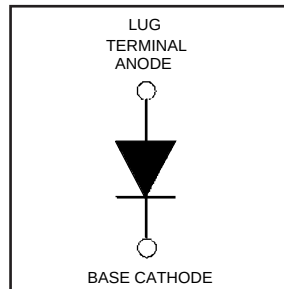


# HFA90NH40

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

## Features

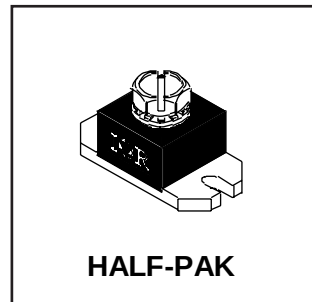
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



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

## 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         |            |
| $T_J$<br>$T_{STG}$        | Operating Junction and<br>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

# HFA90NH40

PD-2.468 rev. B 02/99

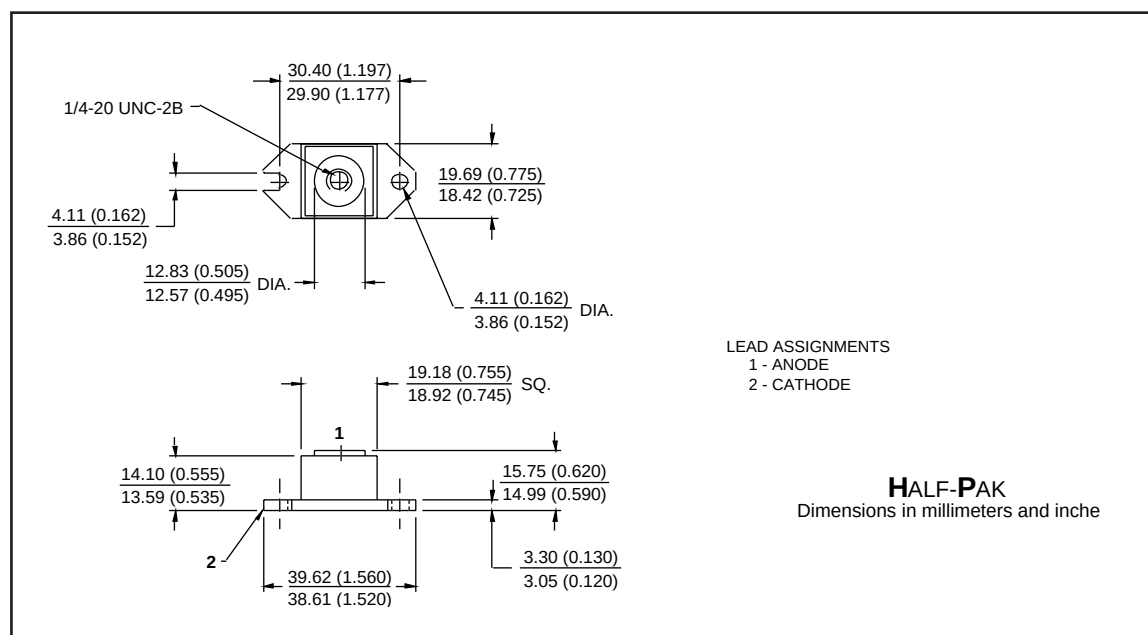
International  
**IOR** Rectifier

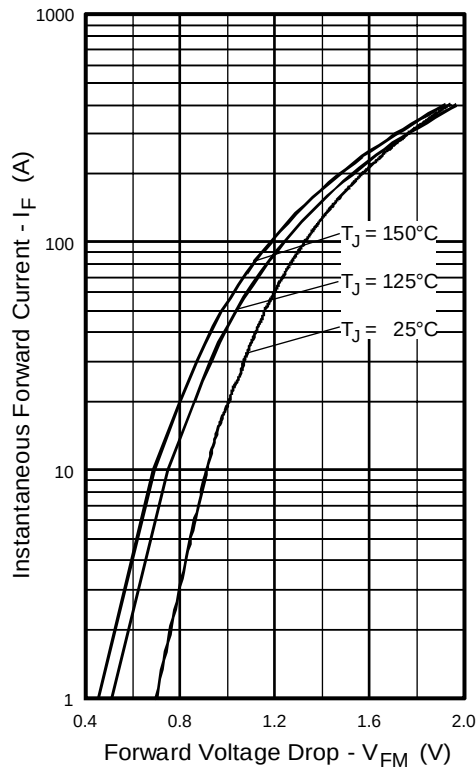
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter                                          | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units         | Test Conditions                              |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| $V_{BR}$ Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage           | 400  | —    | —    | V             | $I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$                       |
| $V_{FM}$ Max Forward Voltage<br>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<br>See Fig. 2 | —    | 1.0  | 6.0  | $\mu\text{A}$ | $V_R = V_R \text{ Rated}$                    |
|                                                    | —    | 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  |

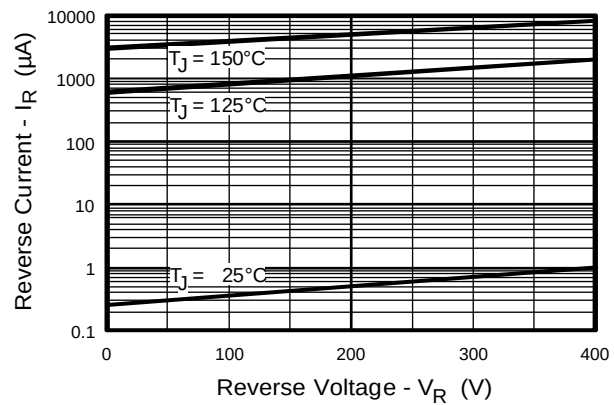
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter                                                                          | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units                  | Test Conditions                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>During $t_b$ See Fig. 8 | —    | 360  | —    | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$                                                 |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt2$                                                                  | —    | 260  | —    |                        | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$                                                |

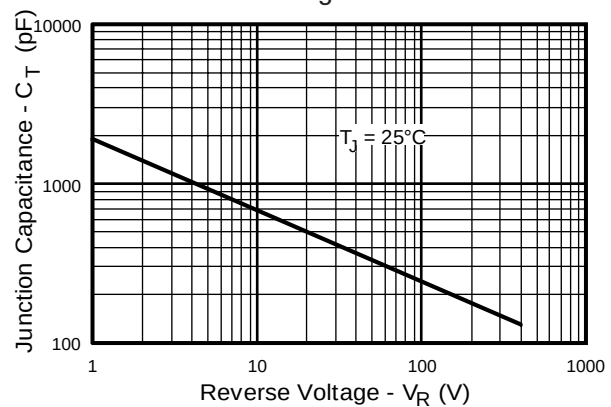




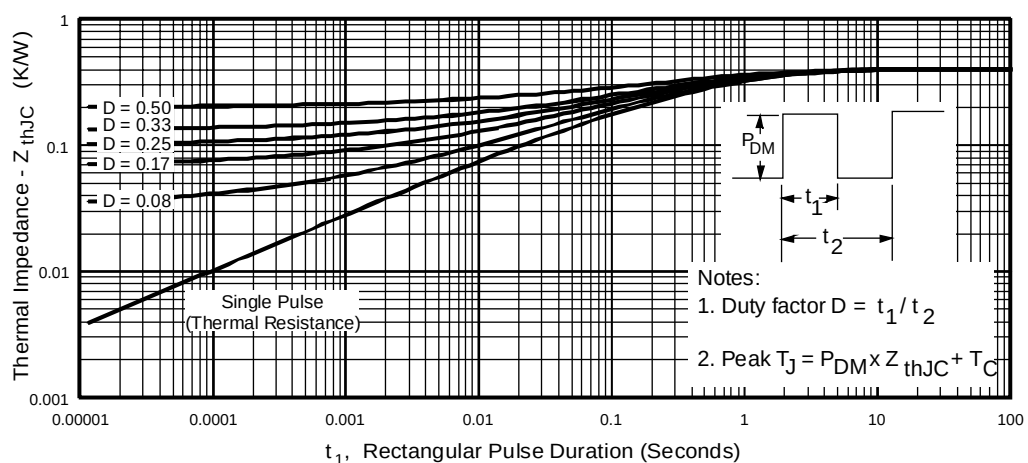
**Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current**



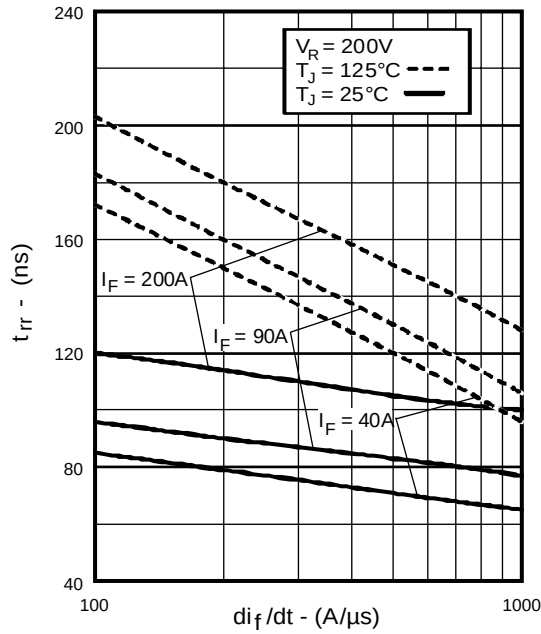
**Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage**



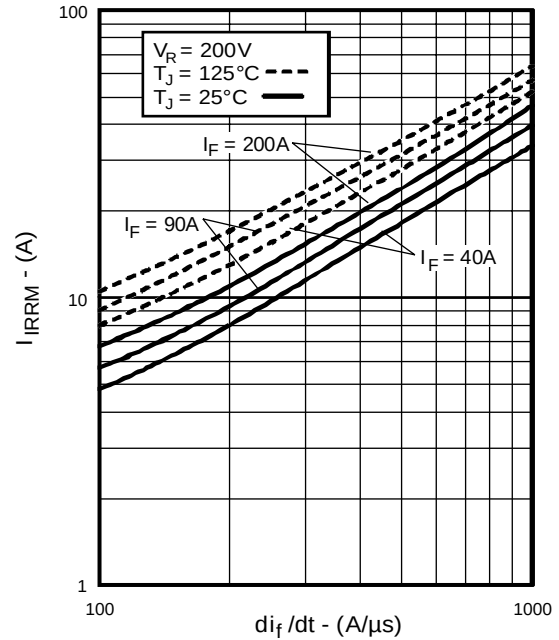
**Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage**



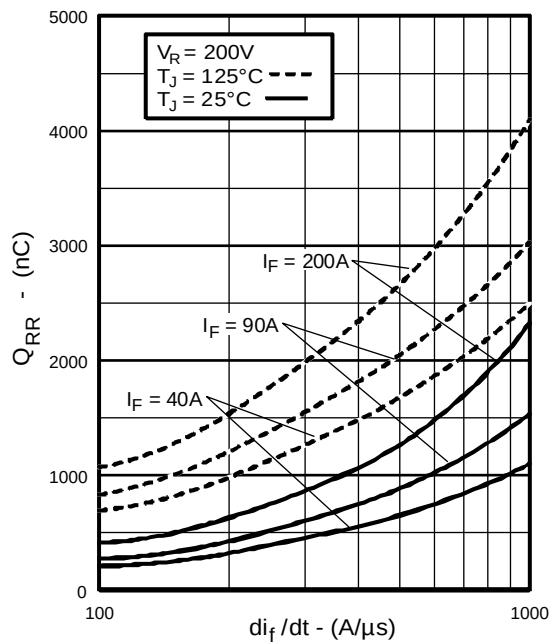
**Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics**



