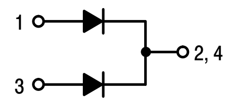
MBR40H100WT

SWITCHMODE™ Power Rectifier 100 V, 40 A

ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER 40 AMPERES 100 VOLTS



Features and Benefits

- Low Forward Voltage
- Low Power Loss/High Efficiency
- High Surge Capacity
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature
- 40 A Total (20 A Per Diode Leg)
- This is a Pb−Free Device

Applications

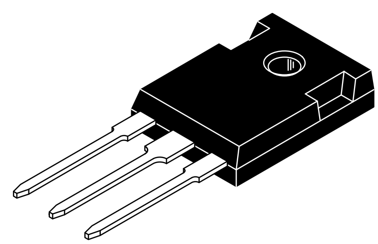
- Power Supply − Output Rectification
- Power Management
- Instrumentation

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

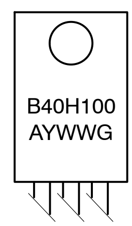
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Please See the Table on the Following Page



TO−247AC
CASE 340L
STYLE 2

MARKING DIAGRAM



A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
WW = Work Week
B40H100 = Device Code
G = Pb−Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

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

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Per Diode Leg)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V_{RRM} V_{RWM} V_R	100	V
Average Rectified Forward Current T_C = 148°C, per Diode per Device	$I_{F(AV)}$	 20 40	A
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Square Wave, 20 kHz) T_C = 144°C	I_{FRM}	40	A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	I_{FSM}	200	A
Operating Junction Temperature (Note 1)	T_J	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +175	°C
Voltage Rate of Change (Rated V_R)	dv/dt	10,000	V/μs
Controlled Avalanche Energy (see test conditions in Figures 10 and 11)	W_{AVAL}	400	mJ
ESD Ratings: Machine Model = C Human Body Model = 3B		> 400 > 8000	V

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Thermal Resistance − Junction−to−Case − Junction−to−Ambient (Socket Mounted)	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	0.58 32	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characterisitc	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Instantaneous Forward Voltage (Note 2) (I_F = 20 A, T_J = 25°C) (I_F = 20 A, T_J = 125°C) (I_F = 40 A, T_J = 25°C) (I_F = 40 A, T_J = 125°C)	v_F	 − − − −	 0.74 0.61 0.85 0.72	 0.80 0.67 0.90 0.76	V
Instantaneous Reverse Current (Note 2) (Rated dc Voltage, T_J = 125°C) (Rated dc Voltage, T_J = 25°C)	i_R	 − −	 2.0 0.0012	 10 0.01	mA

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. The heat generated must be less than the thermal conductivity from Junction−to−Ambient: $dP_D/dT_J < 1/R_{\theta JA}$.
2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

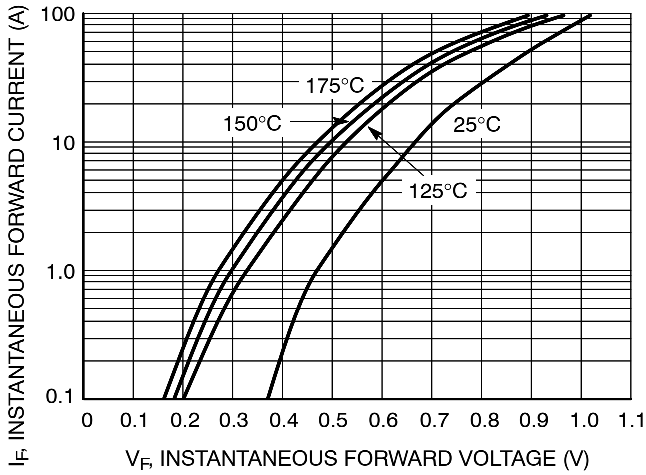


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

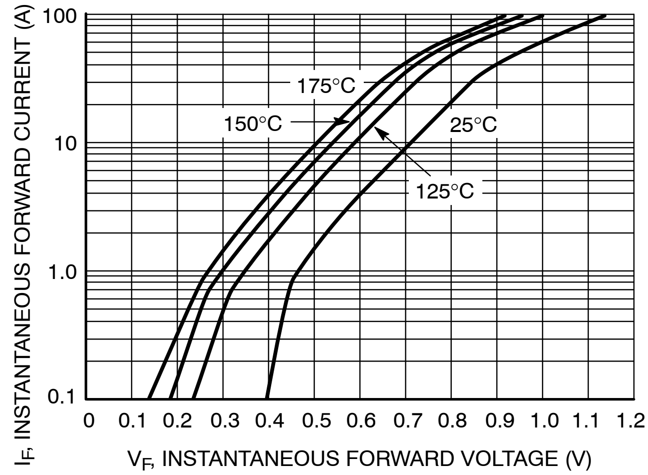


Figure 2. Maximum Forward Voltage

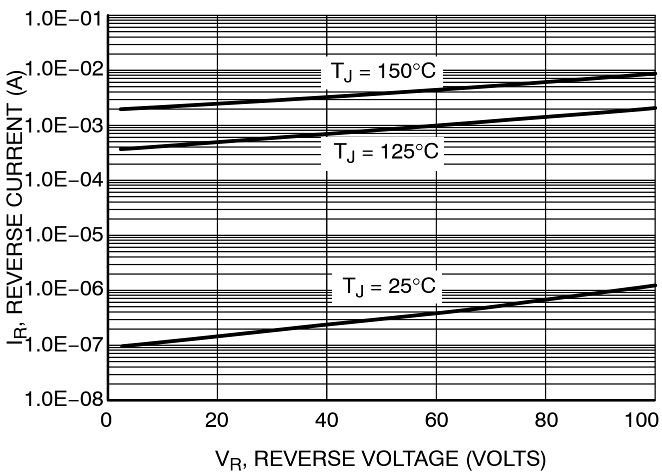


Figure 3. Typical Reverse Current

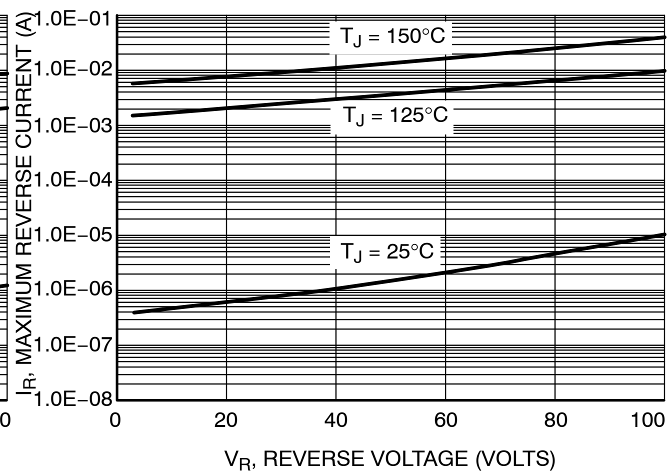


Figure 4. Maximum Reverse Current

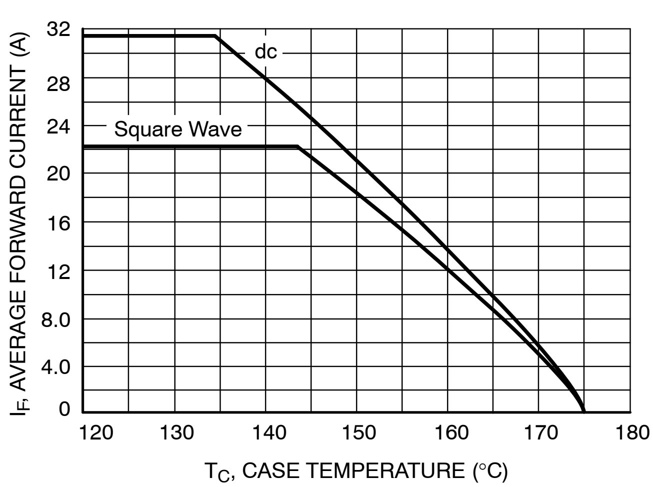


Figure 5. Current Derating, Case, Per Leg

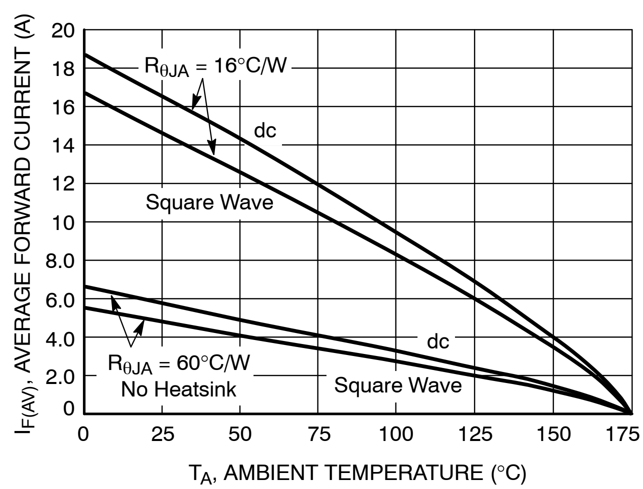


Figure 6. Current Derating, Ambient, Per Leg

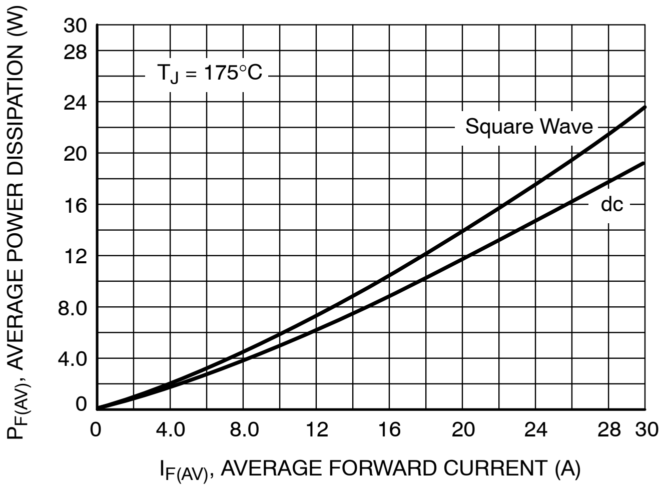


Figure 7. Forward Power Dissipation

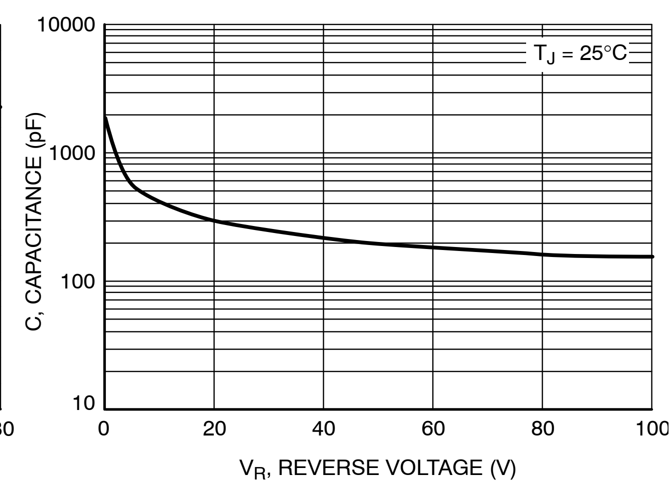


Figure 8. Capacitance

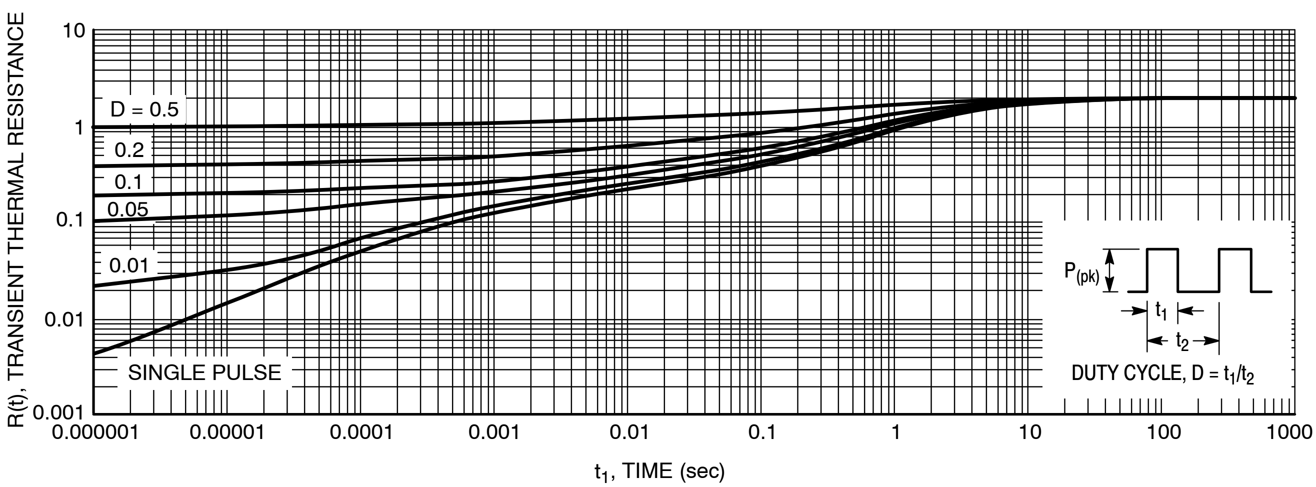


Figure 9. Thermal Response Junction−to−Case

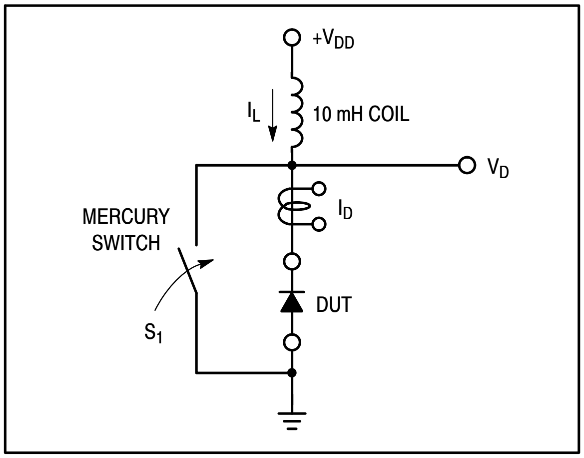


Figure 10. Test Circuit

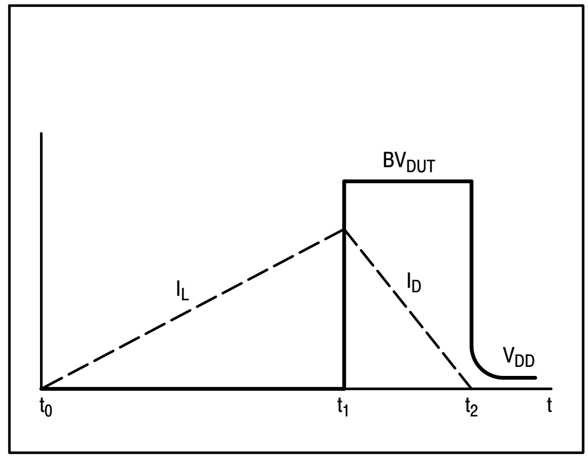


Figure 11. Current−Voltage Waveforms

The unclamped inductive switching circuit shown in Figure 10 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 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):

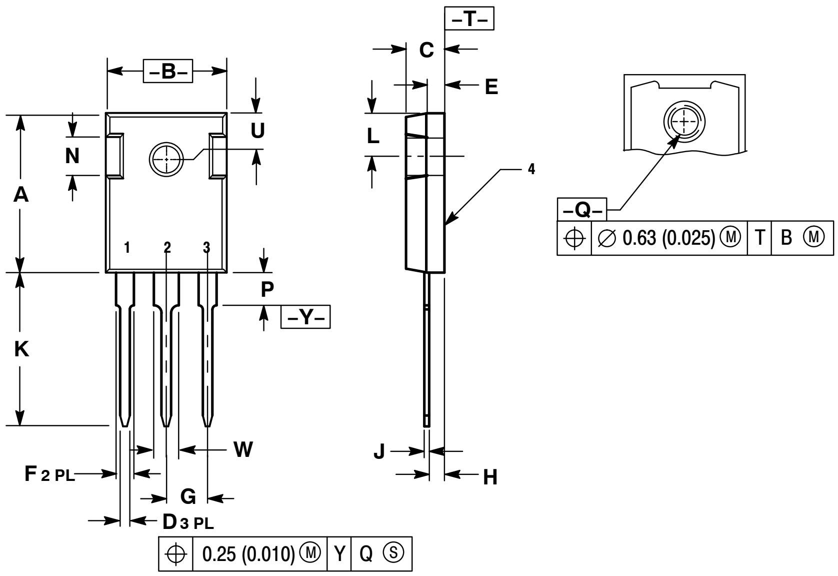
$$W_{AVAL} \approx \frac{1}{2} L I_{LPK}^{2} \left(\frac{BV_{DUT}}{BV_{DUT} - V_{DD}} \right)$$

EQUATION (2):

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

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO−247 PSI
CASE 340L−02
ISSUE D



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

	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	20.32	21.08	0.800	8.30
B	15.75	16.26	0.620	0.640
C	4.70	5.30	0.185	0.209
D	1.00	1.40	0.040	0.055
E	2.20	2.60	0.087	0.102
F	1.65	2.13	0.065	0.084
G	5.45 BSC		0.215 BSC	
H	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
P	---	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

STYLE 2:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. CATHODE (S)
3. ANODE 2
4. CATHODES (S)

PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

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