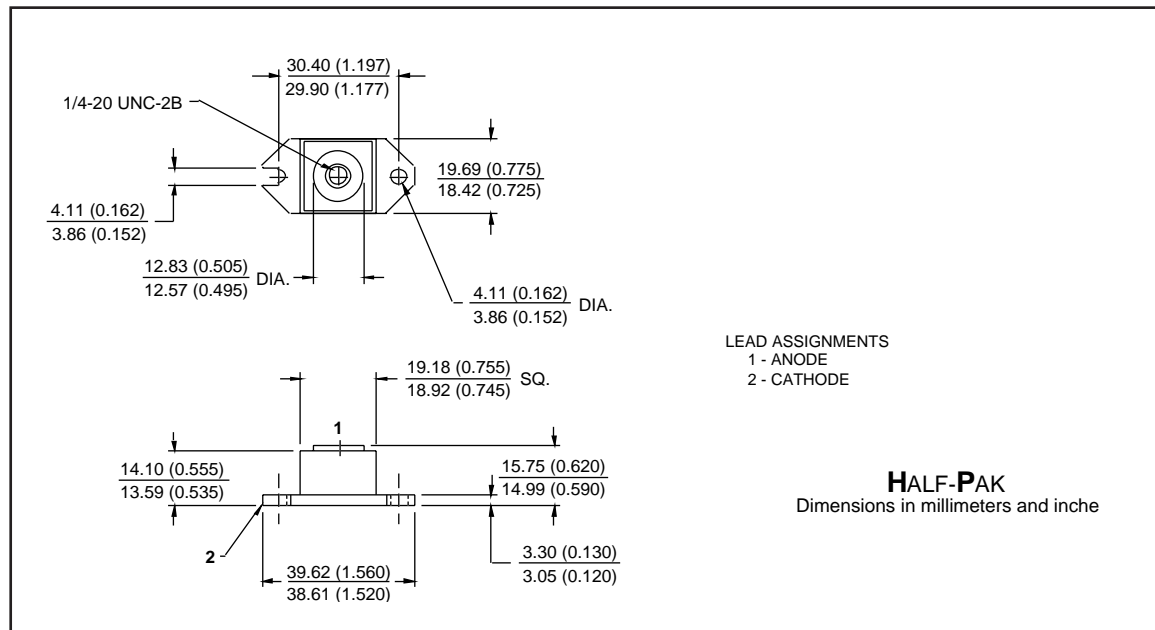
International
IOR Rectifier

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 | 600 | — | — | V | $I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$ |
| V_{FM} Max Forward Voltage See Fig. 1 | — | 1.3 | 1.5 | V | $I_F = 105\text{A}$ |
| | — | 1.5 | 1.7 | | $I_F = 210\text{A}$ |
| | — | 1.2 | 1.4 | | $I_F = 105\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_{RM} Max Reverse Leakage Current See Fig. 2 | — | 6.0 | 30 | μA | $V_R = V_R$ Rated |
| | — | 1.5 | 6.0 | mA | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$ |
| C_T Junction Capacitance See Fig. 3 | — | 200 | 300 | pF | $V_R = 200\text{V}$ |
| L_S Series Inductance | — | 6.0 | — | 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 | — | 35 | — | ns | $I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di_f/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$ | |
| t_{rr1} See Fig. 5 | — | 90 | 140 | | | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| t_{rr2} | — | 160 | 240 | | | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_{RRM1} Peak Recovery Current I_{RRM2} See Fig. 6 | — | 10 | 18 | A | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| | — | 15 | 30 | | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| Q_{rr1} Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{rr2} See Fig. 7 | — | 450 | 1300 | nC | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| | — | 1200 | 3600 | | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current | — | 310 | — | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During t_b See Fig. 8 | — | 240 | — | | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | |



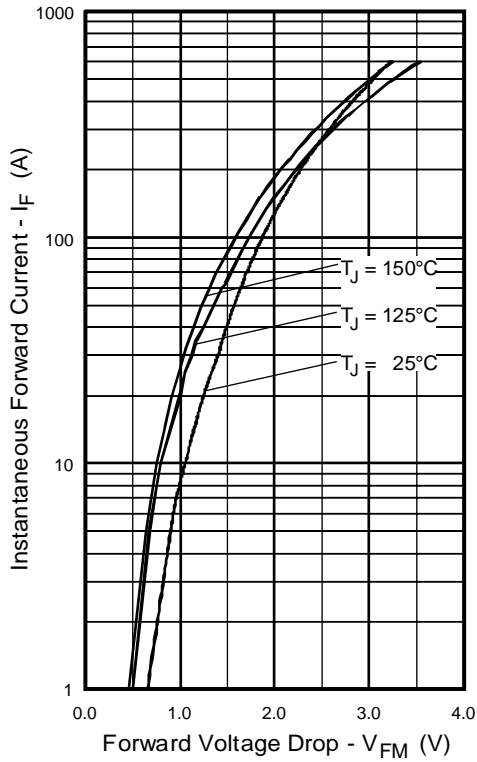


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

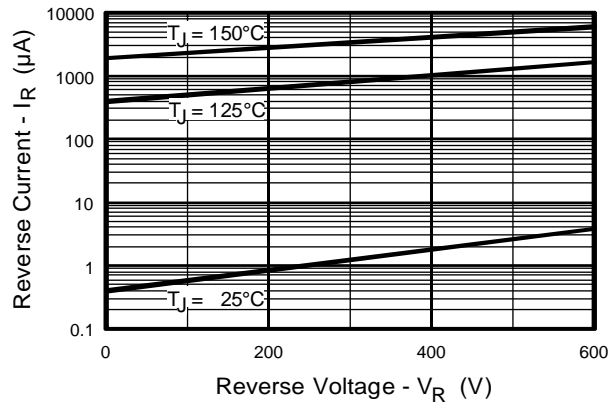


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

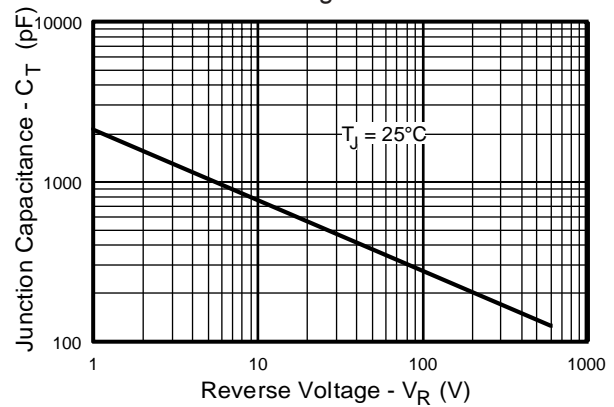


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

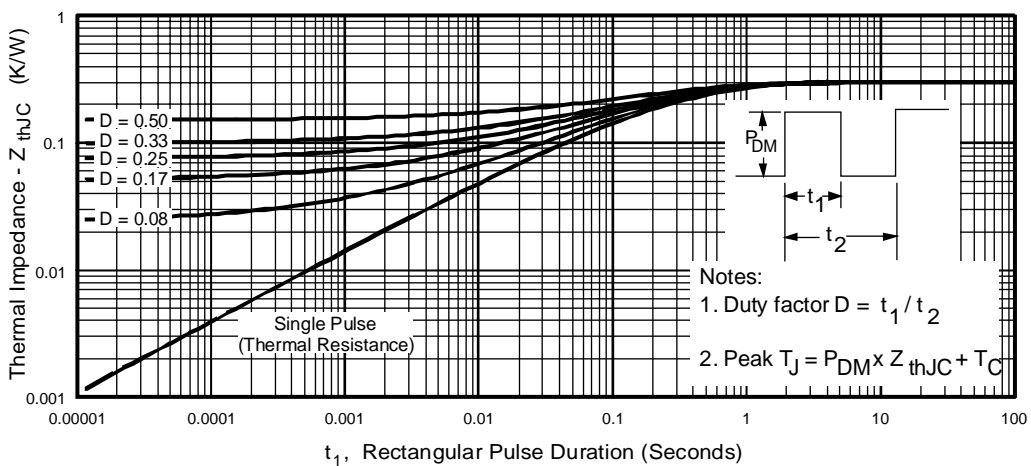


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics

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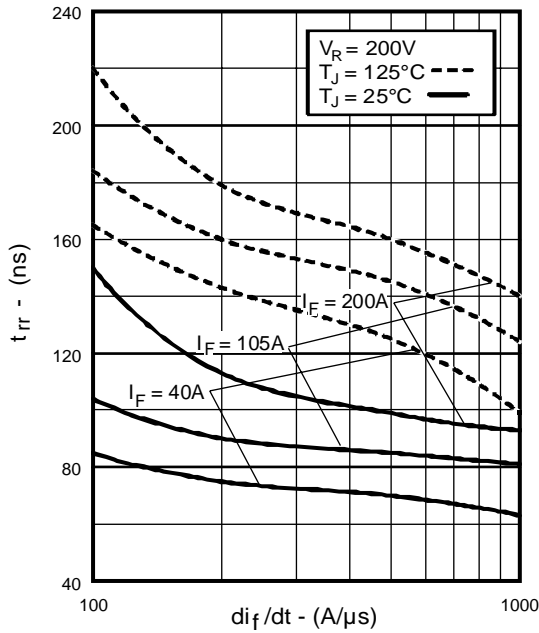


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

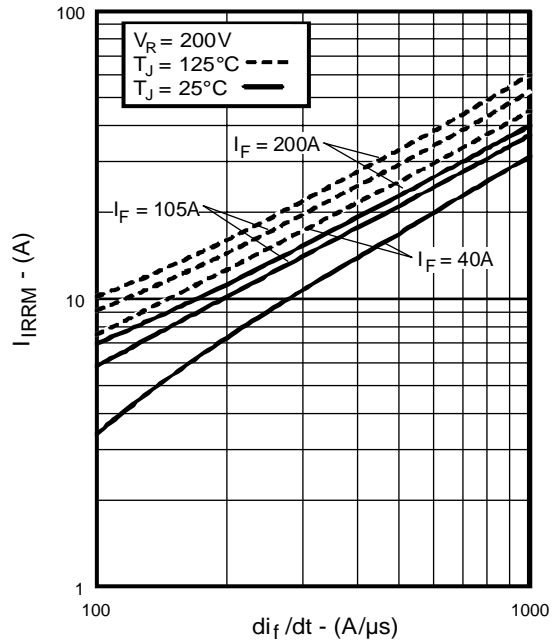


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

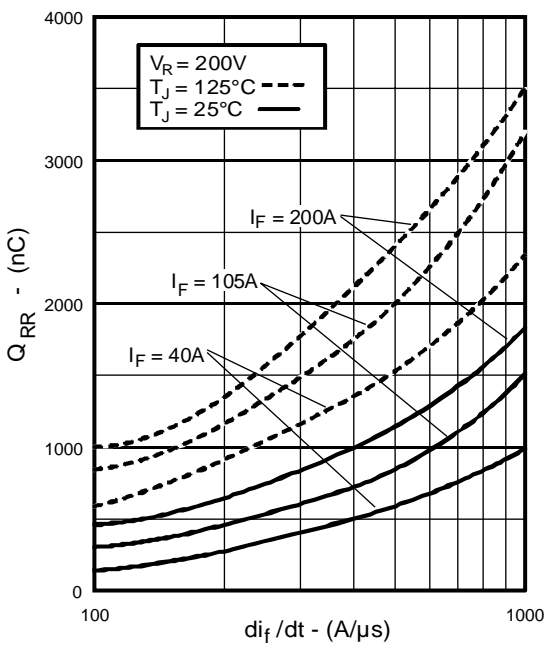


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

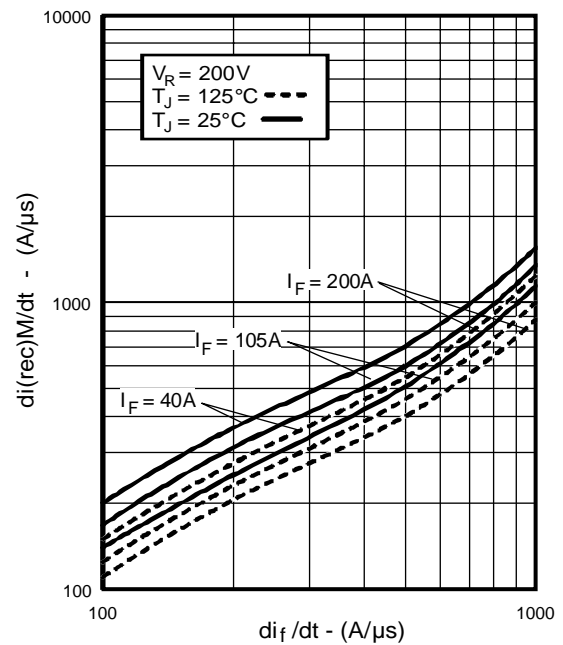


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

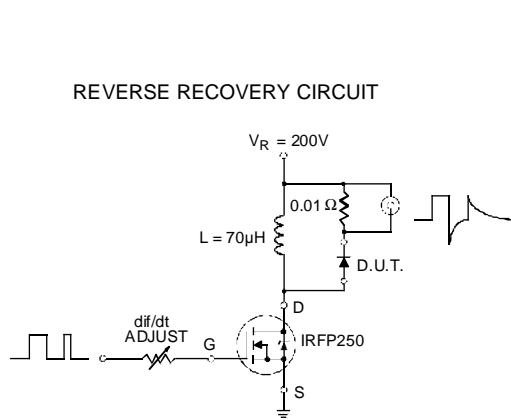


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

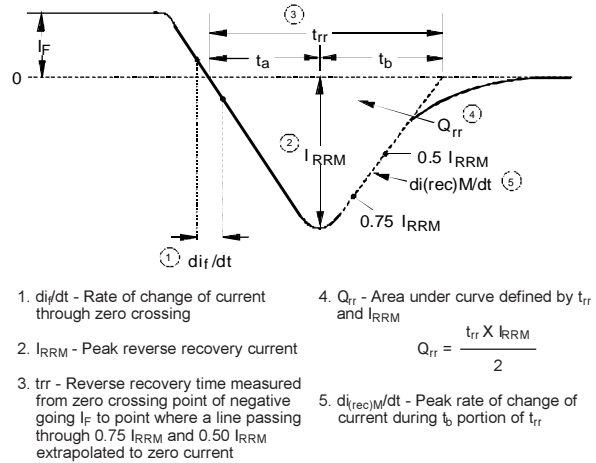


Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

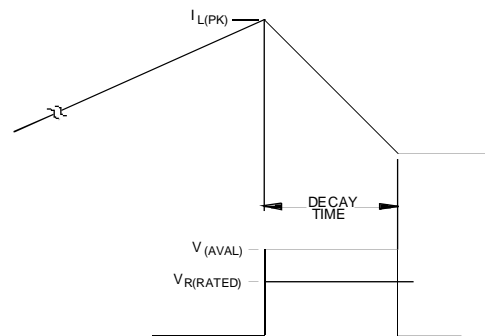
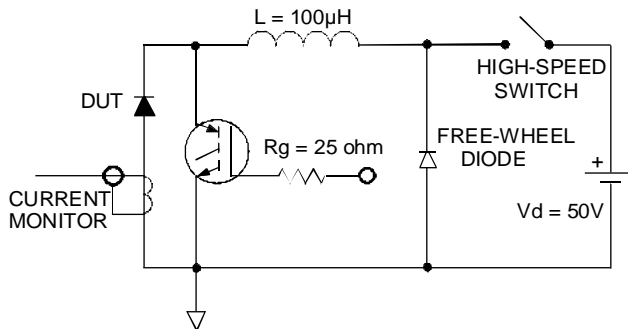


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms