



HFA04SD60S

## Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

### Features

- Ultrafast Recovery Time
- Ultrasoft Recovery
- Very Low  $I_{RRM}$
- Very Low  $Q_{rr}$
- Guaranteed Avalanche
- Specified at Operating Temperature

$t_{rr} = 38\text{ns}$   
 $I_{F(AV)} = 4\text{Amp}$   
 $V_R = 600\text{V}$

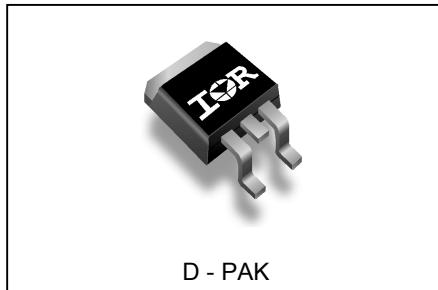
### Benefits

- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Power Loss in Diode and Switching Transistor
- Higher Frequency Operation
- Reduced Snubbing
- Reduced Parts Count

### Description/ Applications

These diodes are optimized to reduce losses and EMI/RFI in high frequency power conditioning systems. The softness of the recovery eliminates the need for a snubber in most applications. These devices are ideally suited for freewheeling, flyback, power converters, motor drives, and other applications where high speed and reduced switching losses are design requirements.

### Package Outline



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Max	Units
$V_{RRM}$ Cathode-to-Anode Voltage	600	V
$I_{F(AV)}$ Continuous Forward Current $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	4	A
$I_{FSM}$ Single Pulse Forward Current	25	
$I_{FRM}$ Peak Repetitive Forward Current $T_C = 116^\circ\text{C}$	16	
$P_D$ Maximum Power Dissipation $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	10	W
$T_J, T_{STG}$ Operating Junction and Storage Temperatures	- 55 to 150	°C

HFA04SD60S

Bulletin PD-20617 rev. B 07/02

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

Parameters	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{BR}, V_r$ Breakdown Voltage, Blocking Voltage	600	-	-	V	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$
$V_F$ Forward Voltage See Fig. 1	-	1.5	1.8	V	$I_F = 4\text{A}$
	-	1.8	2.2	V	$I_F = 8\text{A}$
	-	1.4	1.7	V	$I_F = 4\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_R$ Max. Reverse Leakage Current	-	0.17	3.0	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R$ Rated
	-	44	300	$\mu\text{A}$	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 0.8 \times V_R$ Rated
$C_T$ Junction Capacitance	-	4	8	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
$L_S$ Series Inductance	-	8.0	-	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body

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

Parameters	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time	-	17	-	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{A}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
	-	28	42		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	38	57		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM}$ Peak Recovery Current	-	2.9	5.2	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	3.7	6.7		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Charge	-	40	60	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	70	105		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$dI(\text{rec})/dt$ Rate of Fall of recovery Current	-	280	-	A/ $\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	235	-		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

### Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

Parameters	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$T_J$ Max. Junction Temperature Range	-	-	-55 to 150	°C
$T_{Stg}$ Max. Storage Temperature Range	-	-	-55 to 150	
$T_S$ Soldering Temperature, 10 sec	-	-	240	
$R_{thJC}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	-	-	5.0	°C/ W
$R_{thJA}$ ① Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	-	-	80	
Wt Weight	-	2.0	-	g
	-	0.07	-	(oz)
T Mounting Torque	6.0	-	12	Kg*cm
	5.0	-	10	lbf*in

