

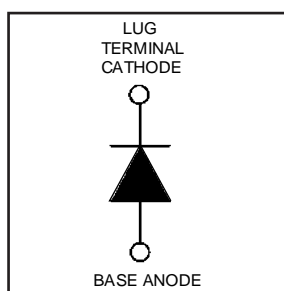
# HFA140NH60R

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

## Features

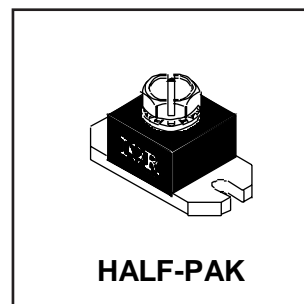
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



|   |
|---|
| $V_R = 600V$  |
| $V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 1.3V$                 |
| $I_{F(AV)} = 140A$  |
| $Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 490nC$                               |
| $I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 9.3A$                               |
| $t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 39ns$                                |
| $di_{(rec)}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 200A/\mu s$ |

## 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                   | 193         | A     |
| $I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Continuous Forward Current                   | 96          |       |
| $I_{FSM}$                 | Single Pulse Forward Current <sup>①</sup>    | 800         |       |
| $E_{AS}$                  | Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy <sup>②</sup> | 220         | μJ    |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Maximum Power Dissipation                    | 521         | W     |
| $P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation                    | 208         |       |
| $T_J$                     | 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                    | —        | —        | 0.24     | °C/W   |
| $R_{thCS}$ | Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface | —        | 0.15     | —        | K/W    |
| $Wt$       | Weight                              | —        | 26 (0.9) | —        | g (oz) |
|            | Mounting Torque <sup>④</sup>        | 15 (1.7) | —        | 25 (2.8) | lbf·in |
|            | Terminal Torque                     | 30 (3.4) | —        | 40 (4.6) | (N·m)  |
|            | Vertical Pull                       | —        | —        | 80       | lbf·in |
|            | 2 inch Lever Pull                   | —        | —        | 40       |        |

**Note:** <sup>①</sup> Limited by junction temperature  
<sup>②</sup> L = 100μH, duty cycle limited by max  $T_J$   
<sup>③</sup> 125°C

<sup>④</sup> 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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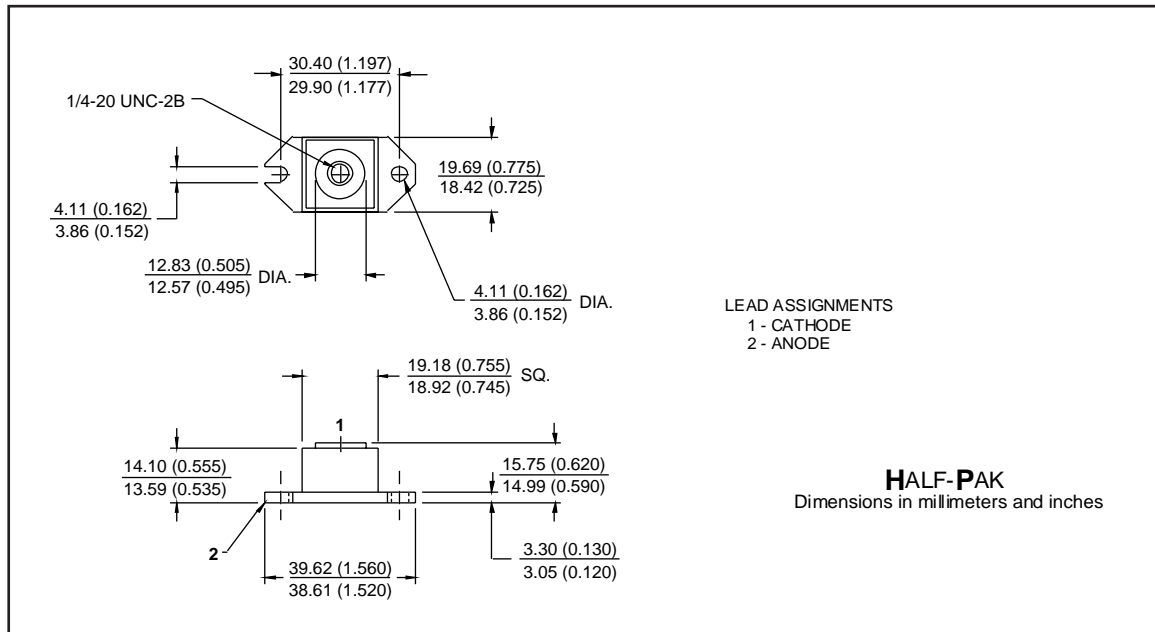
International  
**IOR** Rectifier

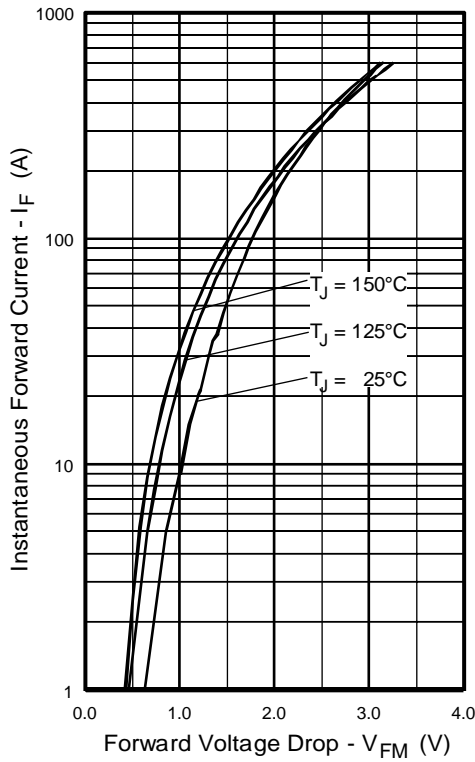
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| 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<br>See Fig. 1         | —    | 1.4  | 1.6  | V             | $I_F = 140\text{A}$                          |
|  | —    | 1.6  | 1.8  |               | $I_F = 280\text{A}$                          |
|  | —    | 1.3  | 1.5  |               | $I_F = 140\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $I_{RM}$ Max Reverse Leakage Current<br>See Fig. 2 | —    | 8.0  | 40   | $\mu\text{A}$ | $V_R = V_R \text{ Rated}$                    |
|  | —    | 2.0  | 8.0  | $\text{mA}$   | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$ |
| $C_T$ Junction Capacitance See Fig. 3              | —    | 280  | 400  | $\text{pF}$   | $V_R = 200\text{V}$                          |
| $L_S$ Series Inductance                            | —    | 5.0  | —    | $\text{nH}$   | From top of terminal hole to mounting plane  |

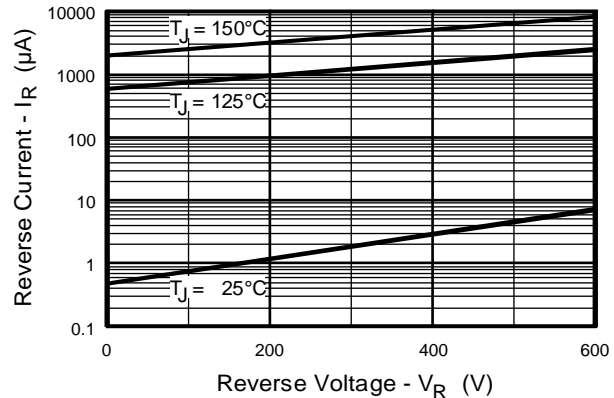
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter   | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units            | Test Conditions  |                           |
|---|------|------|------|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| $t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time                          | —    | 39   | —    | ns               | $I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di_f/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$<br>$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |                           |
| $t_{rr1}$ See Fig. 5                                    | —    | 92   | 140  |                  |  | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $t_{rr2}$   | —    | 180  | 270  |                  |  |                           |
| $I_{RRM1}$ Peak Recovery Current                        | —    | 9.3  | 17   | A                | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$  |                           |
| $I_{RRM2}$ See Fig. 6                                   | —    | 16   | 30   |                  |  |                           |
| $Q_{rr1}$ Reverse Recovery Charge                       | —    | 490  | 1200 | nC               | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$  |                           |
| $Q_{rr2}$ See Fig. 7                                    | —    | 1400 | 4000 |                  |  |                           |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current | —    | 290  | —    | A/ $\mu\text{s}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$  |                           |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During $t_b$ See Fig. 8               | —    | 200  | —    |                  |  |                           |

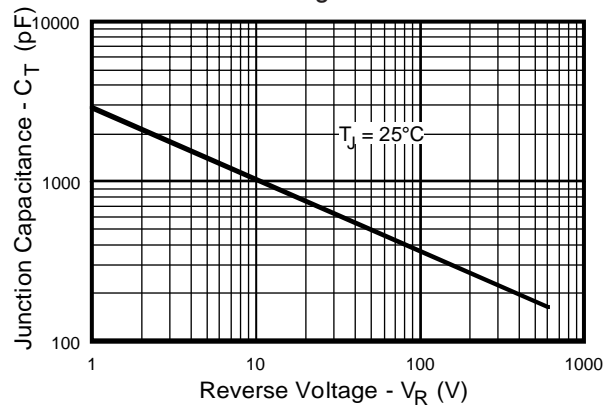




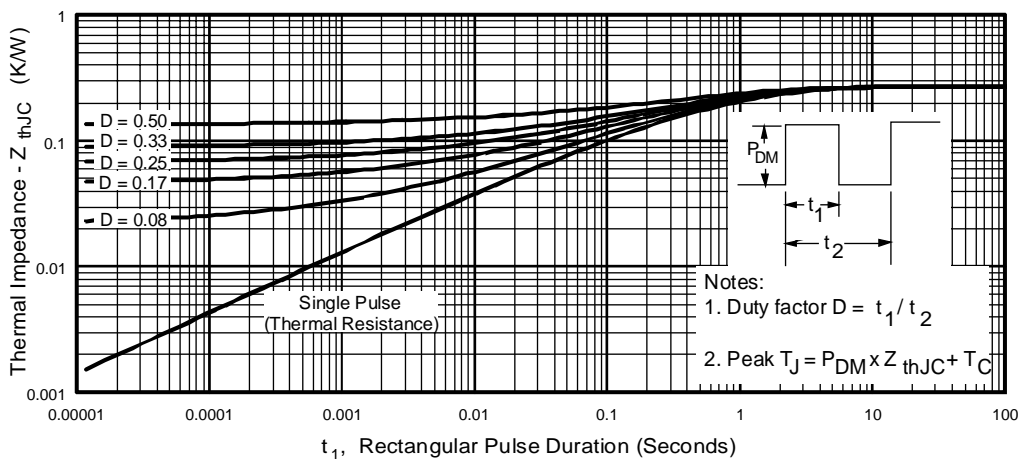
**Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current**



**Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage**



**Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage**

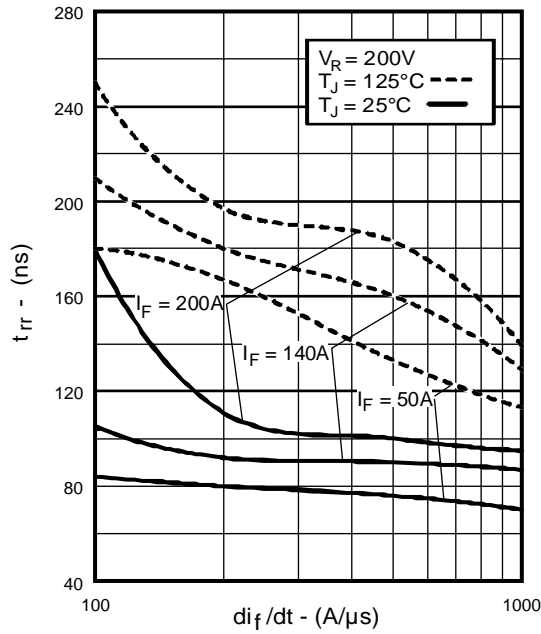


**Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics**

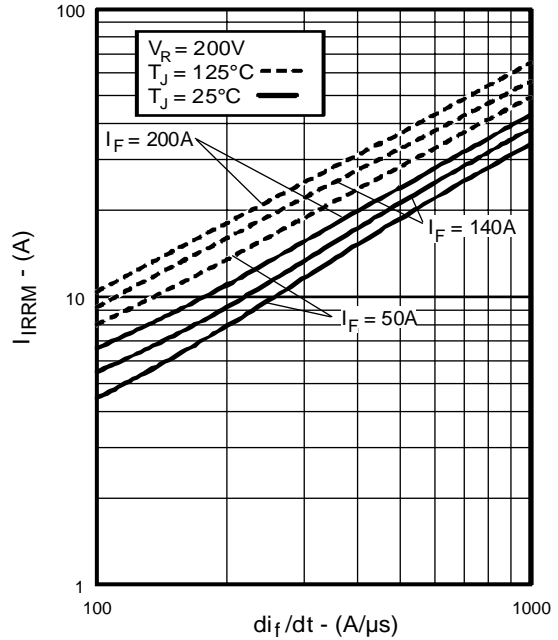
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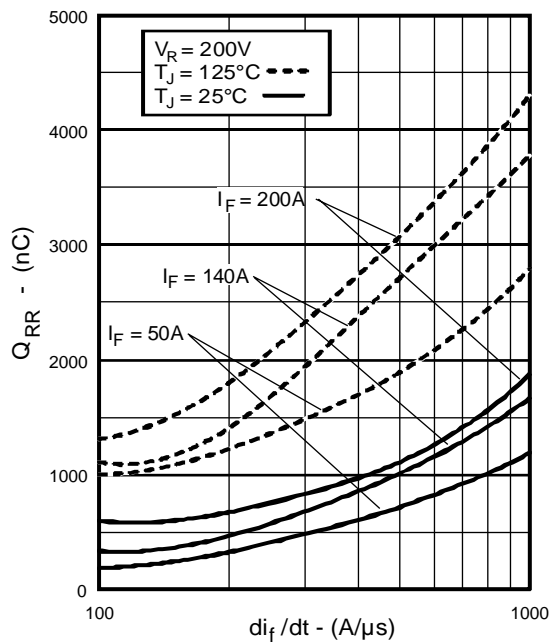
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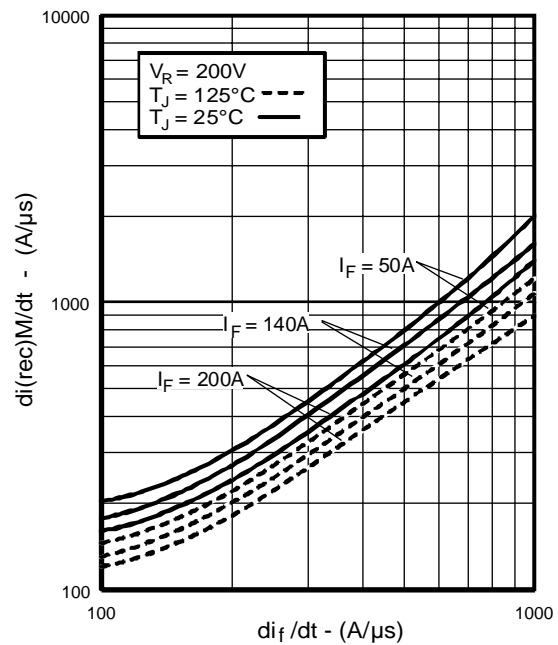
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$



**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.  $di_f/dt$

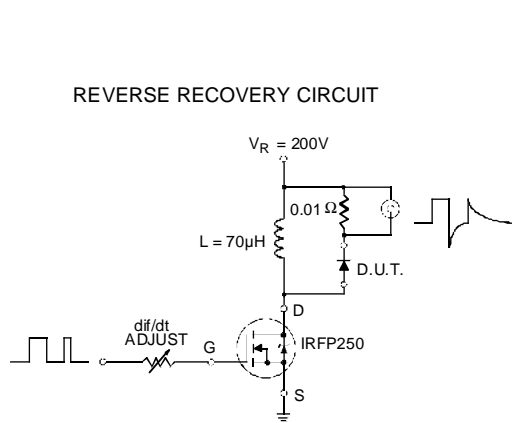


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

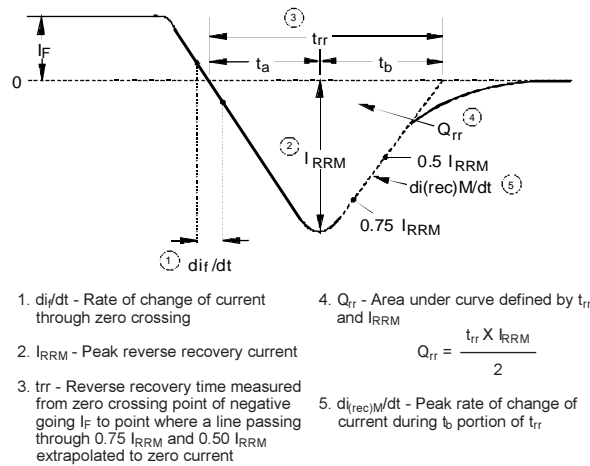


Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

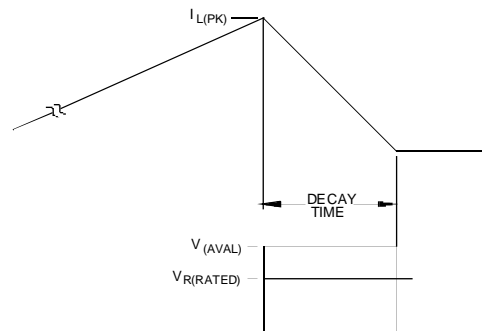
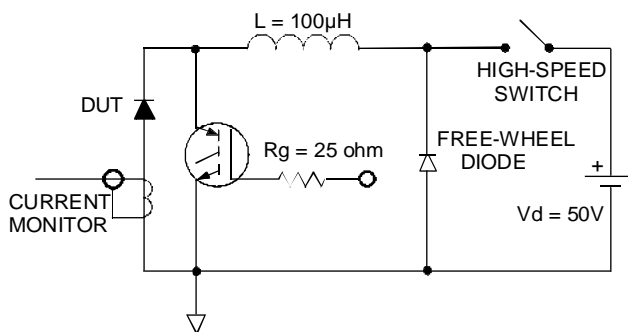


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms