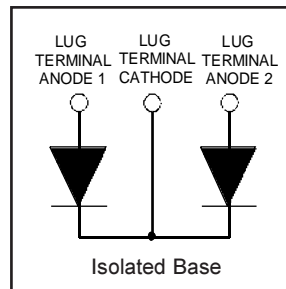


# HFA200MD40C

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

## Features

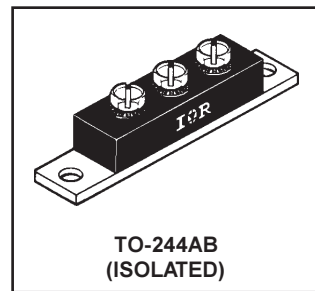
- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters



|   |
|---|
| $V_R = 400V$  |
| $V_F(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 0.9V$                 |
| $I_{F(AV)} = 200A$  |
| $Q_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 330nC$                               |
| $I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 8.1A$                               |
| $t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 45ns$                                |
| $di_{(rec)}/dt(\text{typ.})^{\textcircled{3}} = 270A/\mu s$ |

## 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                          | 172         | A     |
| $I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Continuous Forward Current                          | 83          |       |
| $I_{FSM}$                 | Single Pulse Forward Current <sup>①</sup>           | 1200        |       |
| $E_{AS}$                  | Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy <sup>②</sup>        | 1.4         | mJ    |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Maximum Power Dissipation                           | 278         | W     |
| $P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation                           | 111         |       |
| $T_J$<br>$T_{STG}$        | Operating Junction and<br>Storage Temperature Range | -55 to +150 | C     |

## Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

|            | Parameter                               | Min.     | Typ.     | Max.     | Units           |
|------------|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| $R_{thJC}$ | Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting | —        | —        | 0.45     | °CW<br>K/W      |
|            | Junction-to-Case, Both Legs Conducting  | —        | —        | 0.23     |                 |
| $R_{thCS}$ | Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface     | —        | 0.10     | —        |                 |
| $Wt$       | Weight                                  | —        | 79 (2.8) | —        | g (oz)          |
|            | Mounting Torque <sup>④</sup>            | 30 (3.4) | —        | 40 (4.6) | lbf•in<br>(N•m) |
|            | Terminal Torque                         | 30 (3.4) | —        | 40 (4.6) |                 |
|            | Vertical Pull                           | —        | —        | 80       | lbf•in          |
|            | 2 inch Lever Pull                       | —        | —        | 35       |                 |

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

<sup>④</sup> Mounting surface must be smooth, flat, free or burrs or other protrusions. Apply a thin even film or 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

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PD-2.450 rev. B 01/99

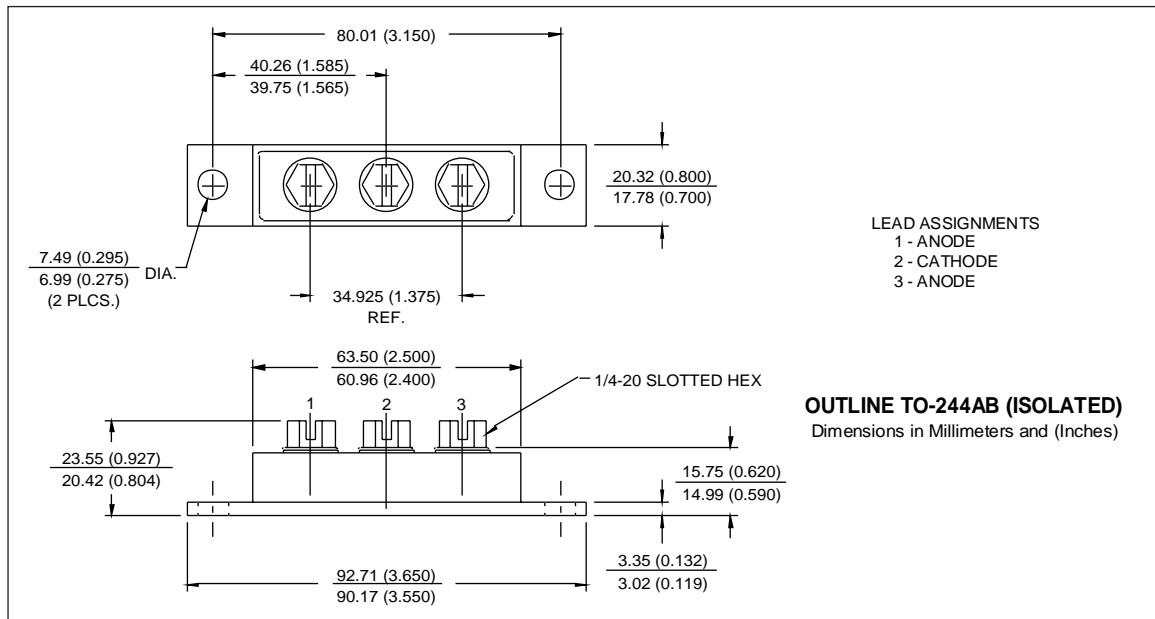
International  
**IOR** Rectifier

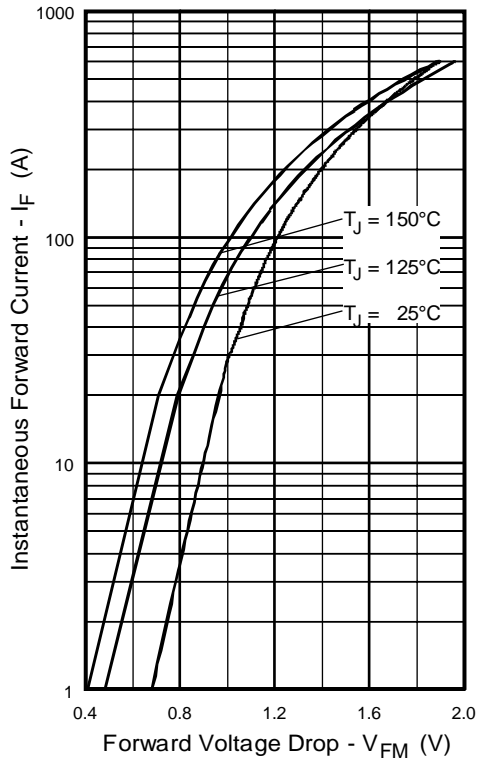
## Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units         | Test Conditions   |
|-----------|------|------|------|---------------|---|
| $V_{BR}$  | 400  | —    | —    | V             | $I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$  |
| $V_{FM}$  | —    | 1.0  | 1.2  | V             | $I_F = 100\text{A}$<br>$I_F = 200\text{A}$ See Fig. 1                           |
|           |      | 1.2  | 1.4  |               |   |
|           |      | 0.9  | 1.1  |               |   |
| $I_{RM}$  | —    | 2.0  | 12   | $\mu\text{A}$ | $V_R = V_R$ Rated<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_R = 320\text{V}$ See Fig. 2 |
|           |      | 3.0  | 16   | $\text{mA}$   |   |
| $C_T$     | —    | 370  | 500  | $\text{pF}$   | $V_R = 200\text{V}$ See Fig. 3  |
| $L_S$     | —    | 5.0  | —    | $\text{nH}$   | From top of terminal hole to mounting plane                                     |

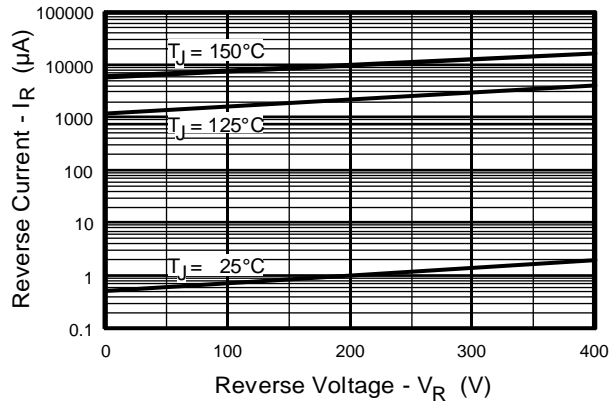
## Dynamic Recovery Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter         | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units                  | Test Conditions  |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------------------------|--|
| $t_{rr}$          | —    | 45   | —    | ns                     | $I_F = 1.0\text{A}$ , $di_f/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 30\text{V}$<br>$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 5<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 5 |
| $t_{rr1}$         | —    | 81   | 120  |                        |  |
| $t_{rr2}$         | —    | 260  | 390  |                        |  |
| $I_{RRM1}$        | —    | 8.1  | 15   | A                      | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 6<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 6   |
| $I_{RRM2}$        | —    | 17   | 30   |                        |  |
| $Q_{rr1}$         | —    | 330  | 890  | nC                     | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 7<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 7   |
| $Q_{rr2}$         | —    | 2200 | 6000 |                        |  |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt1$ | —    | 290  | —    | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 8<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 8   |
| $di_{(rec)M}/dt2$ | —    | 270  | —    |                        |  |

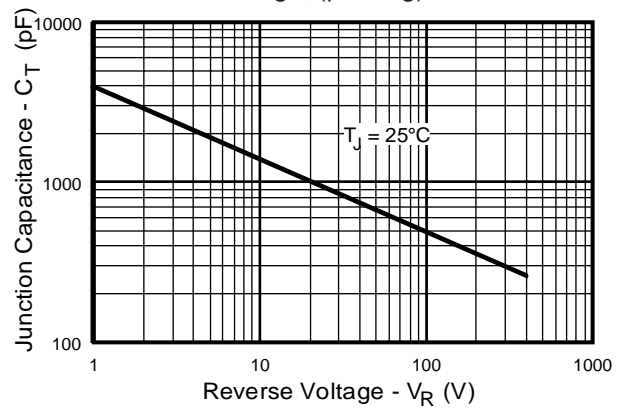




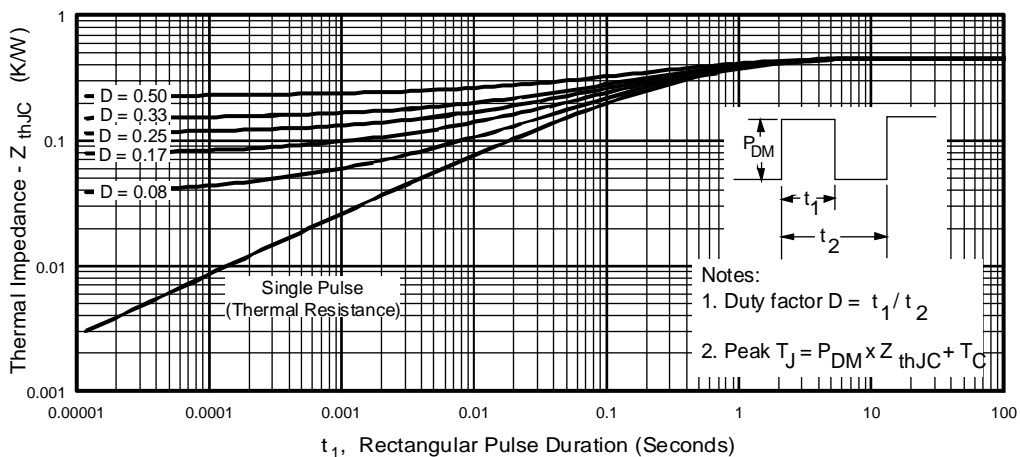
**Fig. 1** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)



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



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

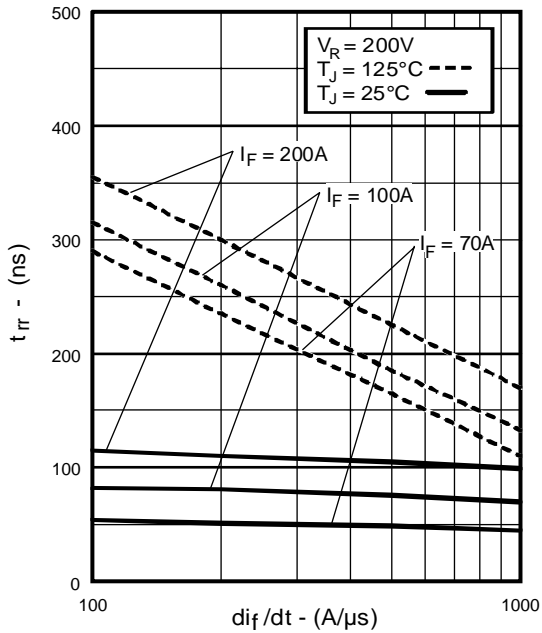


**Fig. 4** - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)

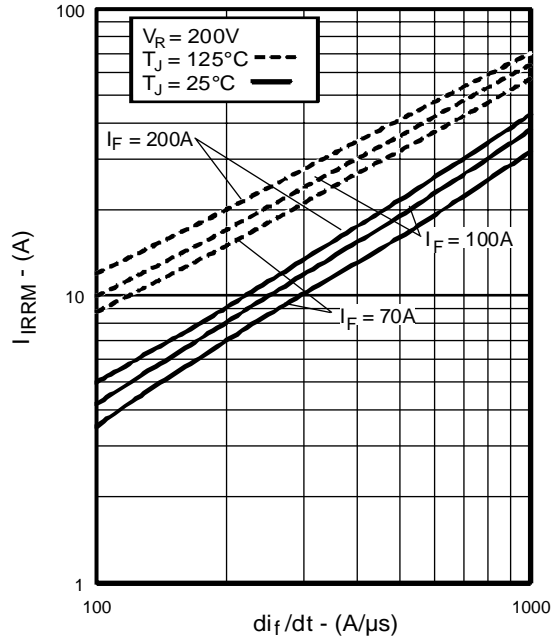
# HFA200MD40C

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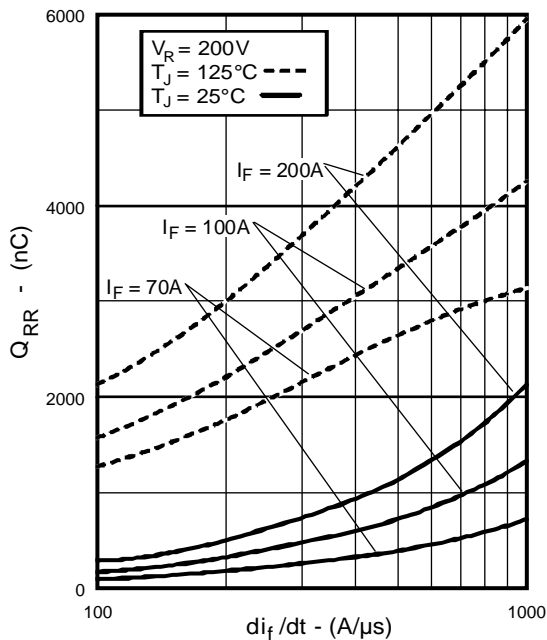
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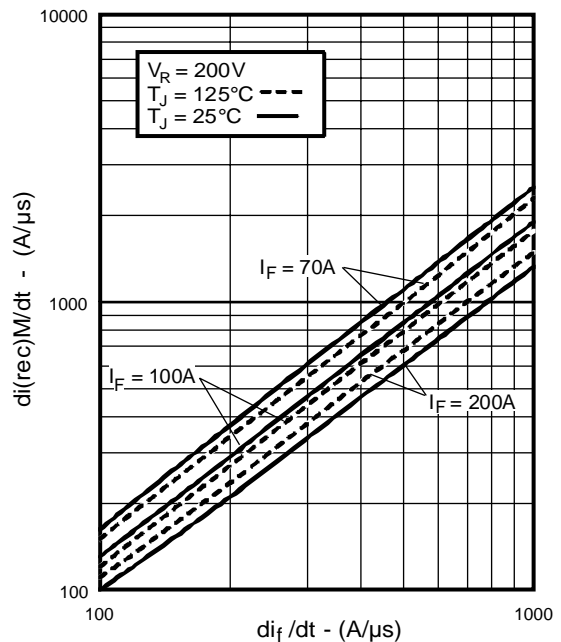
**Fig. 5** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



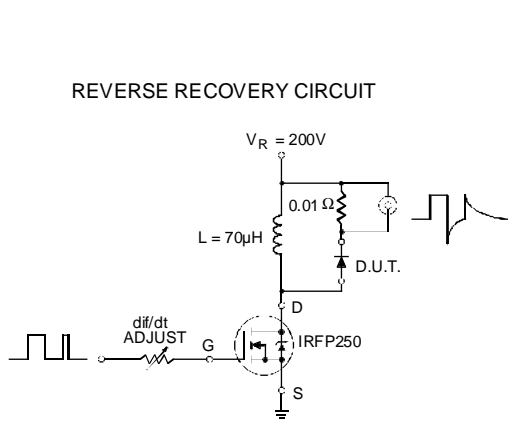
**Fig. 6** - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



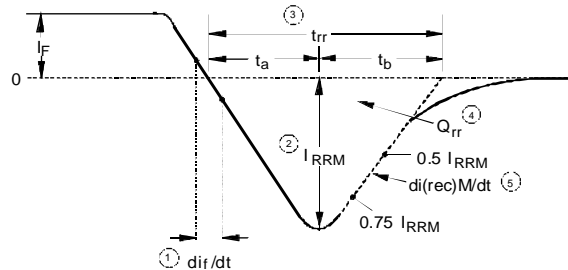
**Fig. 7** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$ , (per Leg)



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



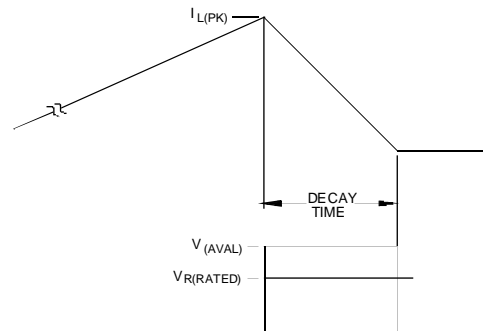
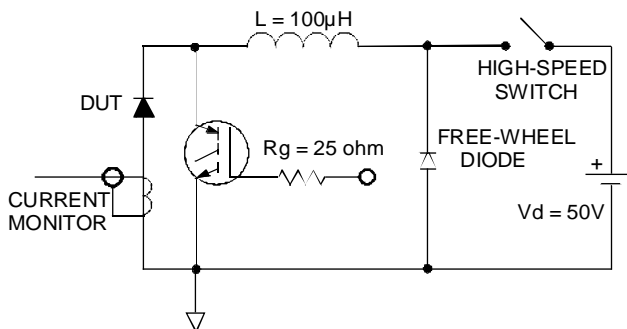
**Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit**



1.  $di_f/dt$  - 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  $0.5 I_{RRM}$  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\(威世\)](#)