① Typical Socket Mount

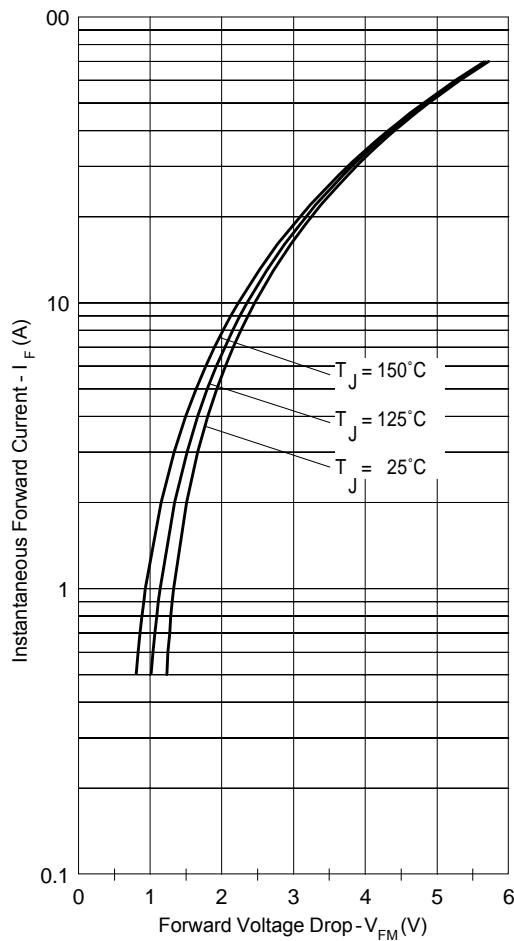


Fig. 1 - Typical Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics

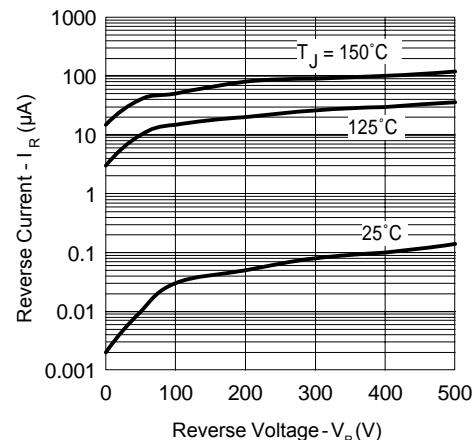


Fig. 2 - Typical Values Of Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage

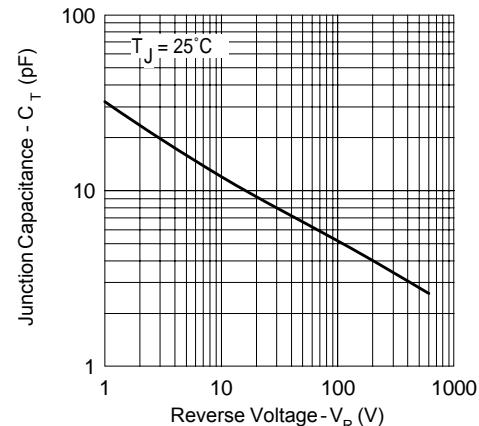


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage

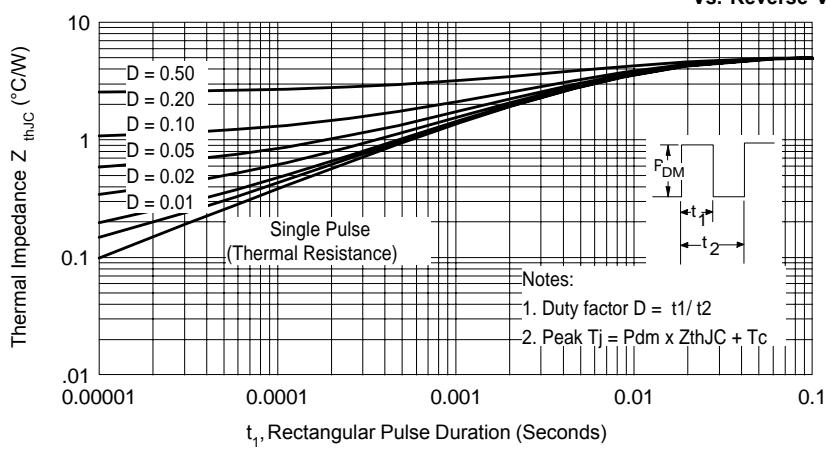
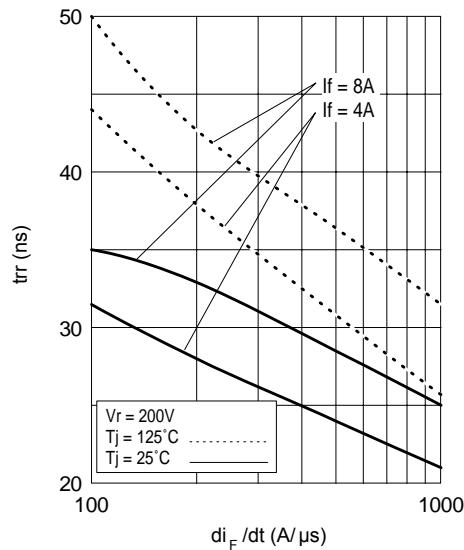
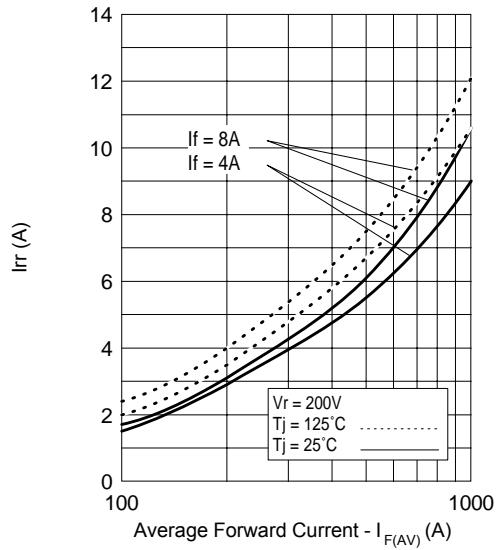
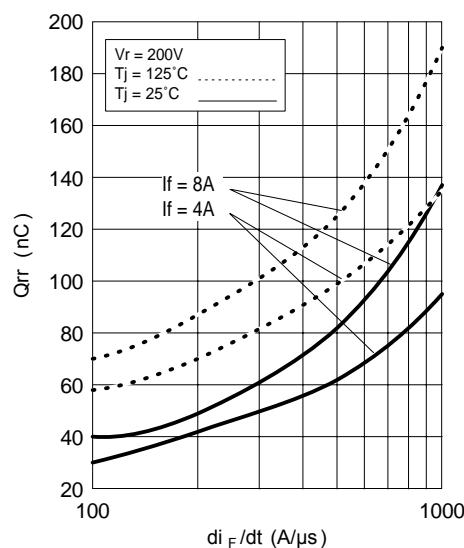
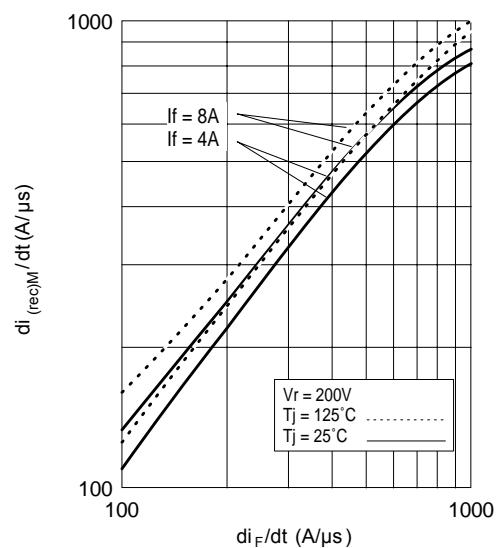


Fig. 4 - Max. Thermal Impedance Z<sub>thJC</sub> Characteristics

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.  $di_F/dt$

Reverse Recovery Circuit

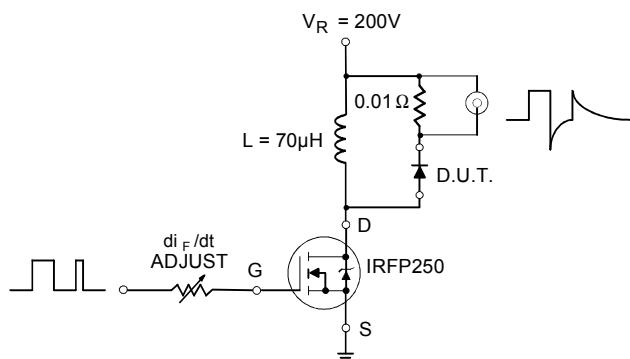
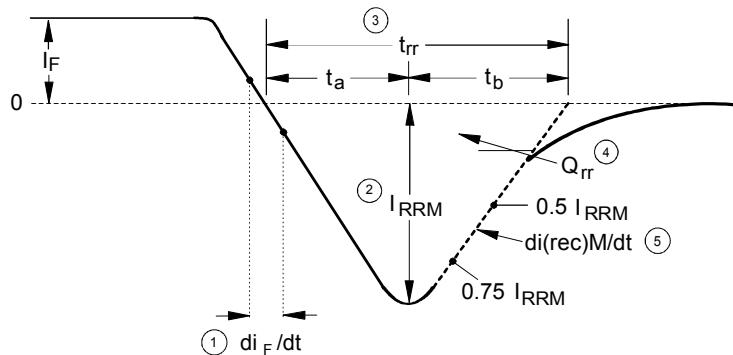


Fig. 9- Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



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  $0.50 I_{RRM}$  extrapolated to zero current

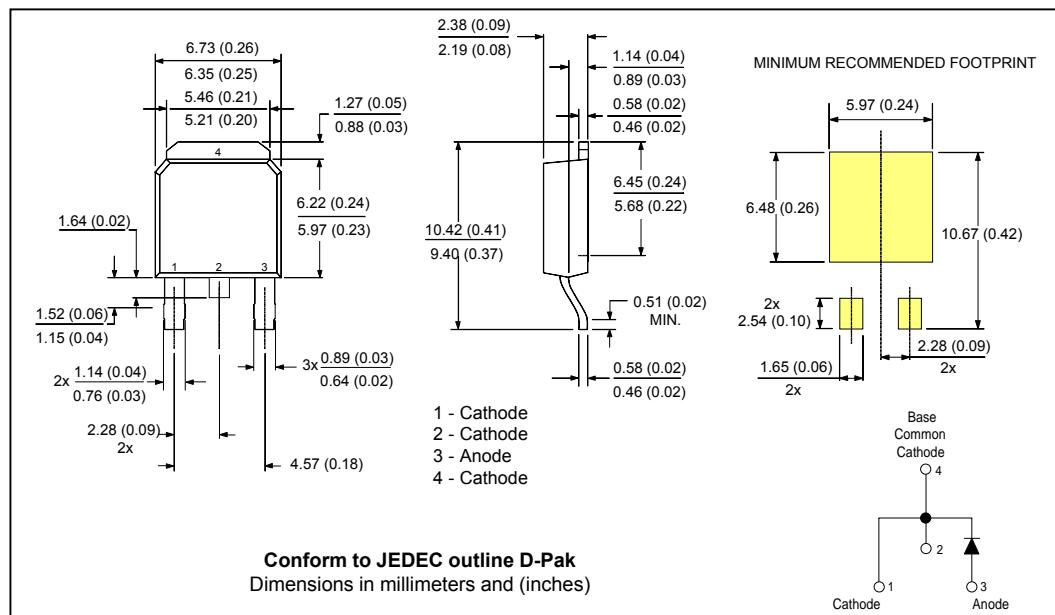
4.  $Q_{rr}$  - Area under curve defined by  $t_{rr}$  and  $I_{RRM}$

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \times I_{RRM}}{2}$$

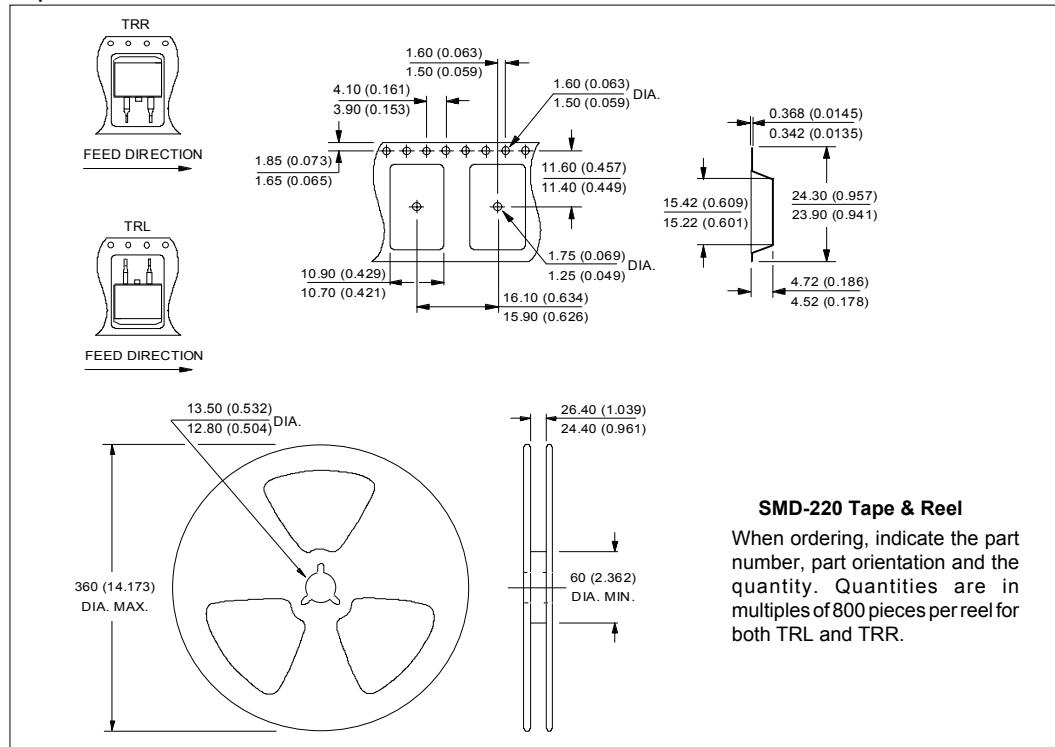
5.  $di(rec)M/dt$  - Peak rate of change of current during  $t_b$  portion of  $t_{rr}$

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

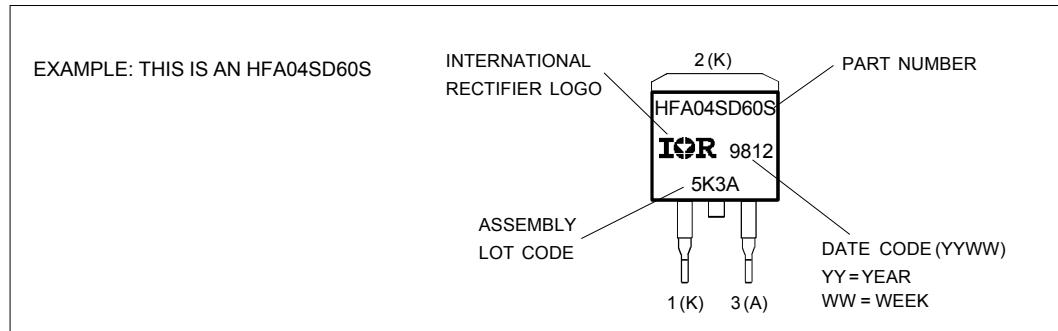
## Outline Table



## Tape &amp; Reel Information



### Marking Information



### Ordering Information Table

Device Code	<b>HF</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>S</b>
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1</b> - Hexfred Family</li> <li><b>2</b> - Electron Irradiated</li> <li><b>3</b> - Current Rating (04 = 4A)</li> <li><b>4</b> - D-PAK</li> <li><b>5</b> - Voltage Rating (60 = 600V)</li> <li><b>6</b> - Suffix</li> </ul>						<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">           S = D<sup>2</sup>PAK/ Dpak            TR = Tape &amp; Reel            TRL = Tape &amp; Reel Left            TRR = Tape &amp; Reel Right         </div>

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.  
 This product has been designed and qualified for Industrial Level.  
 Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105  
 TAC Fax: (310) 252-7309  
 Visit us at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com) for sales contact information. 07/02