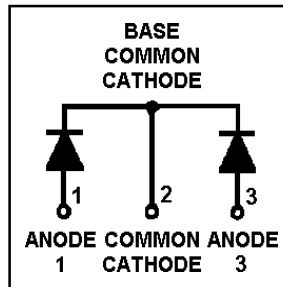


Features

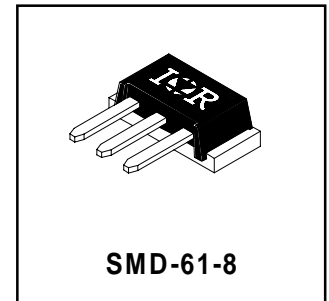
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 400V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 1V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 80A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 200nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 6A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 30ns$
$di_{(rec)}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 190A/\mu s$

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	85	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	42	
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ①	300	
E_{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②	1.4	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	150	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	59	
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
R_{thJC}	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	—	—	0.85	°C/W
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	—	—	0.42	K/W
Wt	Weight	—	4.3 (0.15)	—	g (oz)

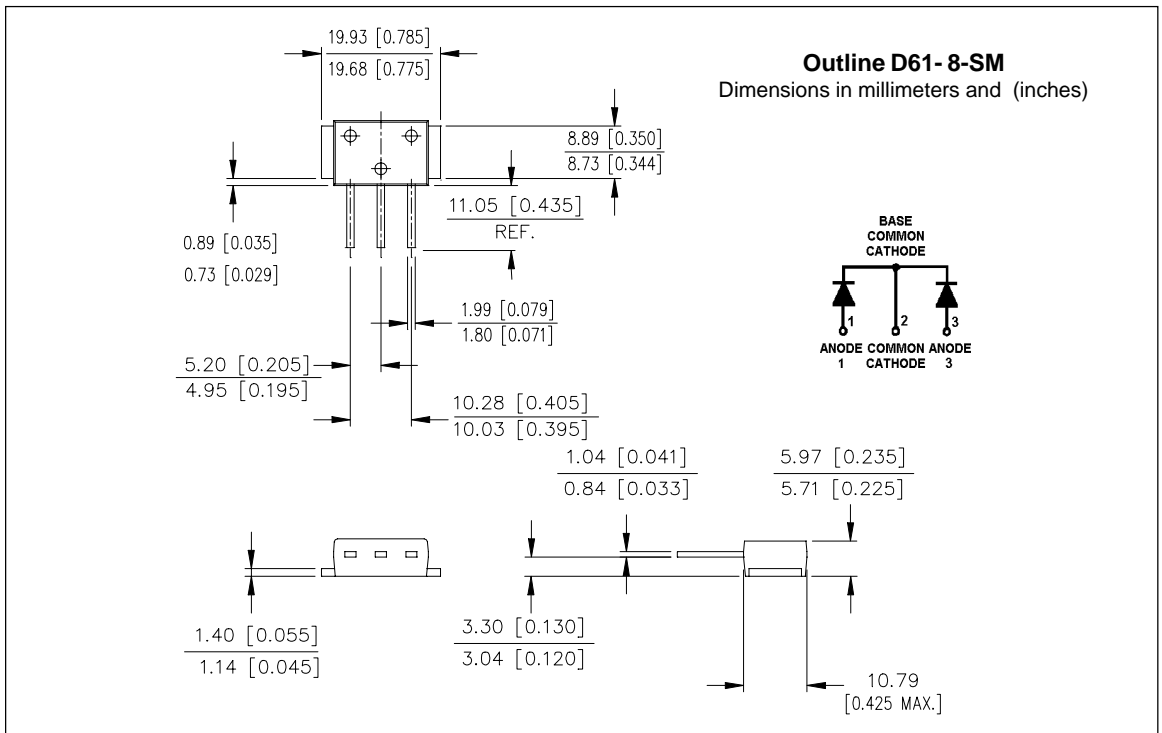
- Note:** ① Limited by junction temperature
 ② $L = 100\mu H$, duty cycle limited by max T_J
 ③ $125^\circ C$

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

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{BR}	400	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
V_{FM}	—	1.1	1.3	V	$I_F = 40\text{A}$
	—	1.3	1.5		$I_F = 80\text{A}$ See Fig. 1
	—	1.0	1.2		$I_F = 40\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RM}	—	0.50	3.0	μA	$V_R = V_R$ Rated
	—	0.75	4.0	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 320\text{V}$ See Fig. 2
C_T	—	90	125	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$ See Fig. 3
L_S	—	5.5	—	nH	Lead to lead 5mm from package body

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

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
t_{rr}	—	30	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
t_{rr1}	—	67	100		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 5
t_{rr2}	—	110	170		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM1}	—	6.0	11	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 6
	—	9.0	16		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Q_{rr1}	—	200	540	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 7
	—	500	1300		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	—	240	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 8
	$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$	—	190		—



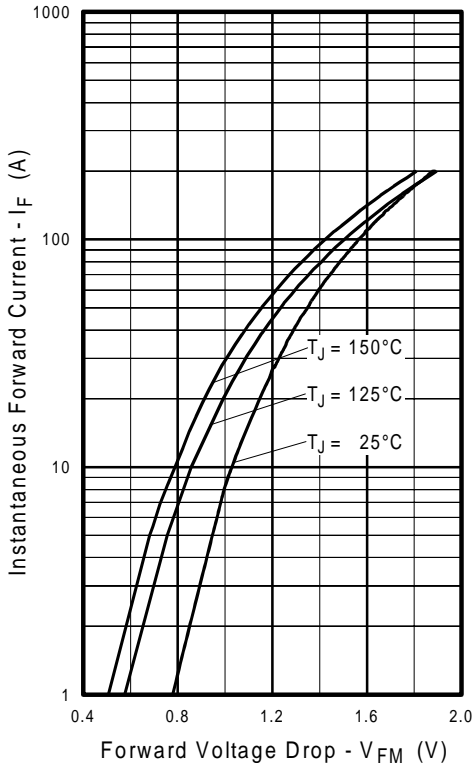


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

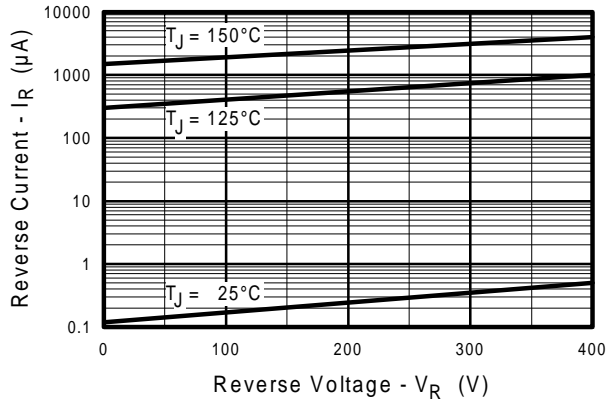


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

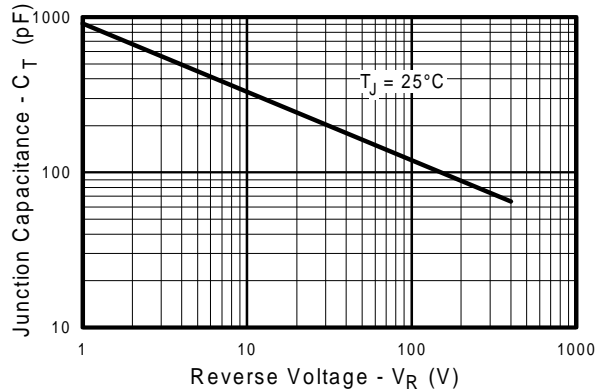


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

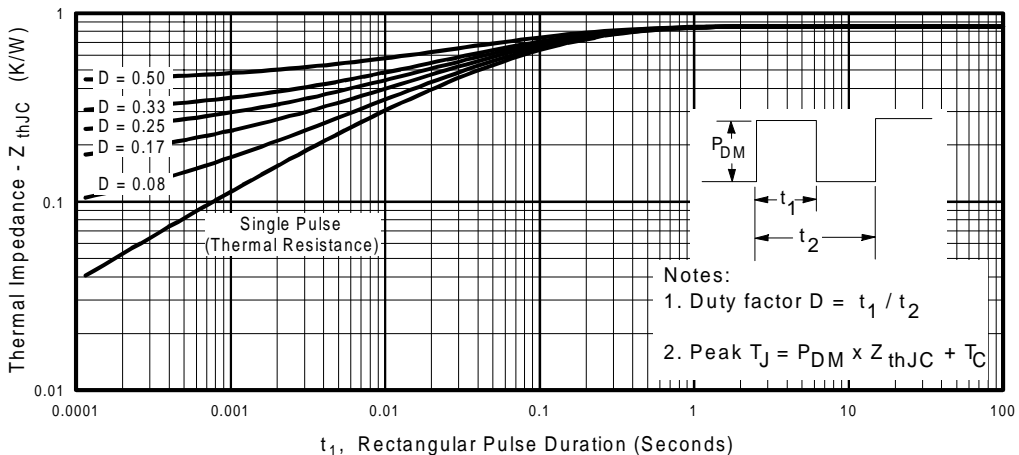


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics, (per Leg)

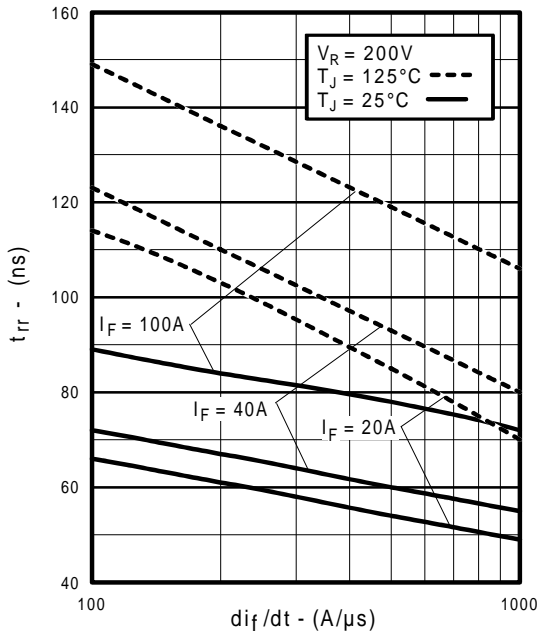


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

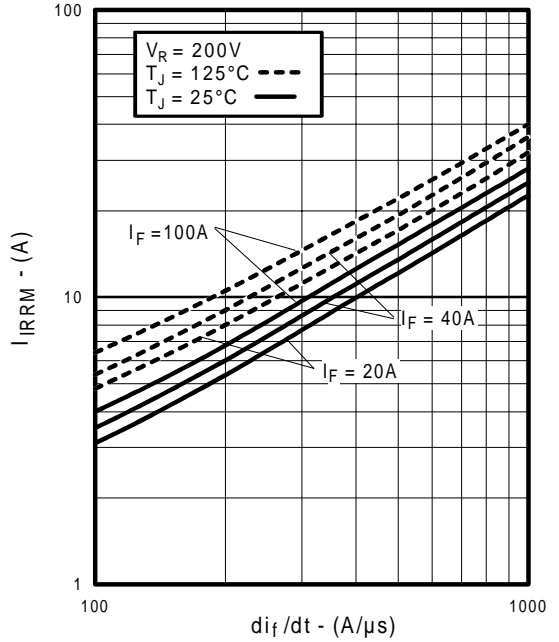


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

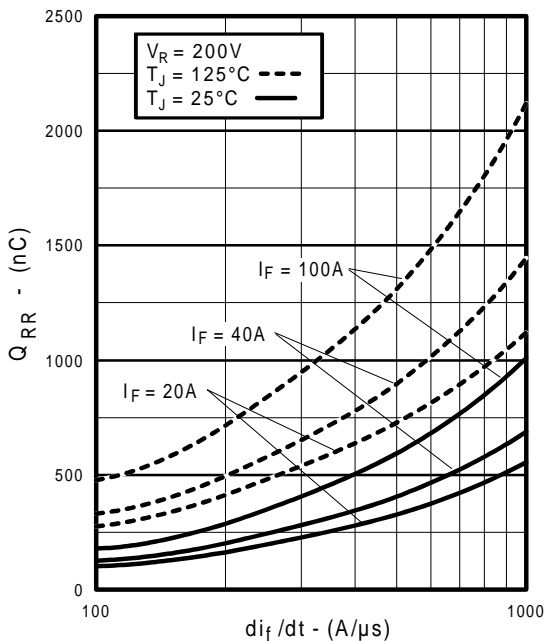


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

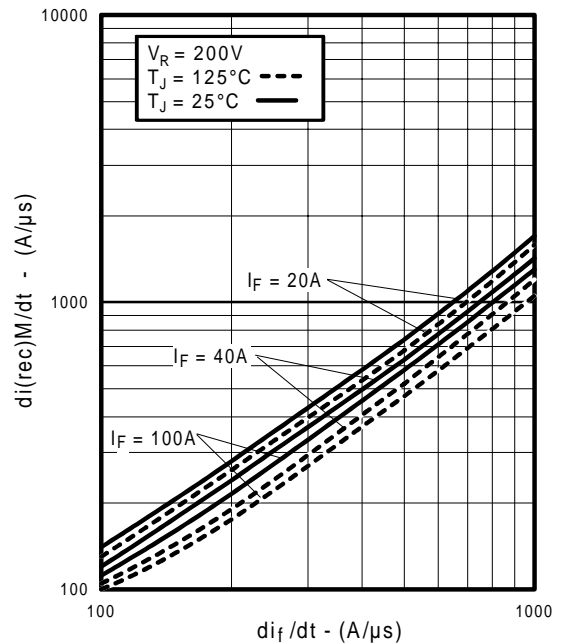


Fig. 8 - Typical $di(rec)M/dt$ vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

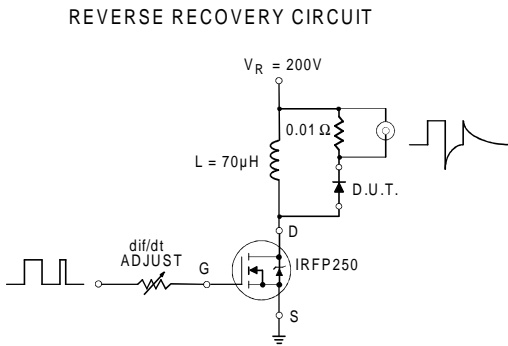
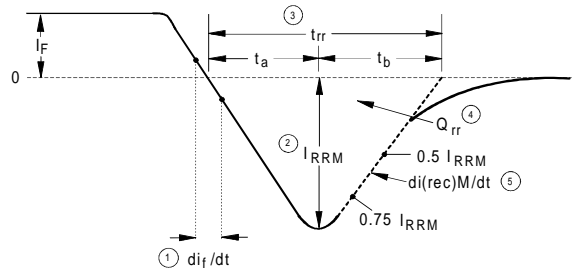


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1. di_f/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. $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ - 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

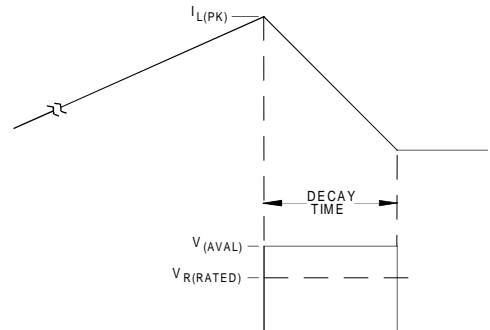
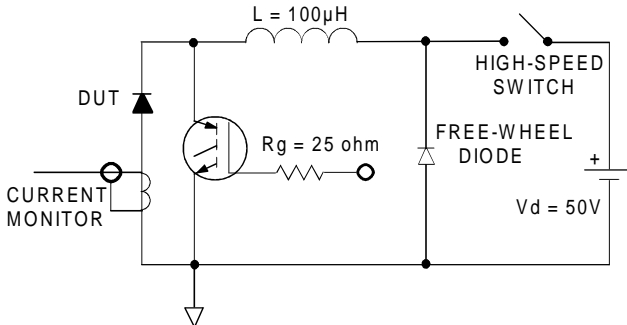


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms