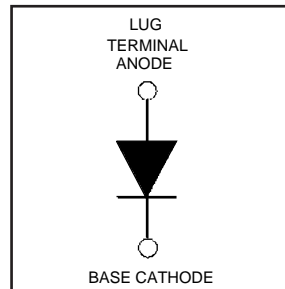


# HFA90NH40

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

## Features

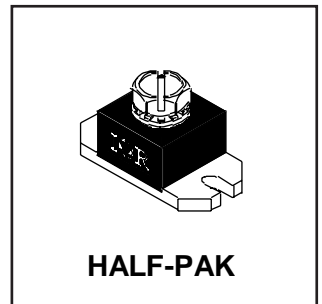
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 400V$
$V_F(\text{typ.}) \textcircled{3} = 1V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 90A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 420nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 9.3A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 36ns$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt(\text{typ.}) \textcircled{3} = 260A/\mu s$

## 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	170	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	84	
$I_{FSM}$	Single Pulse Forward Current $\textcircled{1}$	600	
$E_{AS}$	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy $\textcircled{2}$	1.4	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	310	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	125	
$T_J$ $T_{STG}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$

## Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{thJC}$	Junction-to-Case	----	----	0.40	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{thCS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	----	0.15	----	K/W
Wt	Weight	----	26 (0.9)	----	g (oz)
	Mounting Torque $\textcircled{4}$	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:**  $\textcircled{1}$  Limited by junction temperature  
 $\textcircled{2}$  L = 100 $\mu$ H, duty cycle limited by max  $T_J$   
 $\textcircled{3}$  125 $^\circ C$

$\textcircled{4}$  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

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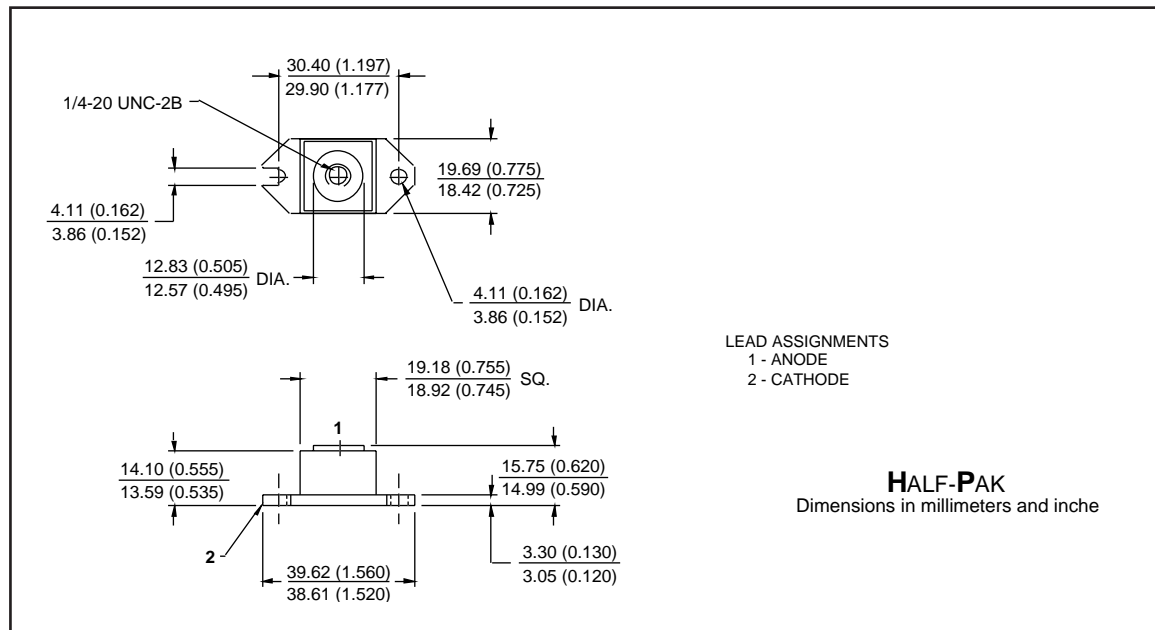
International  
**IOR** Rectifier

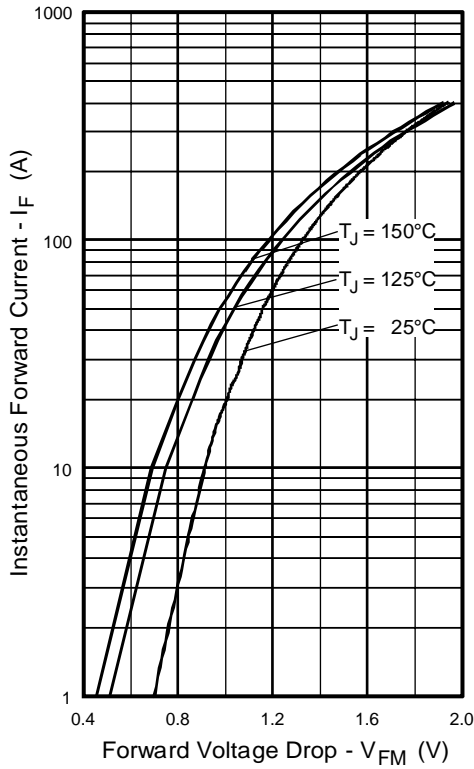
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{BR}$ Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	400	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
$V_{FM}$ Max Forward Voltage See Fig. 1	—	1.1	1.3	V	$I_F = 90\text{A}$
	—	1.3	1.5		$I_F = 180\text{A}$
	—	1.0	1.2		$I_F = 90\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RM}$ Max Reverse Leakage Current See Fig. 2	—	1.0	6.0	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R$ Rated
	—	1.5	8.0	$\text{mA}$	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 320\text{V}$
$C_T$ Junction Capacitance See Fig. 3	—	180	260	$\text{pF}$	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
$L_S$ Series Inductance	—	7.0	—	$\text{nH}$	From top of terminal hole to mounting plane

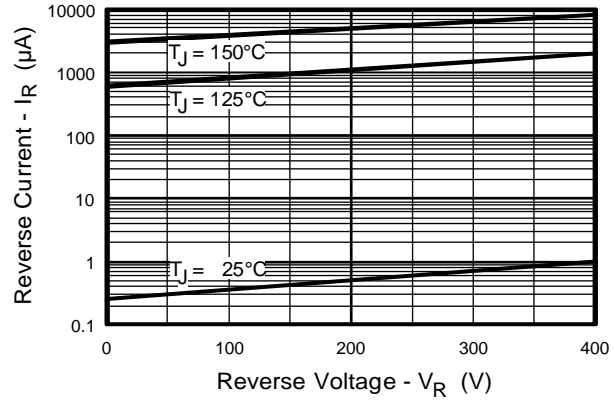
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time See Fig. 5	—	36	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di_f/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
$t_{rr1}$	—	90	140		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{rr2}$	—	160	240		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM1}$ Peak Recovery Current See Fig. 6	—	9.3	17	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM2}$	—	15	30		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr1}$ Reverse Recovery Charge See Fig. 7	—	420	1100	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr2}$	—	1200	3200		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current $di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ During $t_b$ See Fig. 8	—	360	—	A/ $\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	—	260	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

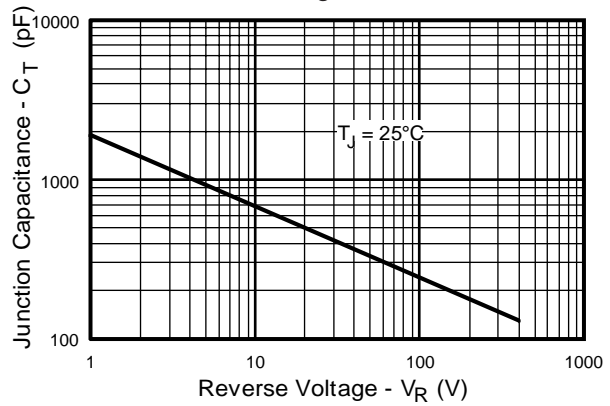




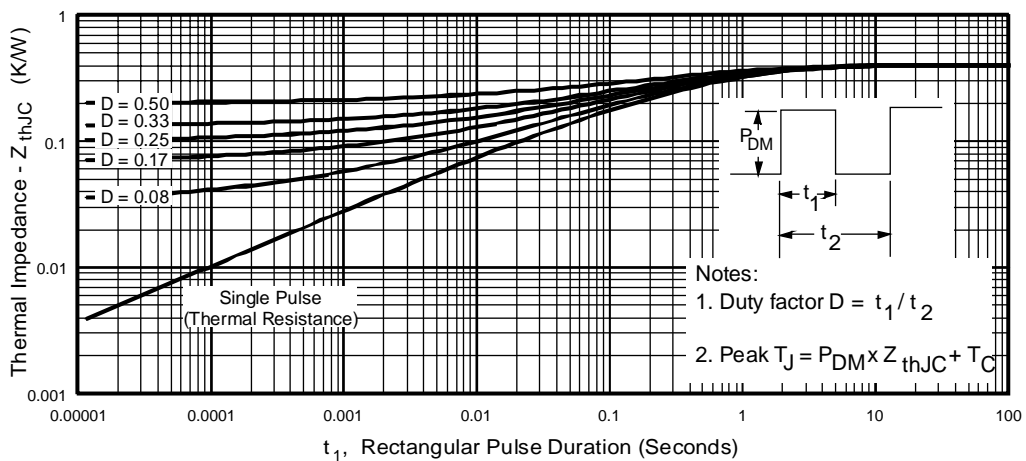
**Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current**



**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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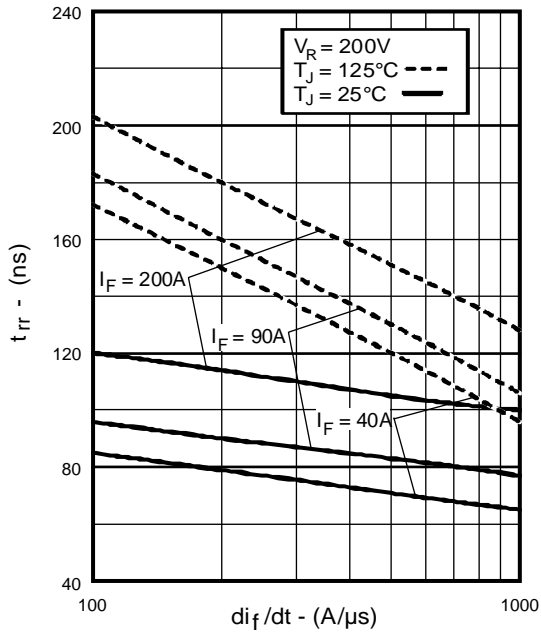


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$

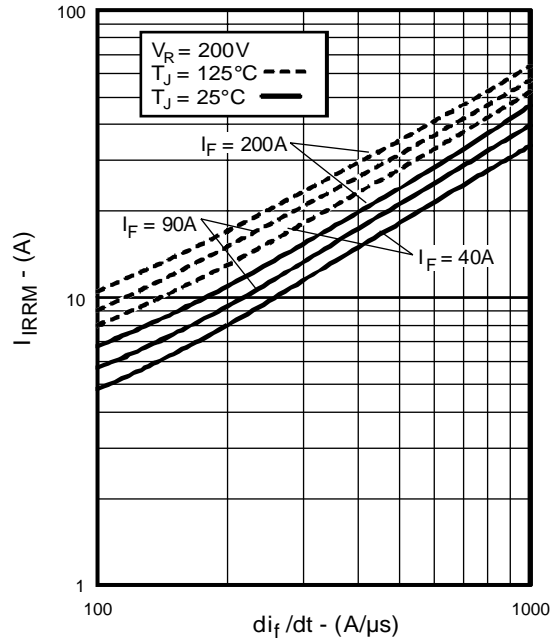


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$

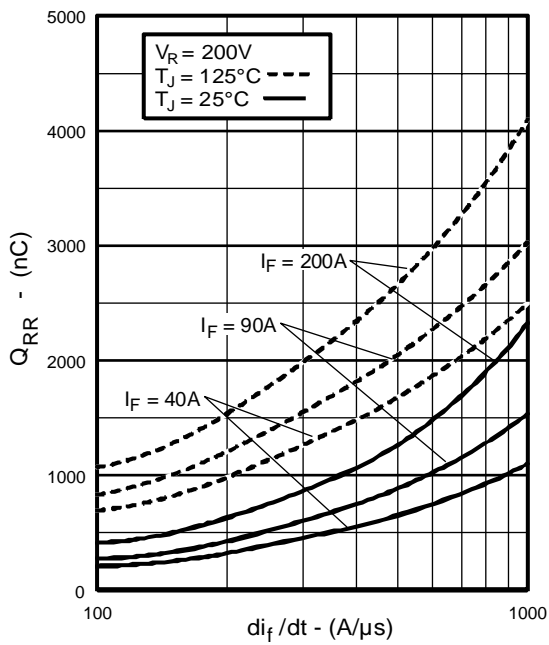


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$

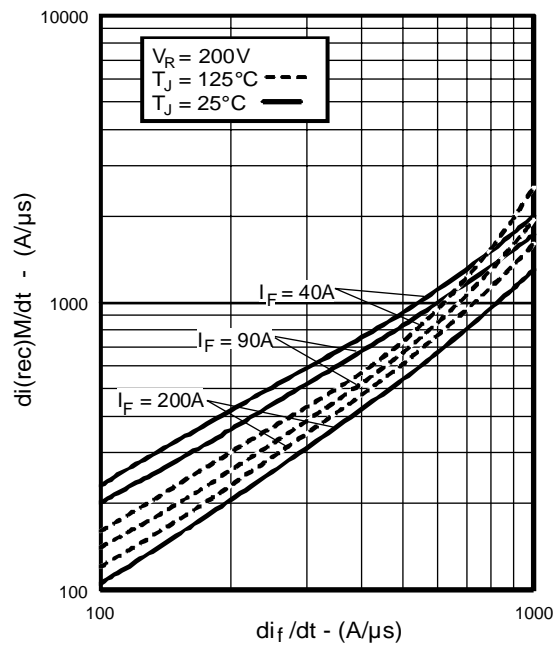


Fig. 8 - Typical  $di_{(rec)M}/dt$  vs.  $di_f/dt$

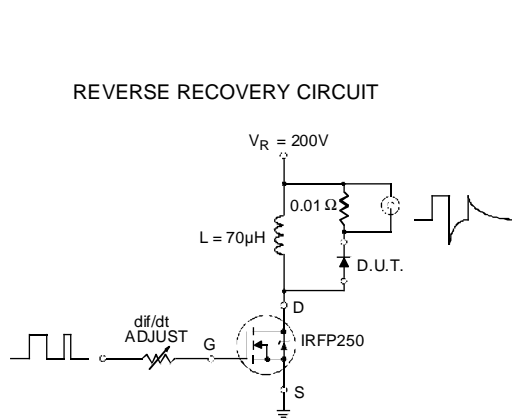


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

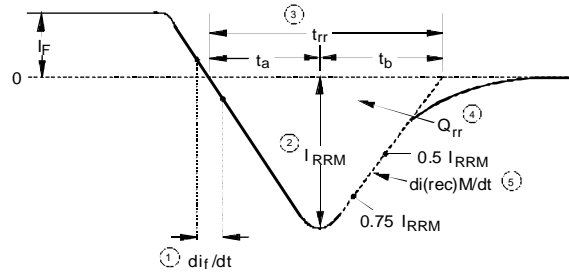


Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

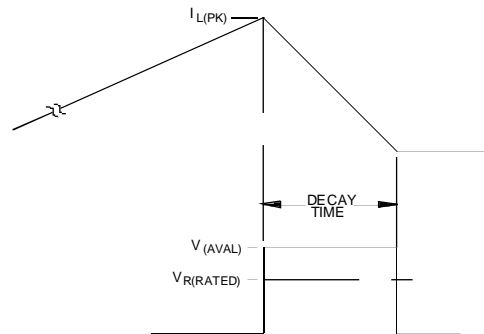
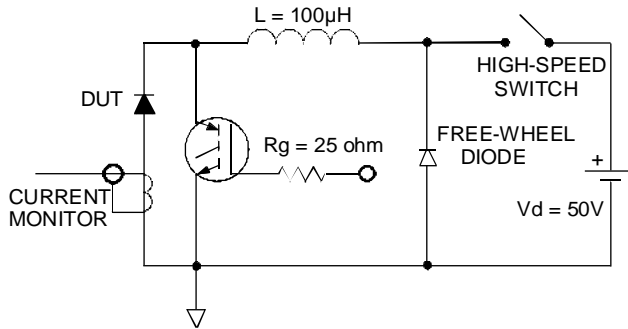


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms