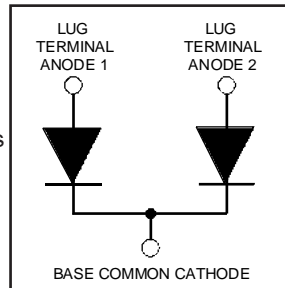


**Features**

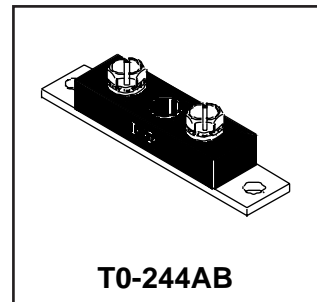
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 600V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 1.2V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 210A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 450nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 10A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 35ns$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 240A/\mu s$

**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 (per Leg)**

	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 <sup>①</sup>	600	
$I_{AS}$	Maximum Single Pulse Avalanche Current <sup>②</sup>	2.0	
$E_{AS}$	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy <sup>②</sup>	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	C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		

**Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics**

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	----	----	0.27	°C/W K/W
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	----	----	0.135	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat , Greased Surface	----	0.10	----	
$Wt$	Weight	----	79 (2.8)	----	g (oz)
	Mounting Torque	35 (4.0)	----	50 (5.7)	lbf•in (N•m)
	Mounting Torque Center Hole	----	15 (1.7)	----	
	Terminal Torque	50 (5.7)	----	75 (8.5)	

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

# HFA210NJ60C

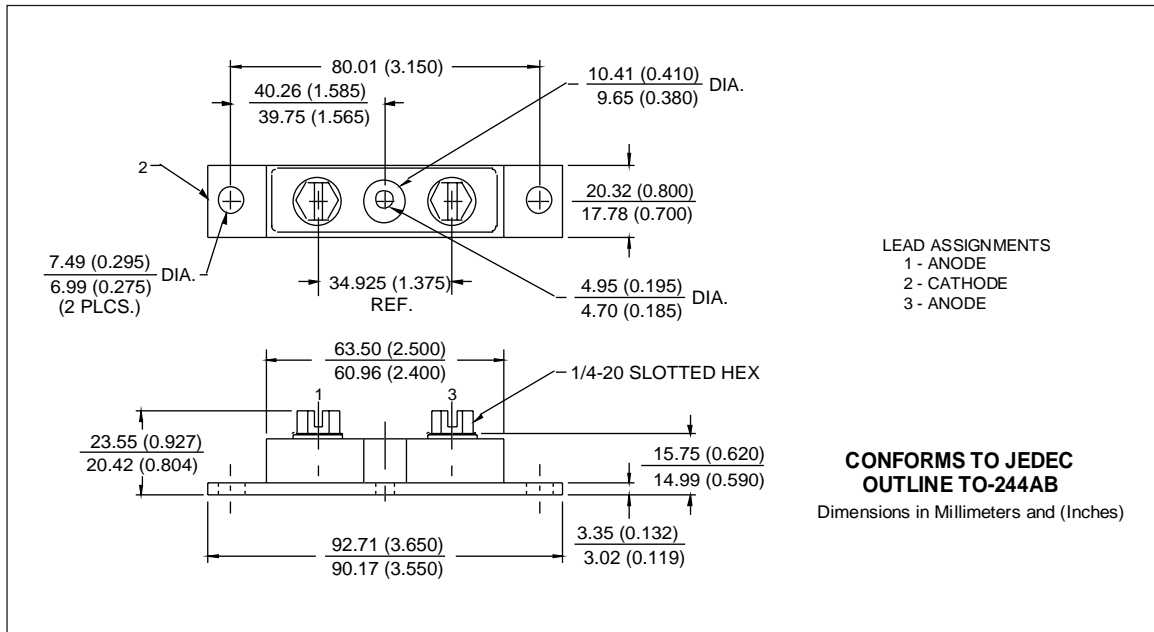
International  
**IOR** Rectifier

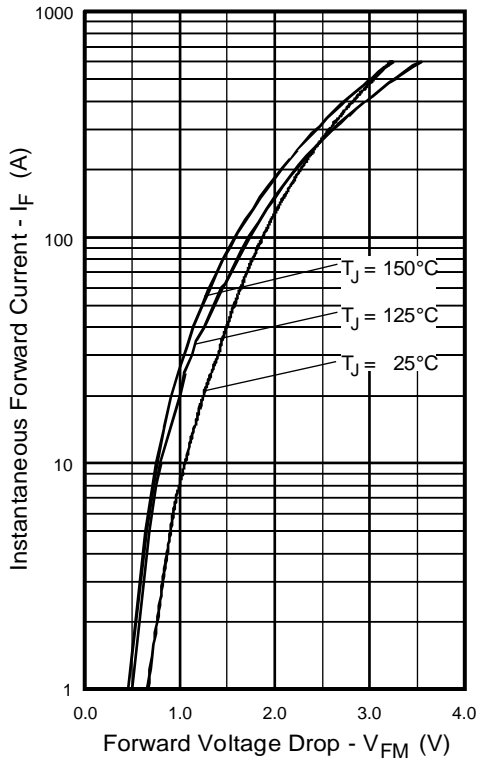
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	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	—	1.3	1.5	V	$I_F = 105\text{A}$	
		—	1.5	1.7		$I_F = 210\text{A}$	See Fig. 1
		—	1.2	1.4		$I_F = 105\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{RM}$	Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	6.0	30	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R$ Rated	
		—	1.5	6.0	$\text{mA}$	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$	See Fig. 2
$C_T$	Junction Capacitance	—	200	300	$\text{pF}$	$V_R = 200\text{V}$	See Fig. 3
$L_S$	Series Inductance	—	6.0	—	$\text{nH}$	From top of terminal hole to mounting plane	

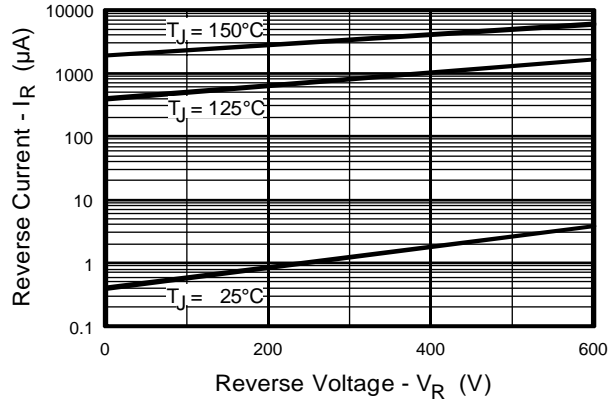
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	35	—	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		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 105\text{A}$
$t_{rr2}$		—	160	240		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{RRM1}$	Peak Recovery Current	—	10	18	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{RRM2}$		—	15	30		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
$Q_{rr1}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	450	1300	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
$Q_{rr2}$		—	1200	3600		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$di_f/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	310	—	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$	During $t_b$	—	240	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	

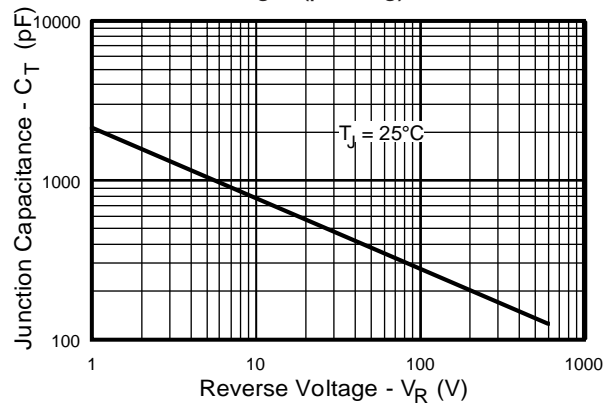




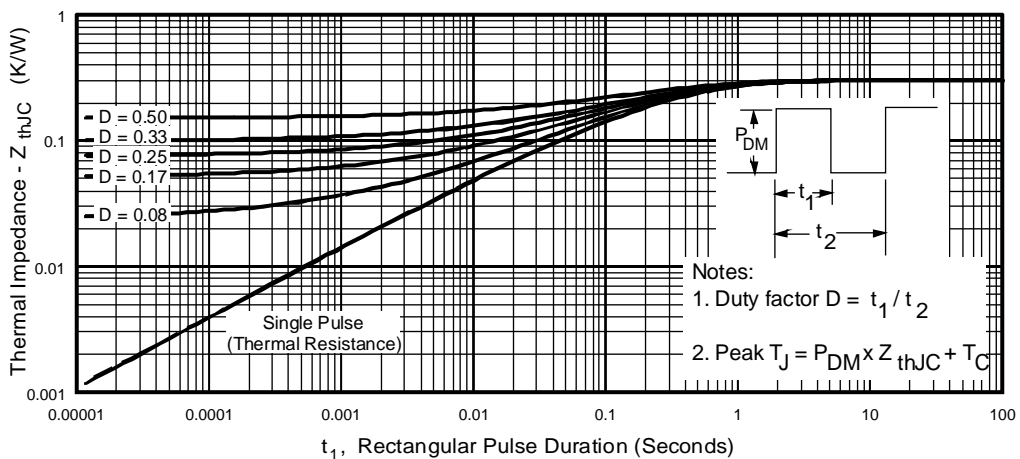
**Fig. 1** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)



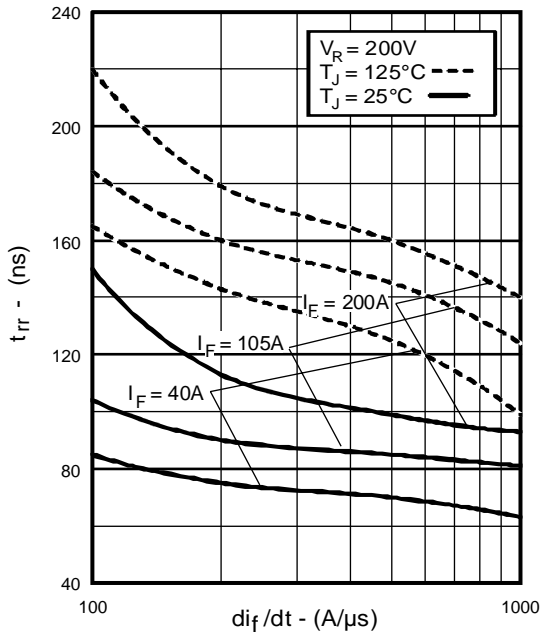
**Fig. 2** - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)



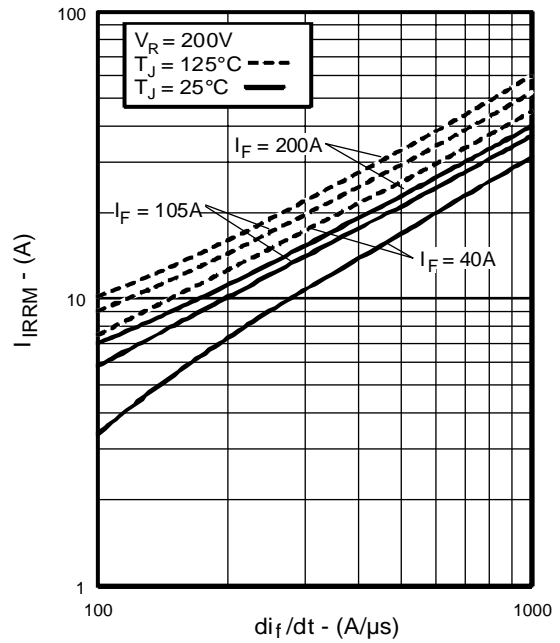
**Fig. 3** - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)



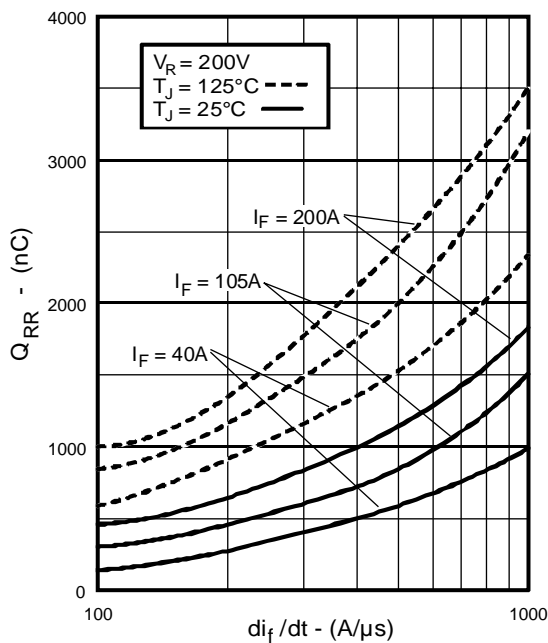
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)



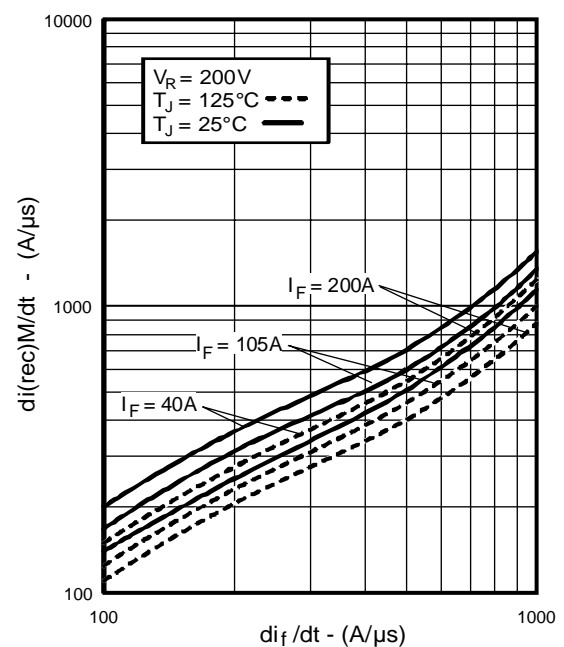
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



**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)

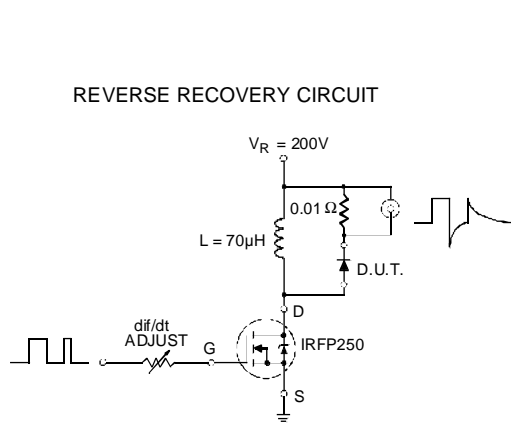
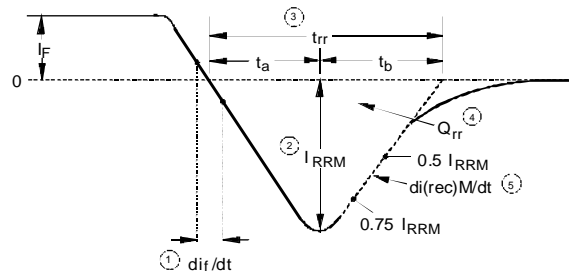


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1.  $di/dt$  - 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  $I_{RRM}$   

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \times I_{RRM}}{2}$$
5.  $di_{(rec)}/dt$  - Peak rate of change of current during  $t_b$  portion of  $t_{rr}$

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

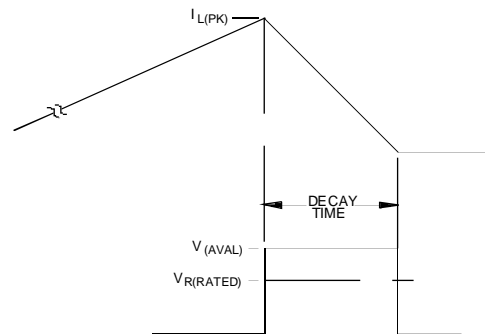
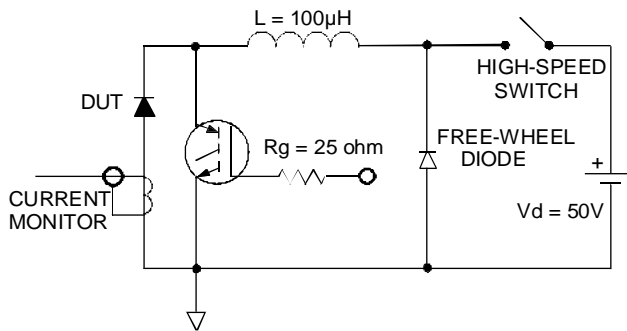


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms