# SWITCHMODE™ Power Rectifier 100 V, 40 A

#### **Features and Benefits**

- Low Forward Voltage: 0.67 V @ 125°C
- Low Power Loss/High Efficiency
- High Surge Capacity
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature
- 40 A Total (20 A Per Diode Leg)
- Guard-Ring for Stress Protection
- This is a Pb-Free Device

## **Applications**

- Power Supply Output Rectification
- Power Management
- Instrumentation

# **Mechanical Characteristics:**

- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Epoxy Meets UL 94 V-0 @ 0.125 in
- Weight: 4.3 Grams (Approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 260°C Max. for 10 Seconds
- Shipped 30 Units Per Plastic Tube

#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

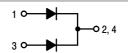
Please See the Table on the Following Page

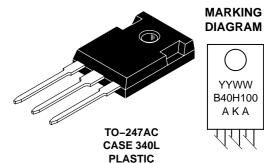


# ON Semiconductor®

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# SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER 40 AMPERES 100 VOLTS





YY = Year WW = Work Week B40H100 = Device Code AKA = Polarity Designator

# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping
MBR40H100WTG	TO-247 (Pb-Free)	30 Units/Rail

1

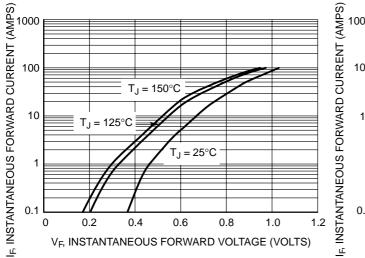
#### MAXIMUM RATINGS (Per Diode Leg)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub> V <sub>RWM</sub> V <sub>R</sub>	100	V
Average Rectified Forward Current (Rated $V_R$ ) $T_C = 150$ °C	I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	20	Α
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Rated V <sub>R</sub> , Square Wave, 20 kHz) T <sub>C</sub> = 145°C	I <sub>FRM</sub>	40	Α
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	I <sub>FSM</sub>	200	Α
Operating Junction Temperature (Note 1)	TJ	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +175	°C
Voltage Rate of Change (Rated V <sub>R</sub> )	dv/dt	10,000	V/μs
Controlled Avalanche Energy (see test conditions in Figures 9 and 10)	W <sub>AVAL</sub>	400	mJ
ESD Ratings: Machine Model = C Human Body Model = 3B		> 400 > 8000	V
HERMAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Maximum Thermal Resistance – Junction–to–Case – Junction–to–Ambient	R <sub>θJC</sub> R <sub>θJA</sub>	2.0 60	°C/W
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Per Diode Leg)			
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (Note 2) $ \begin{aligned} (I_F &= 20 \text{ A}, T_C &= 25^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ (I_F &= 20 \text{ A}, T_C &= 125^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ (I_F &= 40 \text{ A}, T_C &= 25^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ (I_F &= 40 \text{ A}, T_C &= 125^{\circ}\text{C}) \end{aligned} $	V <sub>F</sub>	0.80 0.67 0.90 0.76	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (Note 2) (Rated DC Voltage, $T_C = 125^{\circ}C$ ) (Rated DC Voltage, $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ )	i <sub>R</sub>	10 0.01	mA

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

<sup>1.</sup> The heat generated must be less than the thermal conductivity from Junction–to–Ambient:  $dP_D/dT_J < 1/R_{\theta JA}$ .

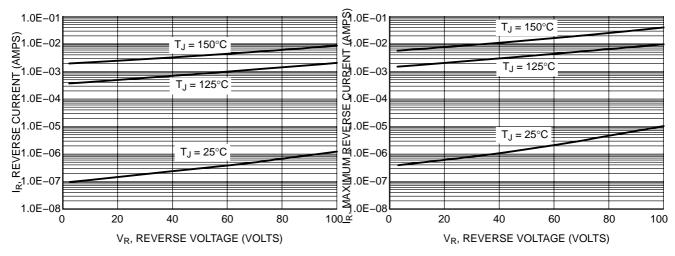
<sup>2.</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu$ s, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  2.0%.



1000 100  $T_J = 150^{\circ}C$  $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$ 10  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ 1 0.1 0.6 8.0 1.0 1.2 V<sub>F</sub>, INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

Figure 2. Maximum Forward Voltage



**Figure 3. Typical Reverse Current** 

**Figure 4. Maximum Reverse Current** 

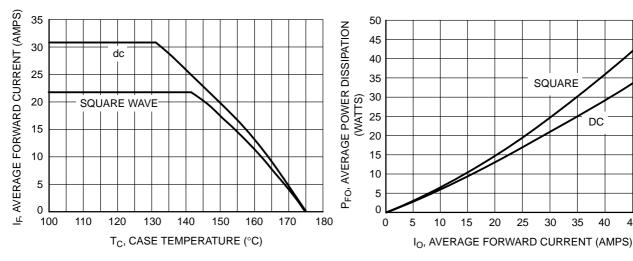


Figure 5. Current Derating

Figure 6. Forward Power Dissipation

40

45

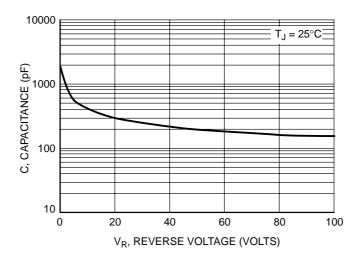


Figure 7. Capacitance

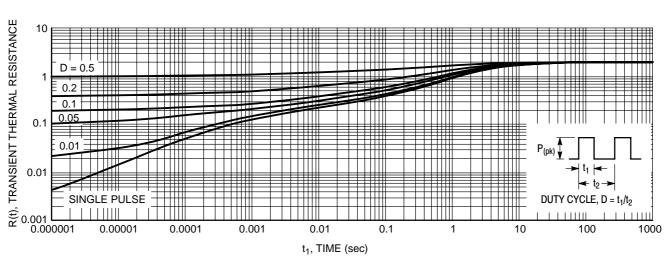


Figure 8. Thermal Response Junction-to-Case

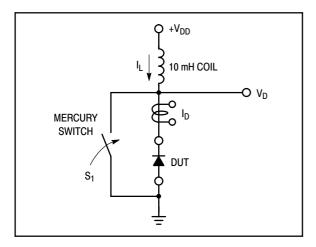


Figure 9. Test Circuit

The unclamped inductive switching circuit shown in Figure 9 was used to demonstrate the controlled avalanche capability of this device. A mercury switch was used instead of an electronic switch to simulate a noisy environment when the switch was being opened.

When  $S_1$  is closed at  $t_0$  the current in the inductor  $I_L$  ramps up linearly; and energy is stored in the coil. At  $t_1$  the switch is opened and the voltage across the diode under test begins to rise rapidly, due to di/dt effects, when this induced voltage reaches the breakdown voltage of the diode, it is clamped at  $BV_{DUT}$  and the diode begins to conduct the full load current which now starts to decay linearly through the diode, and goes to zero at  $t_2$ .

By solving the loop equation at the point in time when  $S_1$  is opened; and calculating the energy that is transferred to the diode it can be shown that the total energy transferred is equal to the energy stored in the inductor plus a finite amount of energy from the  $V_{DD}$  power supply while the diode is in breakdown (from  $t_1$  to  $t_2$ ) minus any losses due to finite component resistances. Assuming the component resistive

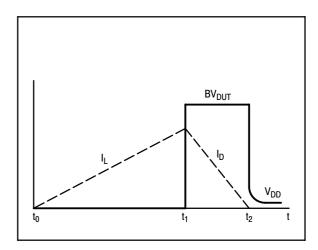


Figure 10. Current-Voltage Waveforms

elements are small Equation (1) approximates the total energy transferred to the diode. It can be seen from this equation that if the  $V_{DD}$  voltage is low compared to the breakdown voltage of the device, the amount of energy contributed by the supply during breakdown is small and the total energy can be assumed to be nearly equal to the energy stored in the coil during the time when  $S_1$  was closed, Equation (2).

## **EQUATION (1):**

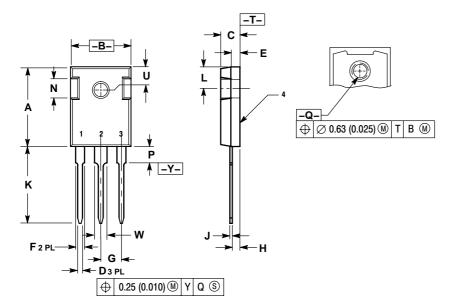
$$W_{AVAL} \approx \frac{1}{2}LI_{LPK}^{2} \left( \frac{BV_{DUT}}{BV_{DUT} - V_{DD}} \right)$$

#### **EQUATION (2):**

$$W_{AVAL} \approx \frac{1}{2}LI_{LPK}^2$$

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-247 PSI CASE 340L-02 ISSUE D



#### NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
- 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.

	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	20.32	21.08	0.800	8.30
В	15.75	16.26	0.620	0.640
С	4.70	5.30	0.185	0.209
D	1.00	1.40	0.040	0.055
Е	2.20	2.60	0.087	0.102
F	1.65	2.13	0.065	0.084
G	5.45 BSC		0.215 BSC	
Н	1.50	2.49	0.059	0.098
J	0.40	0.80	0.016	0.031
K	20.06	20.83	0.790	0.820
L	5.40	6.20	0.212	0.244
N	4.32	5.49	0.170	0.216
Р		4.50		0.177
Q	3.55	3.65	0.140	0.144
U	6.15 BSC		0.242 BSC	
w	2.87	3 12	0.113	0 123

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