

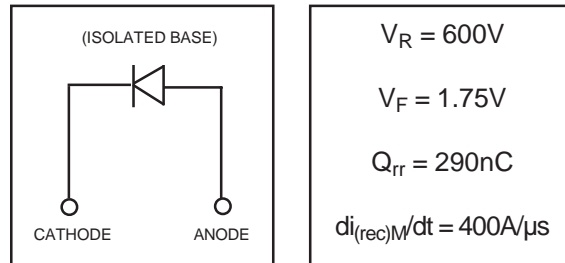
HFA35HB60

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

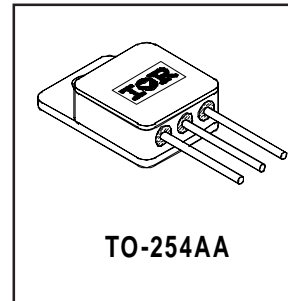
Features

- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Snubbing
- Extensive Characterization of Recovery Parameters
- Hermetic
- Electrically Isolated
- Ceramic Eyelets



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	D.C. Reverse Voltage	600	V
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Forward Current ①	22	A
$I_{FSM} @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Single Pulse Forward Current ②	225	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	83	W
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case, Single Leg Conducting	—	1.5	$^\circ C/W$
	Weight	9.3	—	g

Note: ① D.C. = 50% rect. wave

② 1/2 sine wave, 60 Hz, P.W. = 8.33 ms

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International
IRF Rectifier

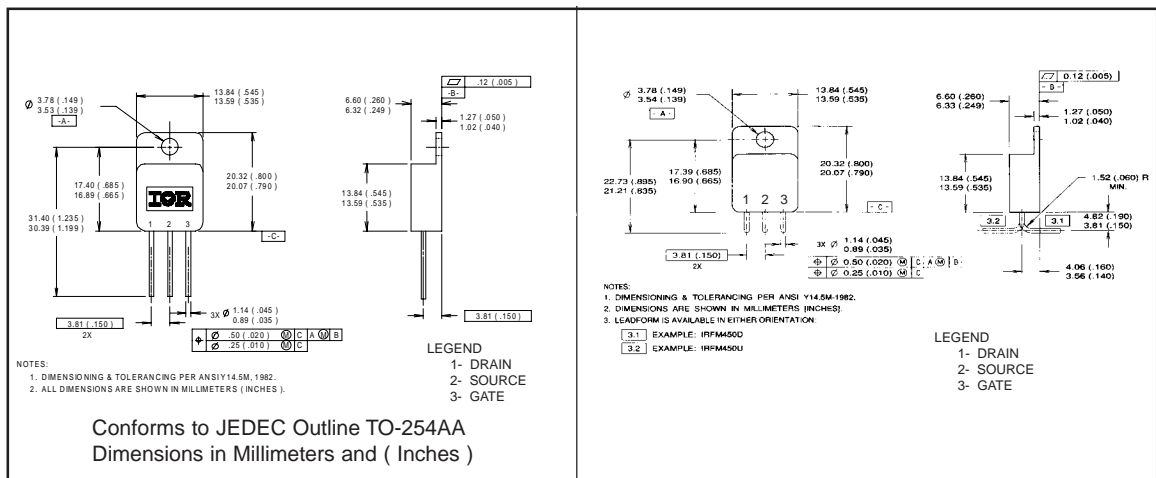
Electrical Characteristics (per Leg) @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{BR}	Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
V_{FM}	Max Forward Voltage	—	—	1.75	V	$I_F = 22\text{A}$
		—	—	2.25		$I_F = 45\text{A}$ See Fig. 1
		—	—	1.64		$I_F = 22\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current	—	—	10	μA	$V_R = V_R$ Rated See Fig. 2
		—	—	1.0	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 480\text{V}$
C_T	Junction Capacitance	—	56	59	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$ See Fig. 3
L_S	Series Inductance	—	8.7	—	nH	Measured from center of bond pad to end of anode bonding wire

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
t_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	60	90	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
t_{rr2}		—	110	165		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 5
I_{RRM1}	Peak Recovery Current	—	5.2	7.8	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
I_{RRM2}		—	8.5	13		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 6
Q_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	190	290	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
Q_{rr2}		—	560	840		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 7
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	—	270	400	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig.
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$		During t_b	—	170		250

Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-254AA



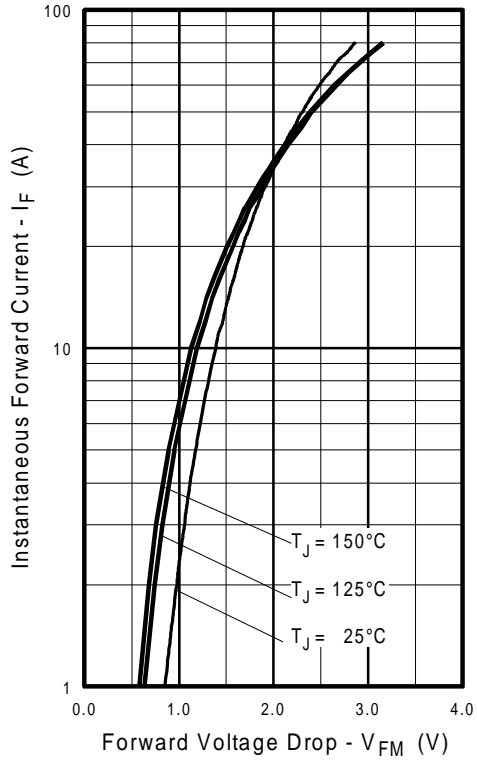


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

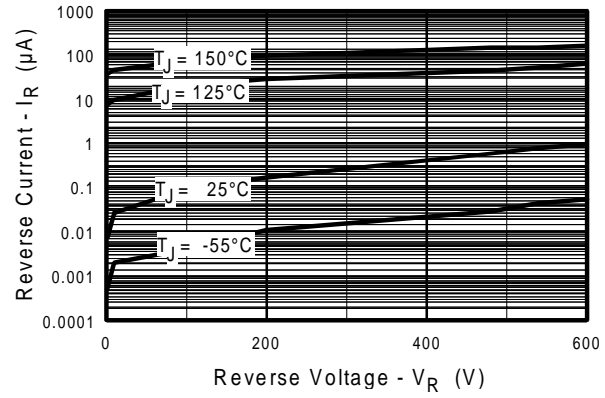


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

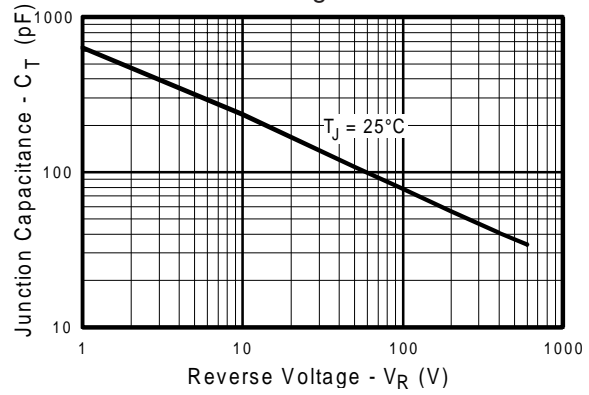


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

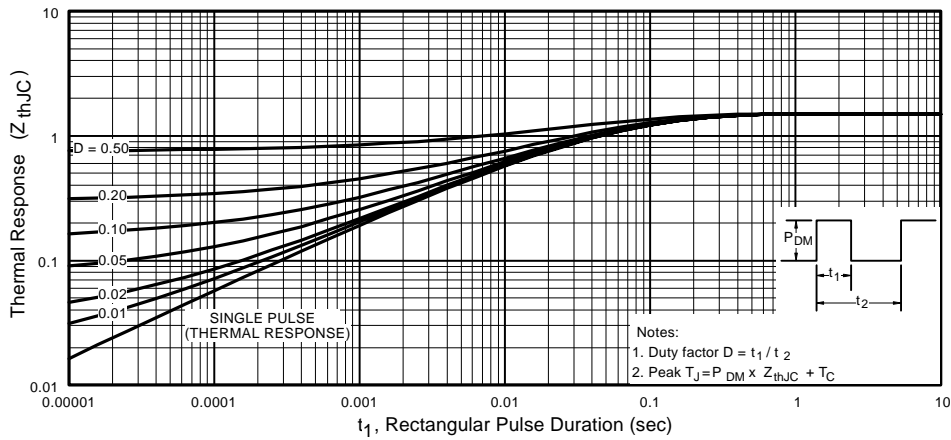


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thjc} Characteristics

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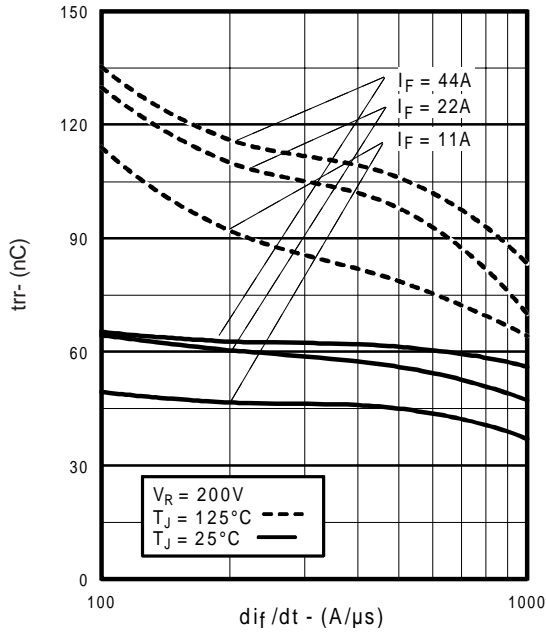


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

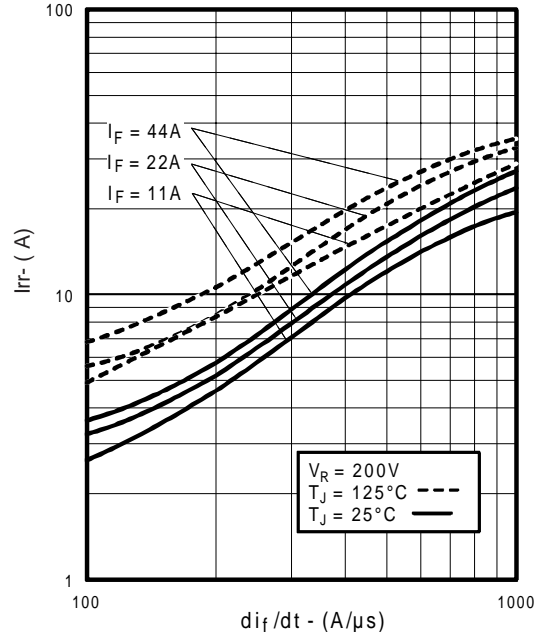


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

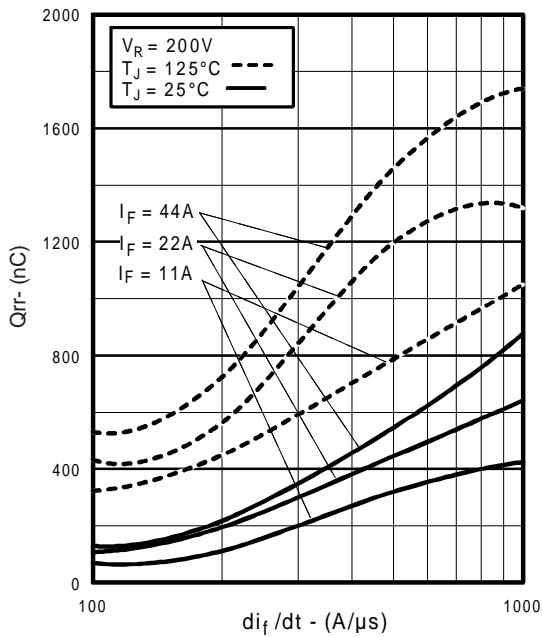


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

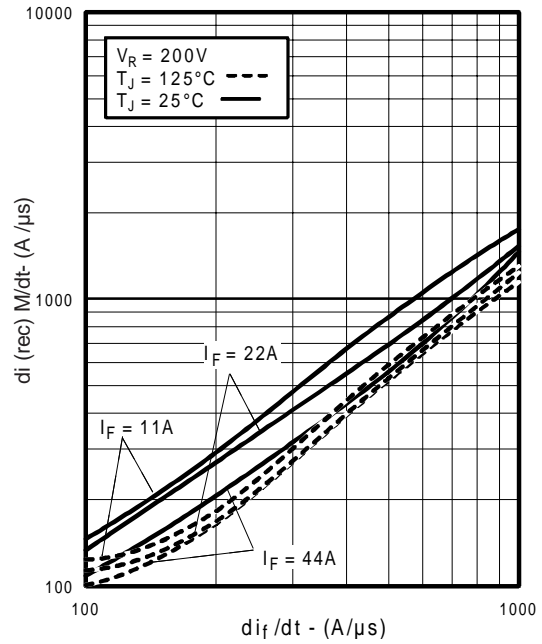


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)}M/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

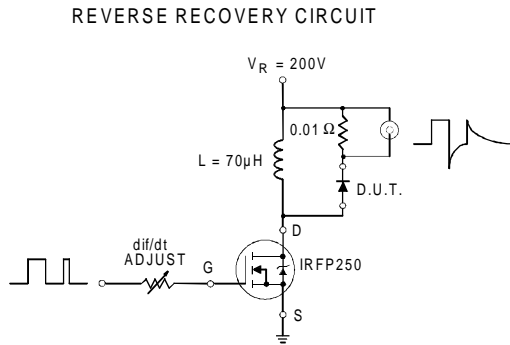


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

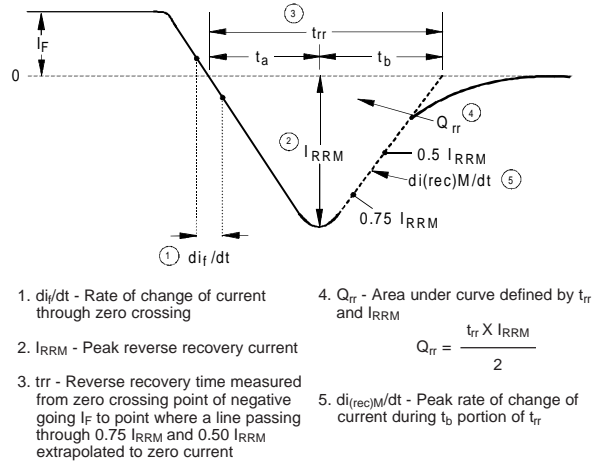


Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions