

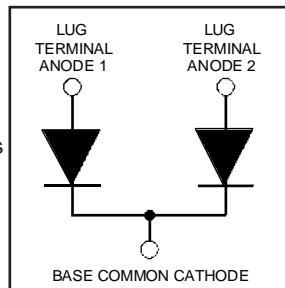
HFA320NJ40C

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

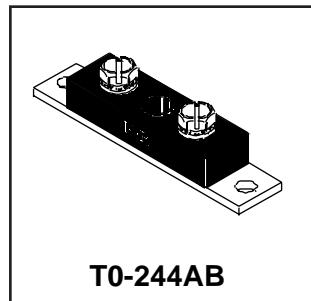
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 400V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\circledcirc} = 1V$
$I_F(\text{AV}) = 320A$
$Q_{rr} (\text{typ.}) = 420nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 8.7A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 45ns$
$dI_{(\text{rec})M}/dt (\text{typ.})^{\circledcirc} = 280A/\mu s$

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.



TO-244AB

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	321	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current	160	A
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current $\textcircled{1}$	1200	
I_{AS}	Maximum Single Pulse Avalanche Current $\textcircled{2}$	5.0	
E_{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy $\textcircled{2}$	1.4	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	625	
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	250	W
T_J	Operating Junction and		
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	C

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	—	—	0.24	$^\circ C/W$
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	—	—	0.12	
$R_{\theta CS}$	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: $\textcircled{1}$ Limited by junction temperature

$\textcircled{2}$ $L = 100\mu H$, duty cycle limited by max T_J

$\textcircled{3}$ $125^\circ C$

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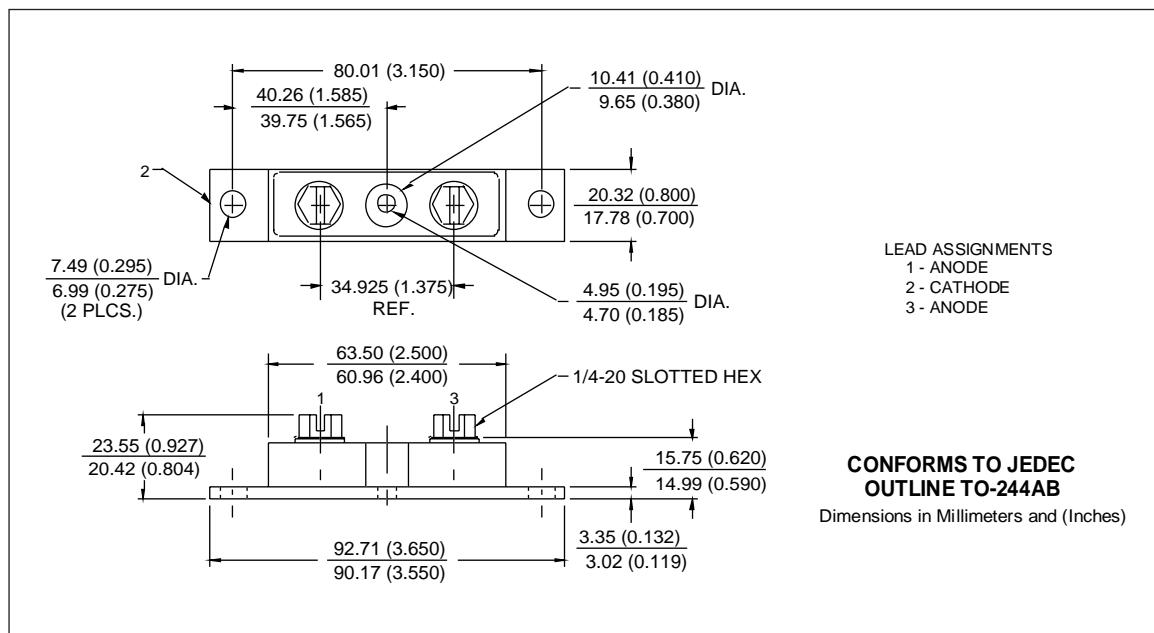
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Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	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	—	1.10	1.35	V	$I_F = 160\text{A}$
		—	1.30	1.55		$I_F = 320\text{A}$
		—	1.00	1.20		See Fig. 1 $I_F = 160\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	2.0	12	μA	$V_R = V_R$ Rated
		—	3.0	16	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 320\text{V}$
C_T	Junction Capacitance	—	370	500	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
L_s	Series Inductance	—	5.0	—	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	—	45	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, dI/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
		—	90	140		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	290	440		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM1}	Peak Recovery Current	—	8.7	20	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	18	30		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Q_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	420	1100	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	2600	7000		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$dI_{(rec)M}/dt_1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current During t_b	—	300	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	280	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



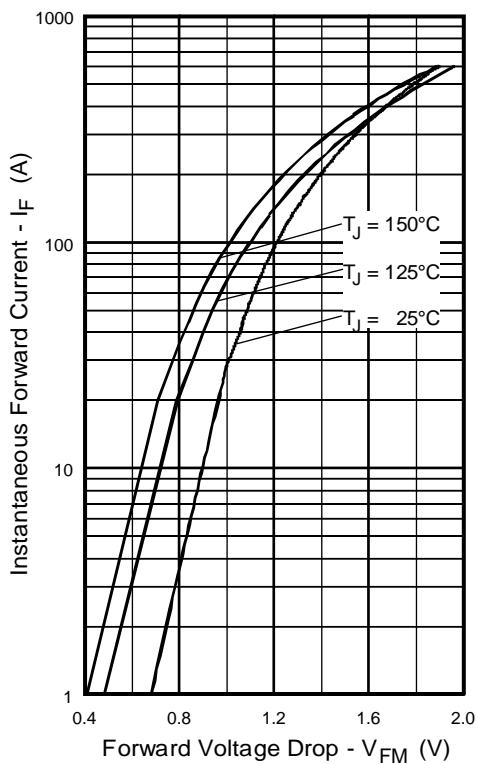


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

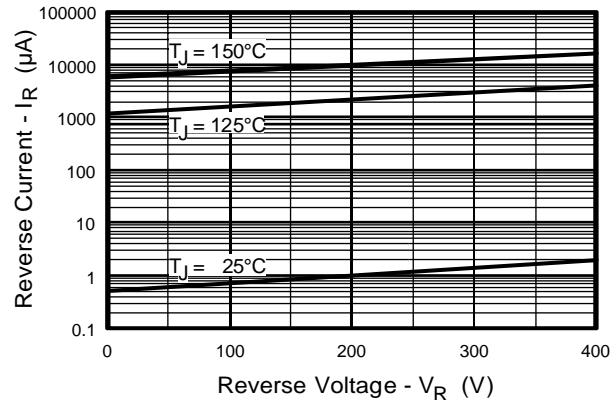


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

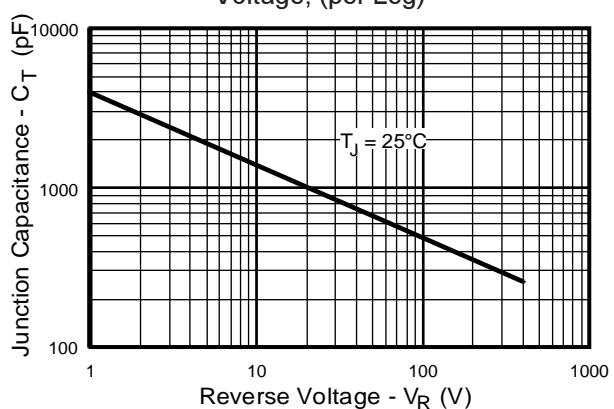


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

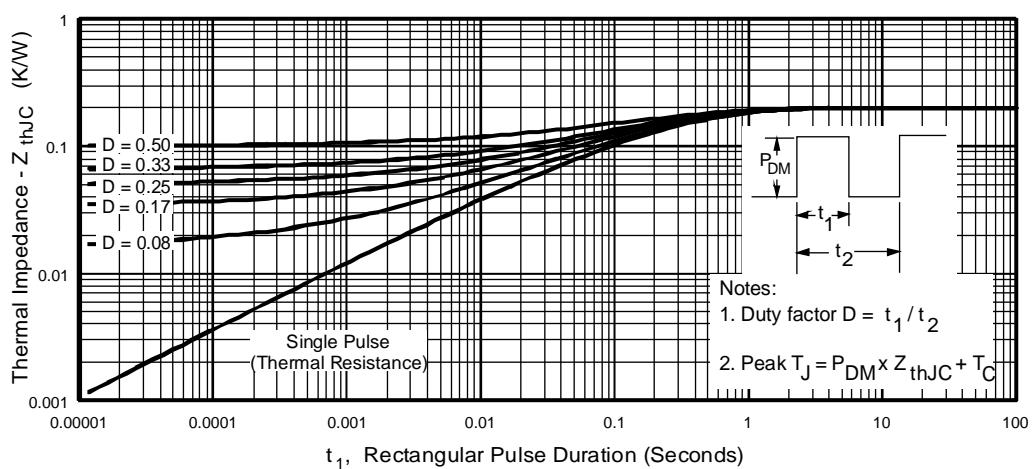


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics, (per Leg)

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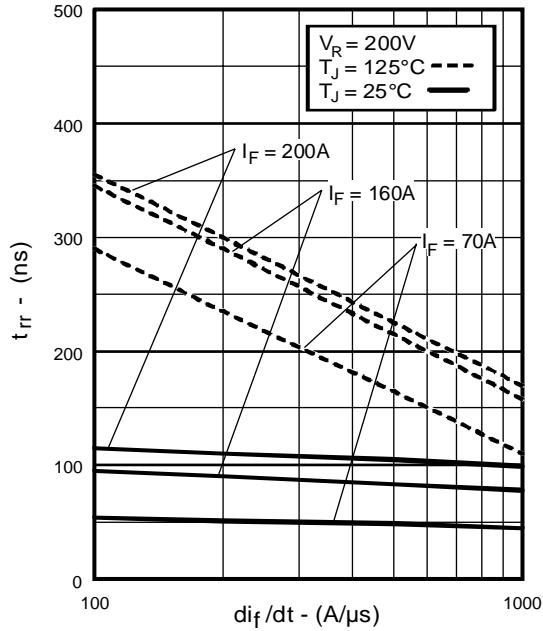


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

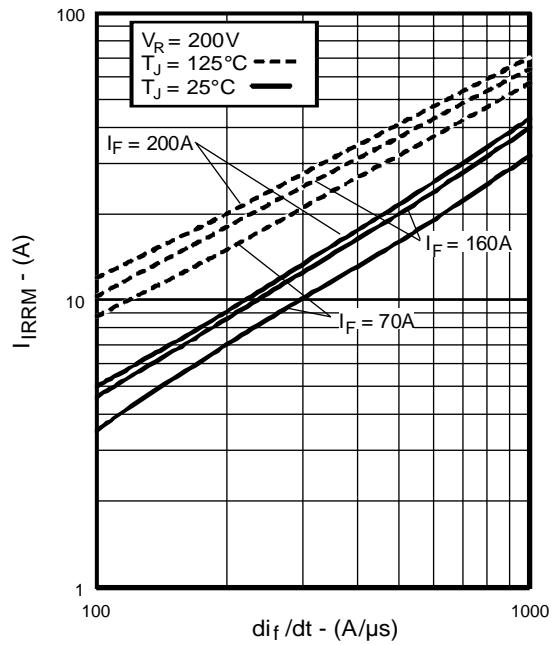


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

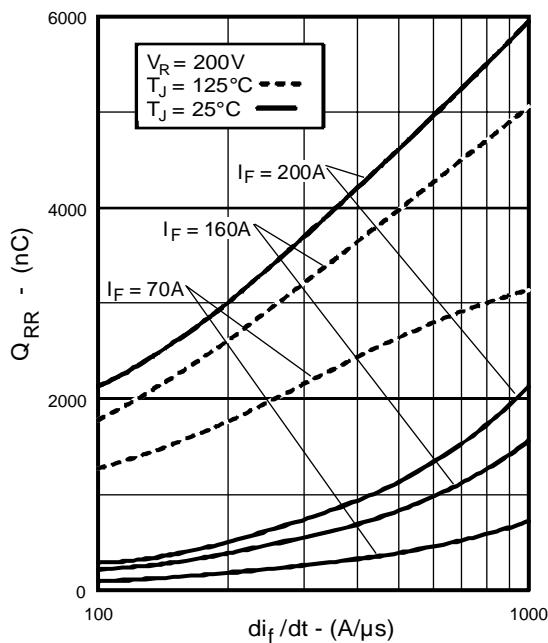


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

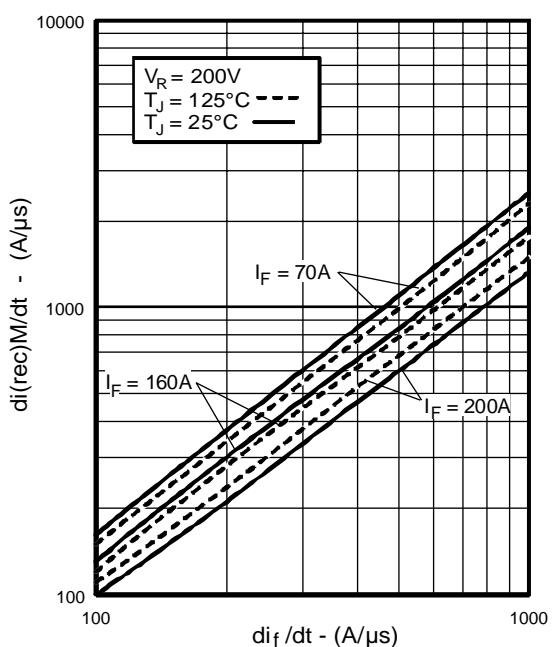
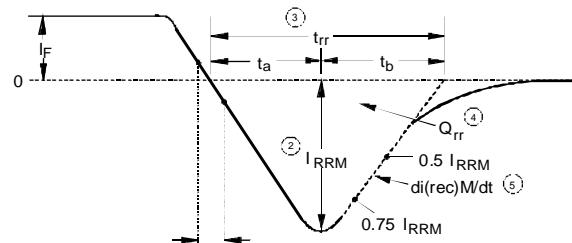
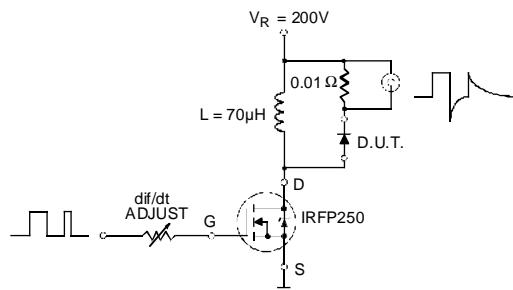


Fig. 8 - Typical $dI_{(rec)}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

REVERSE RECOVERY CIRCUIT



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

Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

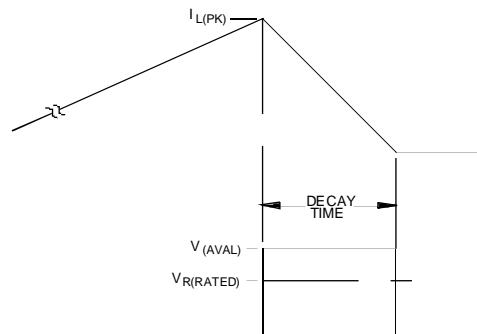
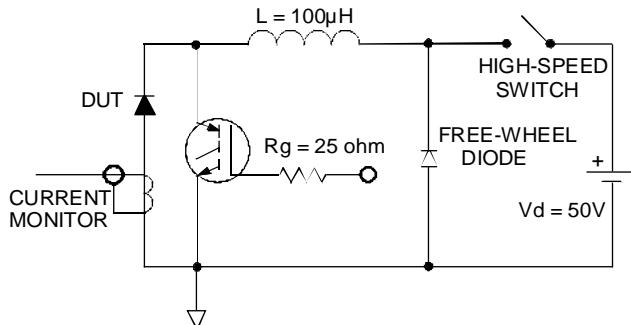


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms

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