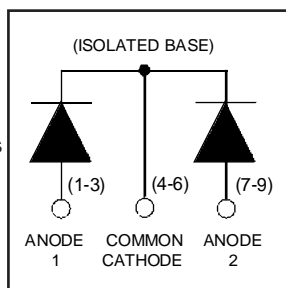


HFA75MB40C

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

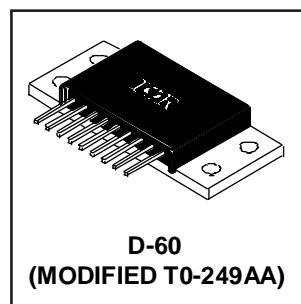
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



$V_R = 400V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 1V$
$I_{F(AV)} = 75A$
$Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 200nC$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 6A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 30ns$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 190A/\mu s$

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°C	Continuous Forward Current	75	A
I _F @ T _C = 100°C	Continuous Forward Current	36	
I _{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current ①	300	
I _{AS}	Maximum Single Pulse Avalanche Current ②	5.0	
E _{AS}	Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②	1.4	mJ
P _D @ T _C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	125	W
P _D @ T _C = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	50	
T _J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	----	----	1.0	$^\circ C/W$
	Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting	----	----	0.50	K/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	----	0.10	----	
Wt	Weight	----	58 (2.0)	----	g (oz)
	Mounting Torque	35 (4.0)	----	50 (5.7)	lbf-in (N-m)

Note: $\textcircled{1}$ Limited by junction temperature
 $\textcircled{2}$ L = 100μH, duty cycle limited by max T_J
 $\textcircled{3}$ 125°C

HFA75MB40C

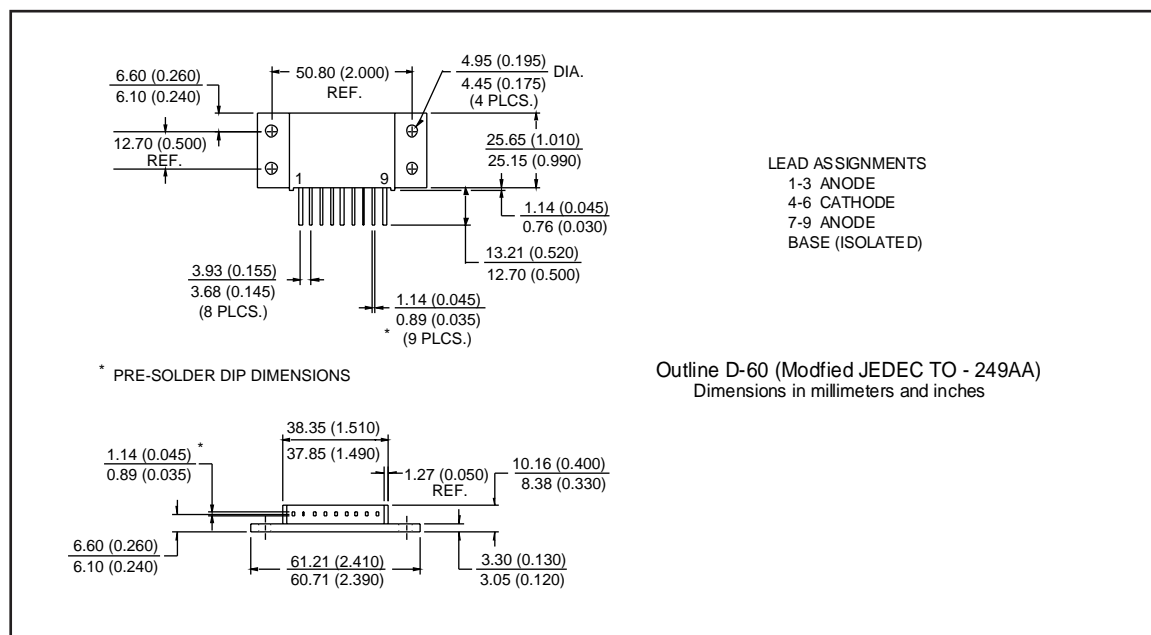
International
IOR Rectifier

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	—	1.1	1.3	V	$I_F = 35\text{A}$
		—	1.3	1.5		$I_F = 75\text{A}$
		—	1.0	1.2		$I_F = 35\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	0.50	3.0	μA	$V_R = V_R \text{ Rated}$
		—	0.75	4.0	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 320\text{V}$
C_T	Junction Capacitance	—	90	125	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
L_S	Series Inductance	—	9.2	—	nH	Lead to lead 5mm from package body

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	—	30	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
t_{rr1}		—	67	100		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
t_{rr2}		—	110	170		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 5
I_{RRM1}	Peak Recovery Current	—	6.0	11	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
I_{RRM2}		—	9.0	16		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 6
Q_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	200	540	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
Q_{rr2}		—	500	1300		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 7
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	240	—	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$	During t_b	—	190	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 8



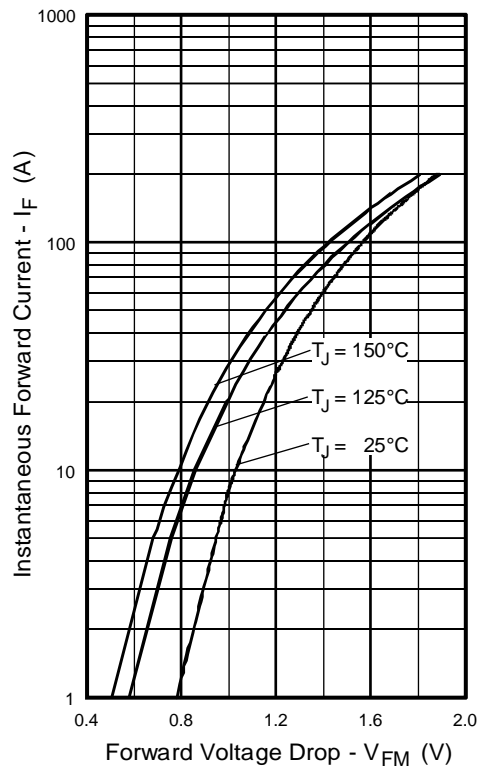


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

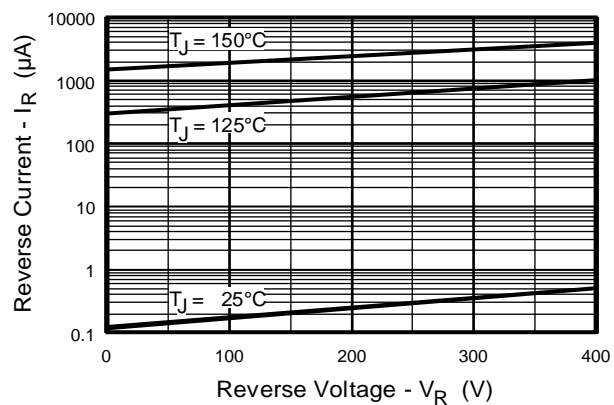


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

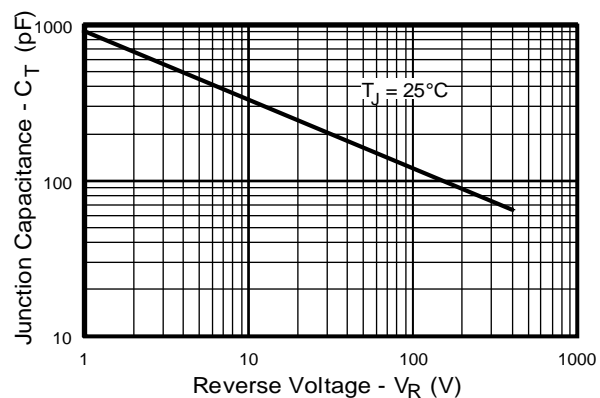


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

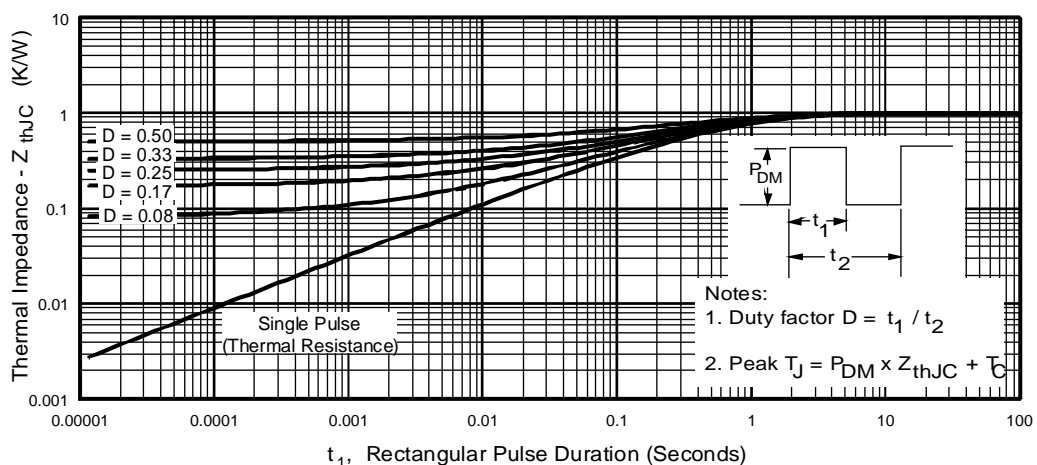


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics, (per Leg)

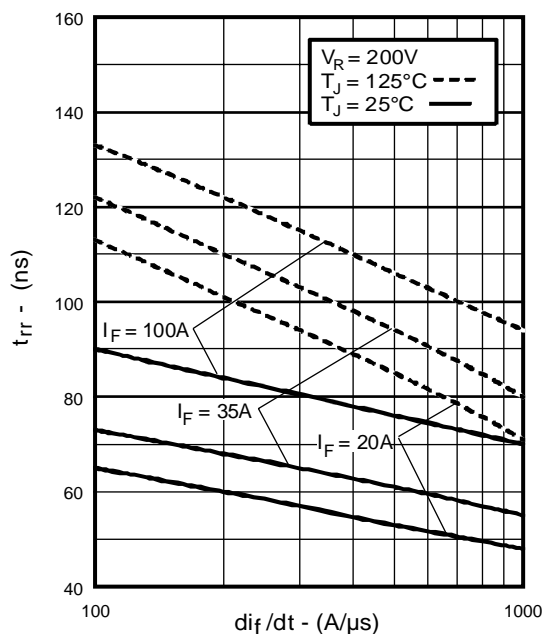


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

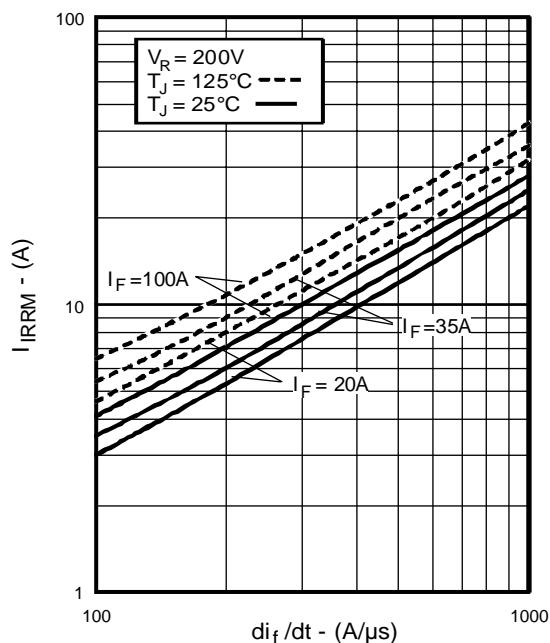


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

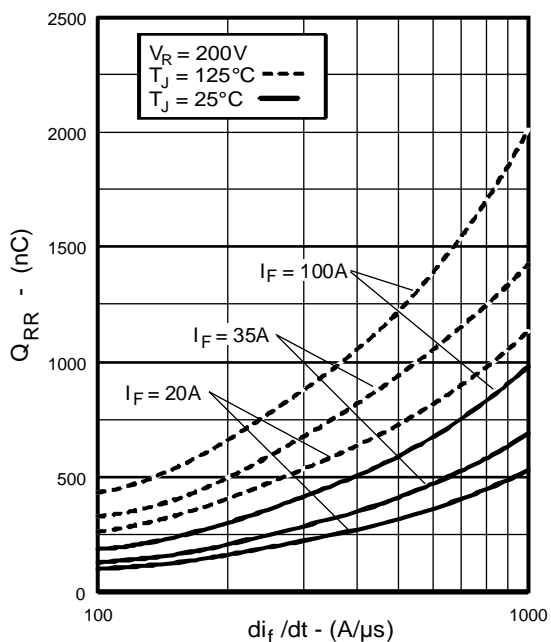


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

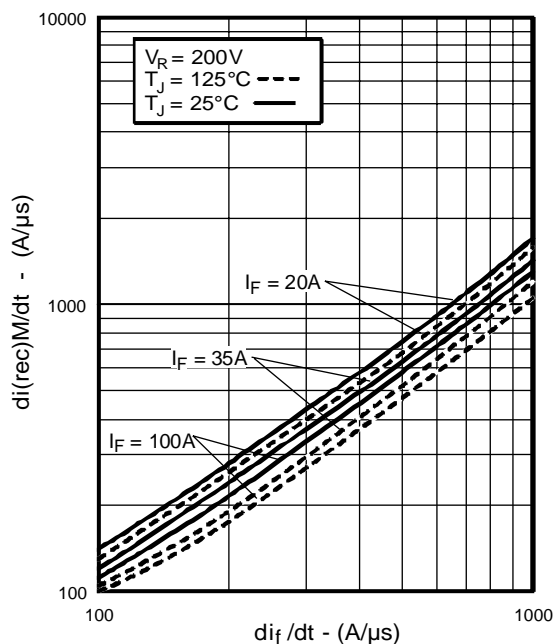


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt , (per Leg)

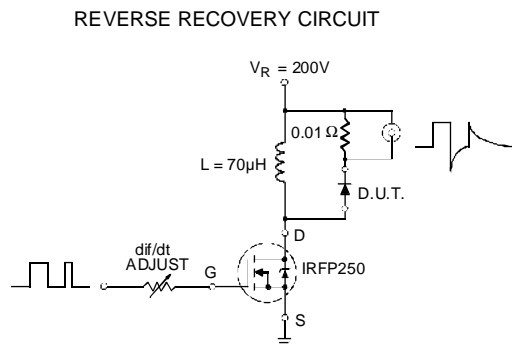


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

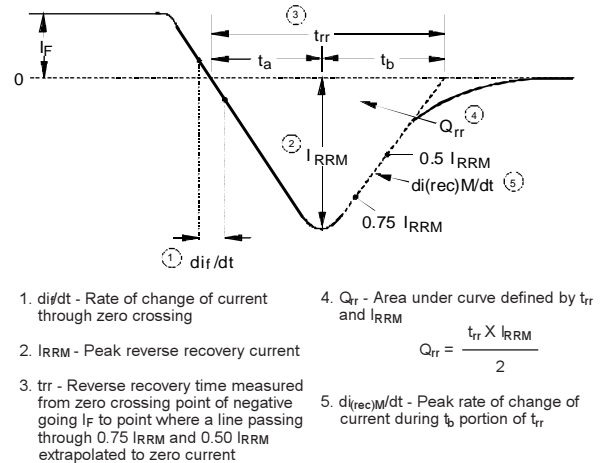


Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

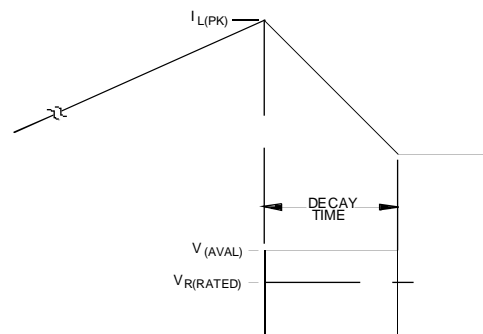
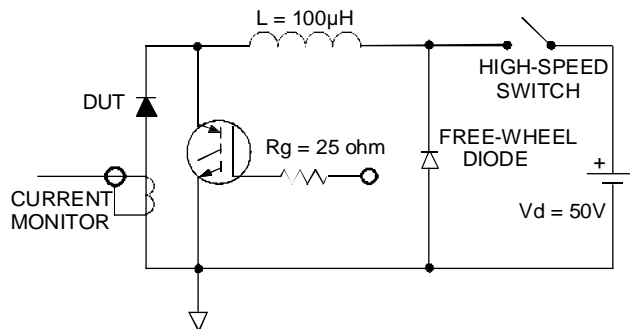


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms