



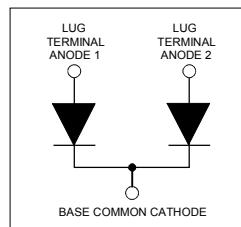
S1241

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

**Features**

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



$V_R = 400V$
$V_F(\text{typ.})^{\circledcirc} = 1V$
$I_F(\text{AV}) = 240A$
$Q_{rr} (\text{typ.}) = 290\text{nC}$
$I_{RRM}(\text{typ.}) = 7.5A$
$t_{rr}(\text{typ.}) = 50\text{ns}$
$dI_{(rec)M}/dt (\text{typ.})^{\circledcirc} = 270\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

**Description/Applications**

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**

Parameters	Max	Units
$V_R$ Cathode-to-Anode Voltage	400	V
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Continuous Forward Current	244	A
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Continuous Forward Current	122	
$I_{FSM}$ Single Pulse Forward Current ①	900	
$E_{AS}$ Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②	1.4	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Maximum Power Dissipation	460	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Maximum Power Dissipation	185	
$T_J, T_{STG}$ Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	- 55 to 150	°C

**Case Styles**

S1241



TO-244

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

S1241

Bulletin PD-20018 02/01

International  
 Rectifier

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

Parameters		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	$I_F = 120\text{A}$
		-	1.3	1.5	V	$I_F = 240\text{A}$
		-	1.0	1.2	V	$I_F = 120\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RM}$	Max. Reverse Leakage Current	-	1.5	9	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R \text{ Rated}$
		-	2.3	12	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_R = 320\text{V}$
$C_T$	Junction Capacitance	-	280	380	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
$L_S$	Series Inductance	-	6.0	-	nH	From top of terminal hole,to mounting plane

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

Parameters		Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	-	50	-	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}, dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}$
$t_{rr1}$		-	77	120		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{rr2}$		-	290	440		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM1}$	Peak Recovery Current	-	7.5	14	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM2}$		-	16	30		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr1}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	-	290	780	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{rr2}$		-	2300	6300		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$dI_{(rec)M}/dt_1$	$dI_{(rec)M}/dt_1$	-	320	-	A/ $\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$dI_{(rec)M}/dt_2$		-	270	-		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

### 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	
$R_{thJC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case Per Leg	-	-	0.27	°C/W
	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case Per Module	-	-	0.14	
$R_{thCS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case to Heatsink	-	0.10	-	
Wt	Weight	-	68 (2.4)	-	g (oz)
Mounting Torque (*)		30 (3.4)	-	40 (4.6)	lbf.in (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	

(\*) 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 5-10lbf.in steps until desired or maximum torque limits are reached

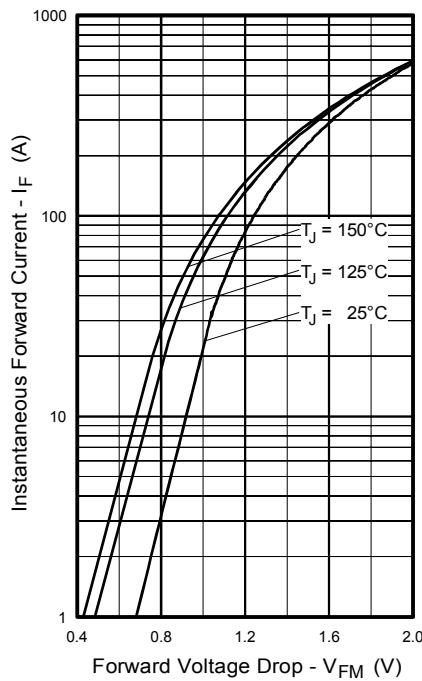


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop  
vs. Instantaneous Forward Current (per Leg)

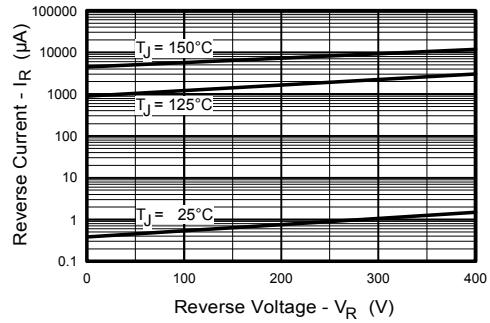


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

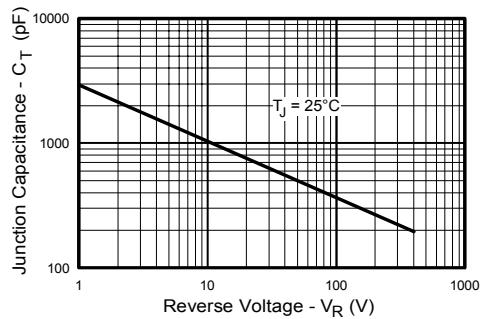


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs.  
Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

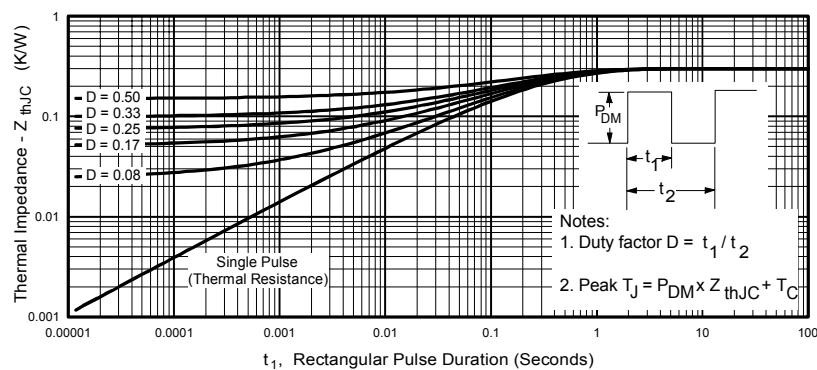


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)

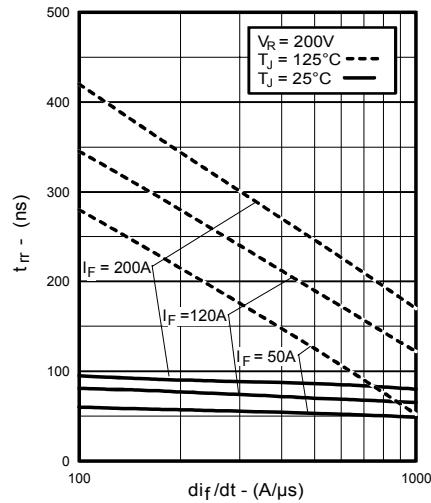


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,  
(per Leg)

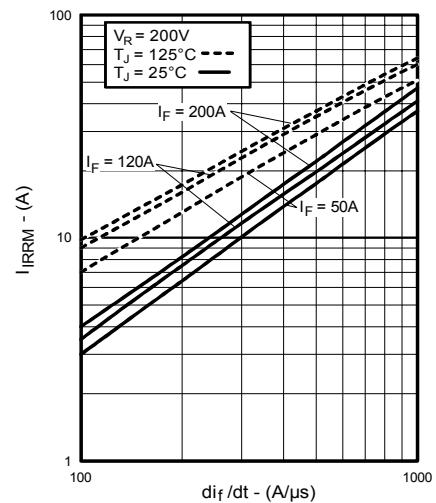


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,  
(per Leg)

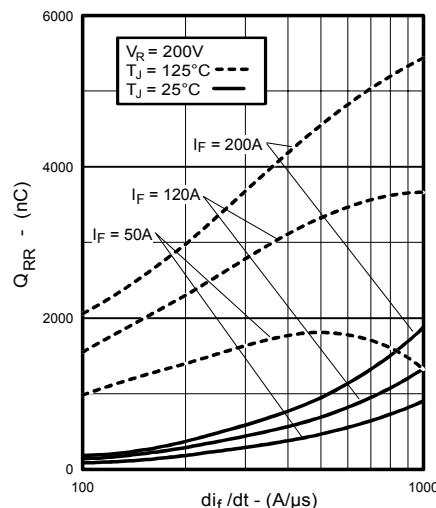


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,  
(per Leg)

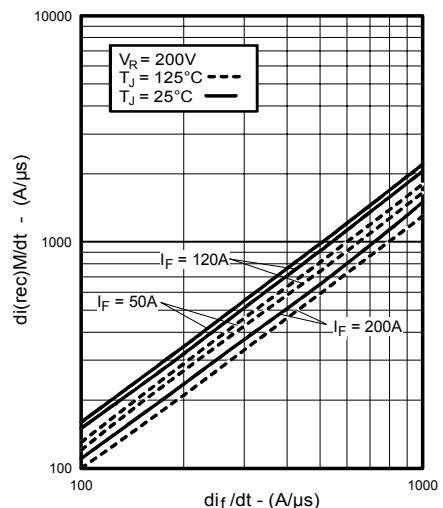


Fig. 8 - Typical  $d(di_{rec})/dt$  vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,  
(per Leg)

### Reverse Recovery Circuit

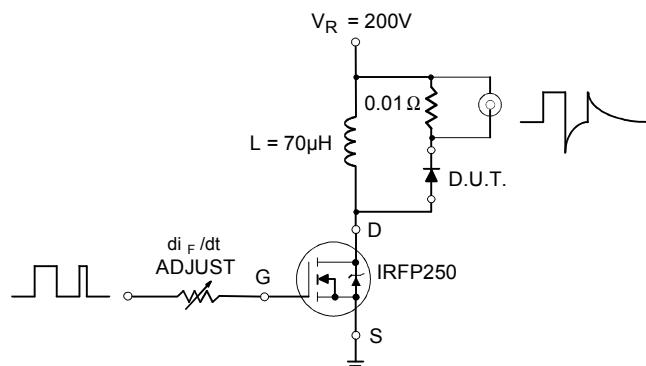
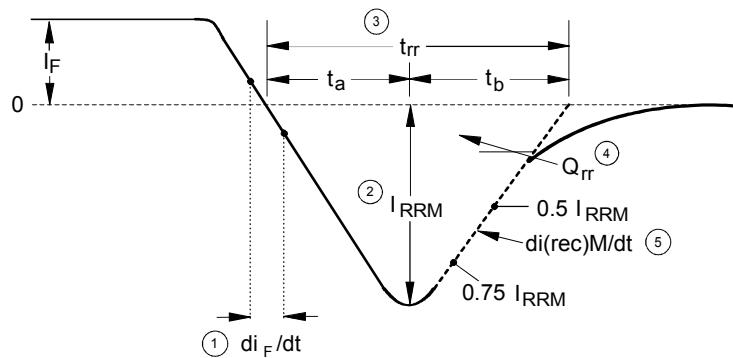


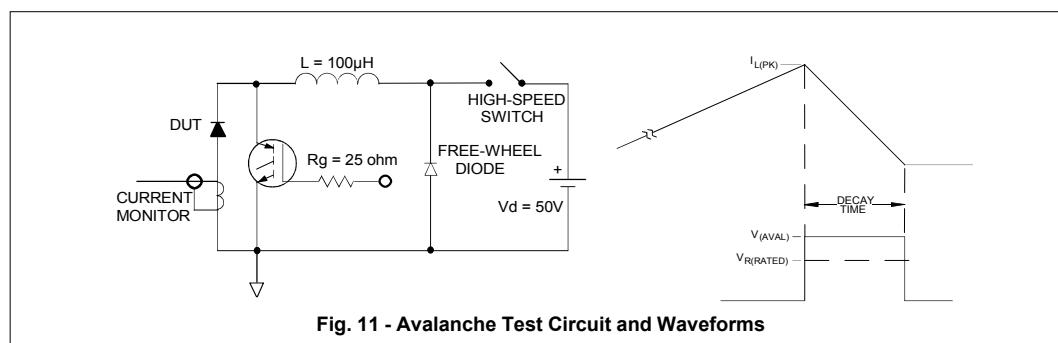
Fig. 9- Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



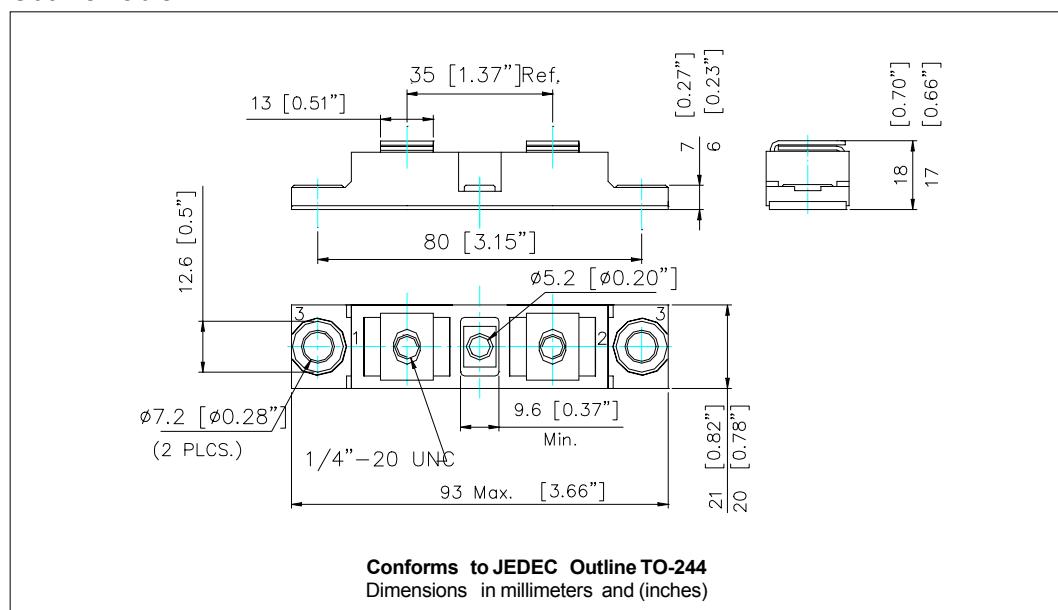
1.  $di_F/dt$  - Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2.  $I_{RRM}$  - Peak reverse recovery current
3.  $t_{rr}$  - Reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going  $I_F$  to point where a line passing through  $0.75 I_{RRM}$  and  $0.50 I_{RRM}$  extrapolated to 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



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  
 Rectifier

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