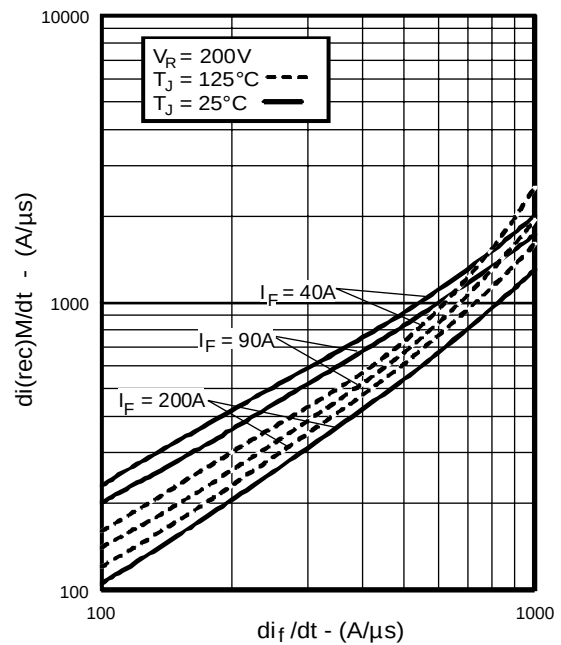
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$



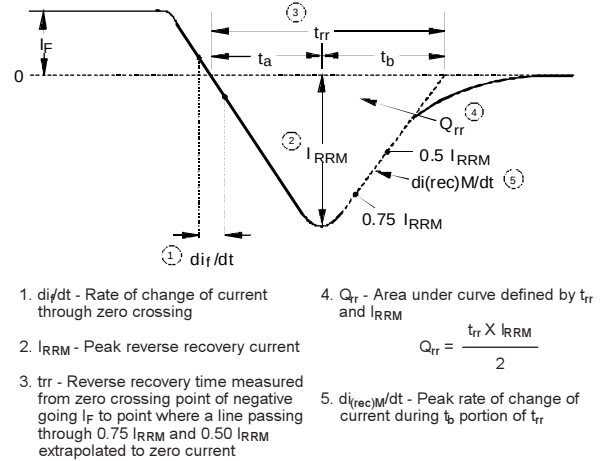
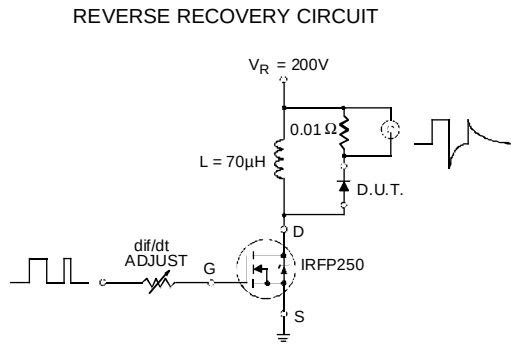
**Fig. 6** - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$



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

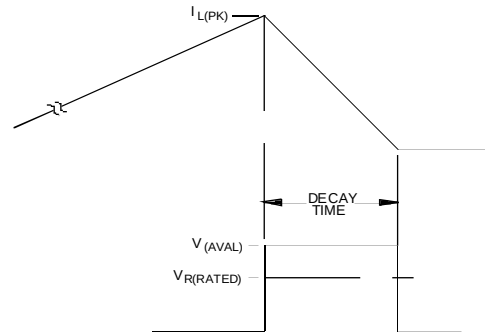
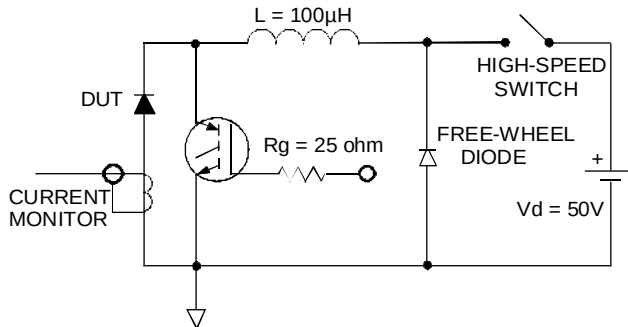


**Fig. 8** - Typical  $di_{(rec)M}/dt$  vs.  $di_f/dt$



**Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit**

**Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions**



**Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms**