

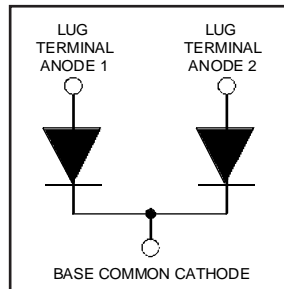
# HFA210NJ60C

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

## Features

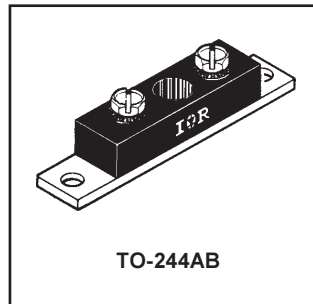
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



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

## 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 ①    | 600         |         |
| $E_{AS}$                  | Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ② | 220         | $\mu J$ |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | 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               |
|------------|---|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| $R_{thJC}$ | Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting | —        | —        | 0.27     | $^\circ C/W$<br>K/W |
|            | Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting  | —        | —        | 0.135    |                     |
| $R_{thCS}$ | Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface     | —        | 0.10     | —        |                     |
| $Wt$       | Weight                                  | —        | 79 (2.8) | —        | g (oz)              |
|            | Mounting Torque ④                       | 30 (3.4) | —        | 40 (4.6) | lbf·in<br>(N·m)     |
|            | Mounting Torque Center Hole             | 12 (1.4) | —        | 18 (2.1) |                     |
|            | Terminal Torque                         | 30 (3.4) | —        | 40 (4.6) |                     |
|            | Vertical Pull                           | —        | —        | 80       | lbf·in              |
|            | 2 inch Lever Pull                       | —        | —        | 35       |                     |

**Note:** ① Limited by junction temperature  
②  $L = 100\mu H$ , duty cycle limited by max  $T_J$   
③  $125^\circ C$

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

# HFA210NJ60C

PD-2.448 rev. B 02/99

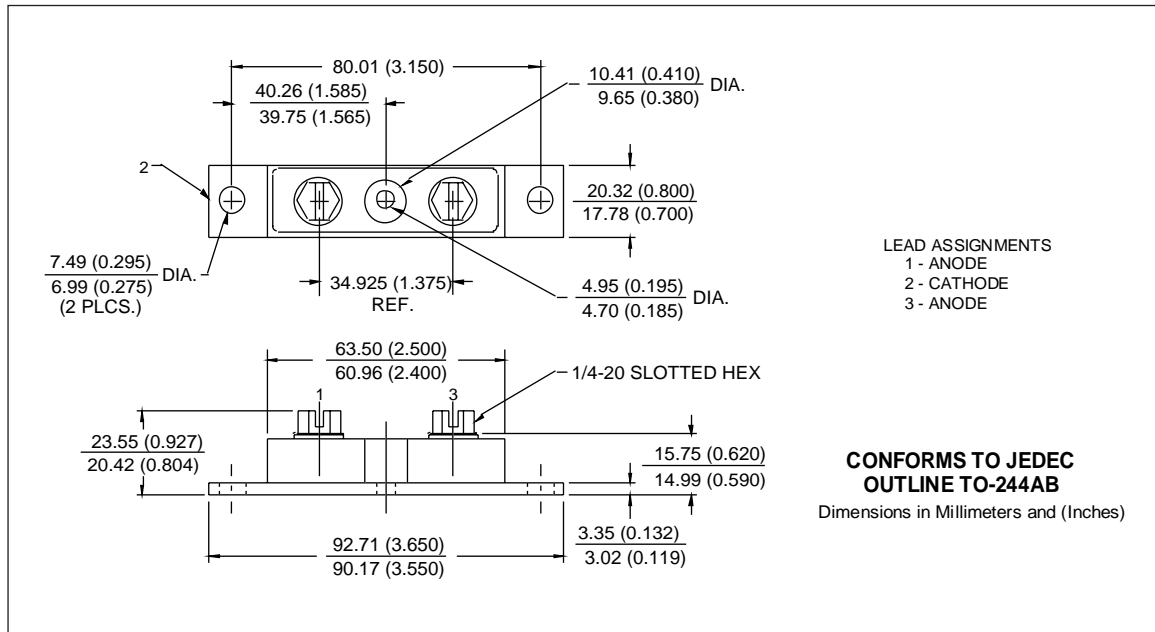
International  
**IOR** Rectifier

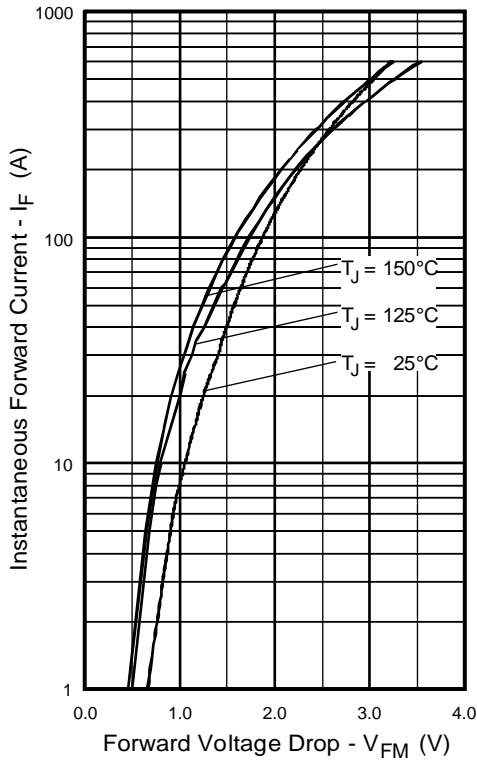
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter                                       | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions   |
|---|------|------|------|-------|---|
| V <sub>BR</sub> Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage | 600  | —    | —    | V     | I <sub>R</sub> = 100μA  |
| V <sub>FM</sub> Max Forward Voltage             | —    | 1.3  | 1.5  | V     | I <sub>F</sub> = 105A<br>I <sub>F</sub> = 210A<br>I <sub>F</sub> = 105A, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C |
|   | —    | 1.5  | 1.7  |       |   |
|   | —    | 1.2  | 1.4  |       |   |
| I <sub>RM</sub> Max Reverse Leakage Current     | —    | 6.0  | 30   | μA    | V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>R</sub> Rated   |
|   | —    | 1.5  | 6.0  | mA    | T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C, V <sub>R</sub> = 480V   |
| C <sub>T</sub> Junction Capacitance             | —    | 200  | 300  | pF    | V <sub>R</sub> = 200V   |
| L <sub>S</sub> Series Inductance                | —    | 6.0  | —    | nH    | From top of terminal hole to mounting plane   |

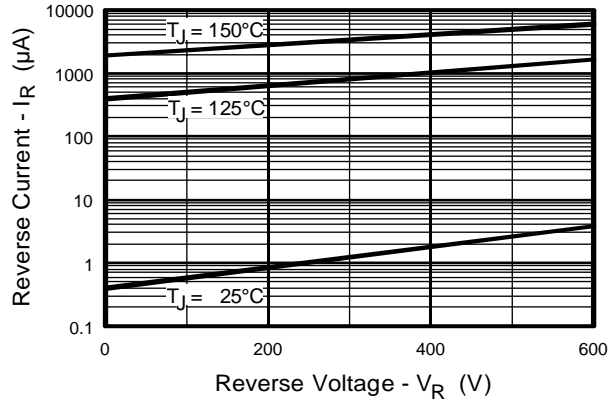
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions   |
|--|------|------|------|-------|---|
| t <sub>rr</sub> Reverse Recovery Time                            | —    | 35   | —    | ns    | I <sub>F</sub> = 1.0A, di <sub>f</sub> /dt = 200A/μs, V <sub>R</sub> = 30V<br>T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C<br>T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C |
| t <sub>rr1</sub>   | —    | 90   | 140  |       |   |
| t <sub>rr2</sub>   | —    | 160  | 240  |       |   |
| I <sub>RRM1</sub> Peak Recovery Current                          | —    | 10   | 18   | A     | T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C<br>T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C   |
| I <sub>RRM2</sub>  | —    | 15   | 30   |       |   |
| Q <sub>rr1</sub> Reverse Recovery Charge                         | —    | 450  | 1300 | nC    | T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C<br>T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C   |
| Q <sub>rr2</sub>   | —    | 1200 | 3600 |       |   |
| di <sub>i(rec)M</sub> /dt1 Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current | —    | 310  | —    | A/μs  | T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C<br>T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C   |
| di <sub>i(rec)M</sub> /dt2 During t <sub>b</sub>                 | —    | 240  | —    |       |   |

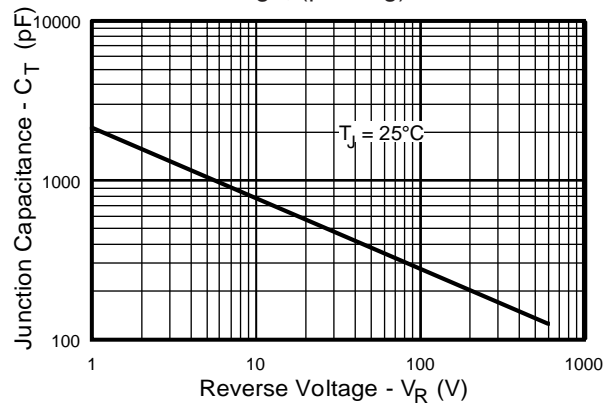




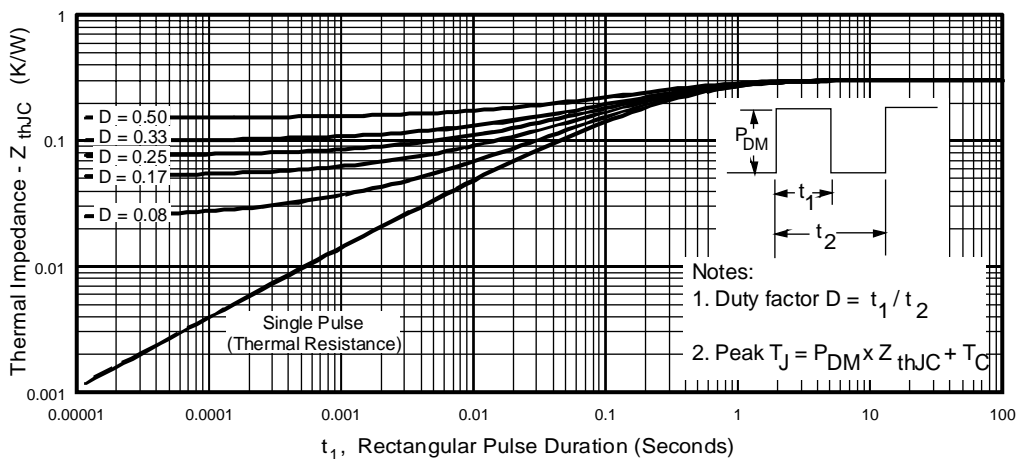
**Fig. 1** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)



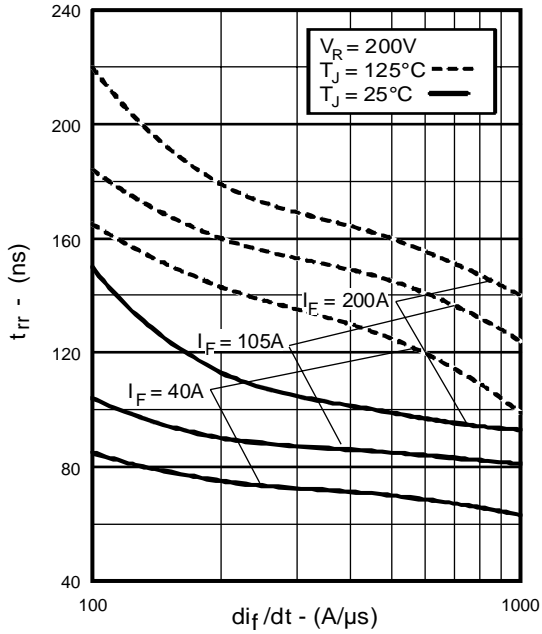
**Fig. 2** - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)



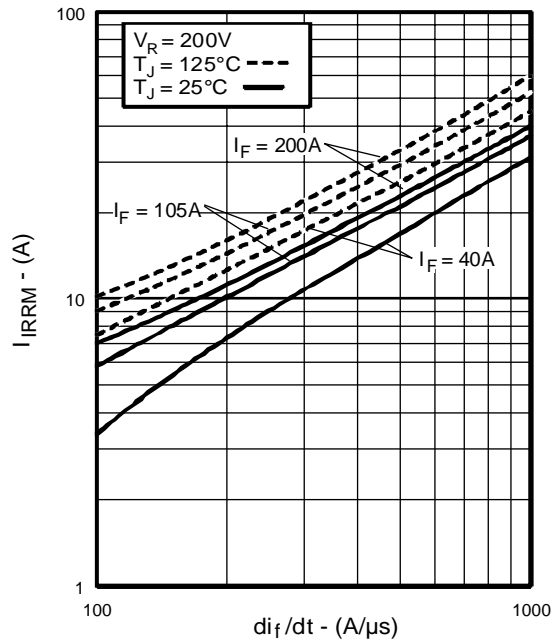
**Fig. 3** - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)



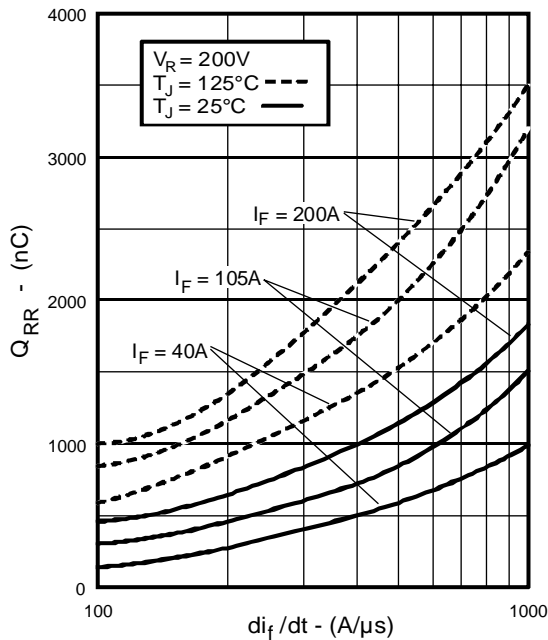
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)



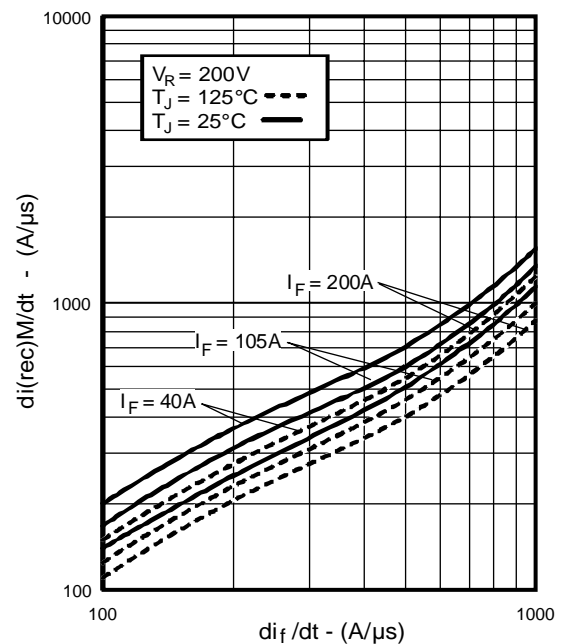
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



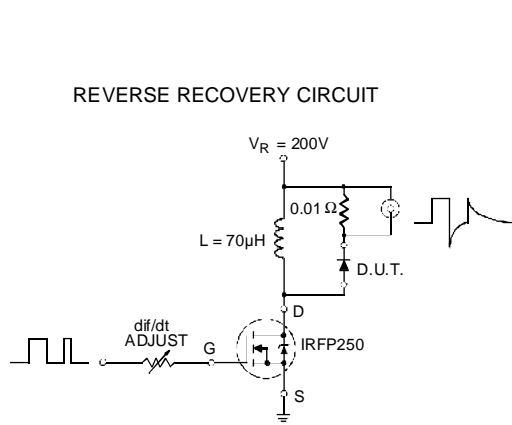
**Fig. 6** - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



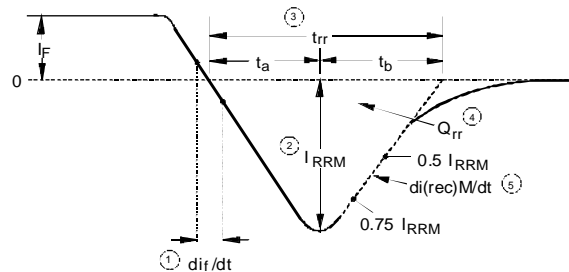
**Fig. 7** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



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



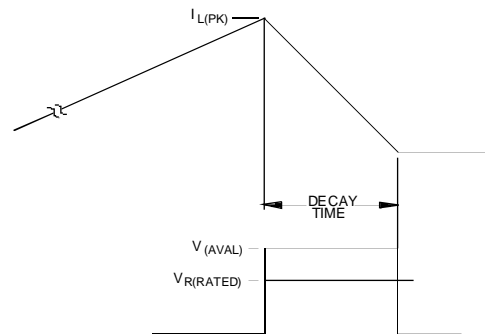
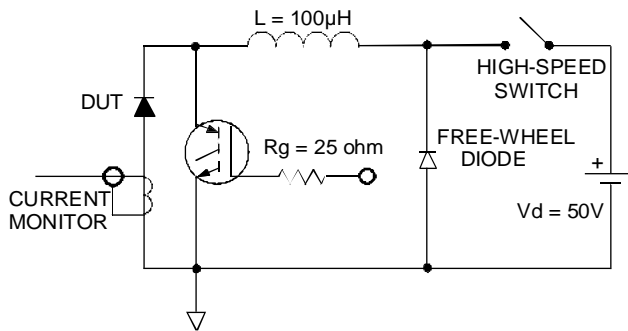
**Fig. 9** - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



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

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[>>Vishay\(威世\)](#)