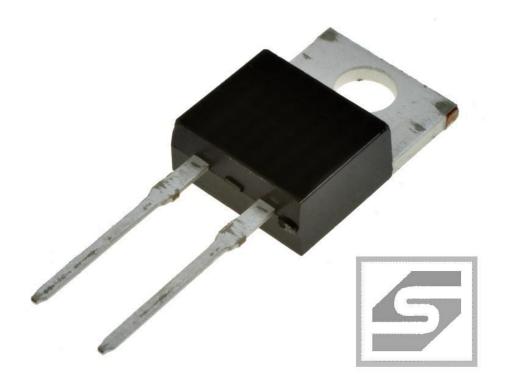


Dioda Schottky MBR1045 10A 45V JF DO-220 Pbf



Dane techniczne:

Nazwa: MBR1045

Typ diody: prostownicza Schottky Napięcie wsteczne maksymalne: 45V

Napięcie przewodzenia maksymalne: 0.57V

Prąd przewodzenia diody: 10A

Prąd wsteczny: 100mA

Prąd w impulsie maksymalny: 150A

Obudowa: DO220

Montaż: przewlekany(THT)

SWITCHMODE™ Power Rectifiers

... using the Schottky Barrier principle with a platinum barrier metal. These state—of—the—art devices have the following features:

- · Guardring for Stress Protection
- Low Forward Voltage
- 150°C Operating Junction Temperature
- Guaranteed Reverse Avalanche
- Epoxy Meets UL94, VO at 1/8"

Mechanical Characteristics:

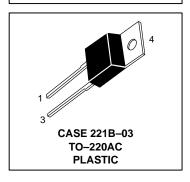
- · Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 1.9 grams (approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 260°C Max. for 10 Seconds
- · Shipped 50 units per plastic tube
- Marking: B1035, B1045



MBR1035 MBR1045

MBR1045 is a Motorola Preferred Device

SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIERS 10 AMPERES 20 to 45 VOLTS



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MBR1035	MBR1045	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	VRRM VRWM VR	35	45	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (Rated V_R) $T_C = 135^{\circ}C$	lF(AV)	10	10	Amps
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Rated V _R , Square Wave, 20 kHz) T _C = 135°C	IFRM	20	20	Amps
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	IFSM	150	150	Amps
Peak Repetitive Reverse Surge Current (2.0 μs, 1.0 kHz) See Figure 12	IRRM	1.0	1.0	Amp
Operating Junction Temperature	TJ	-65 to +150	-65 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-65 to +175	-65 to +175	°C
Voltage Rate of Change (Rated V _R)	dv/dt	1000	10000	V/µs

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.0	2.0	°C/W	
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (1) (iF = 10 Amps, T_C = 125°C) (iF = 20 Amps, T_C = 125°C) (iF = 20 Amps, T_C = 25°C)	٧F	0.57 0.72 0.84	0.57 0.72 0.84	Volts
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (1) (Rated dc Voltage, T _C = 125°C) (Rated dc Voltage, T _C = 25°C)	iR	15 0.1	15 0.1	mA

⁽¹⁾ Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μ s, Duty Cycle \leq 2.0%.

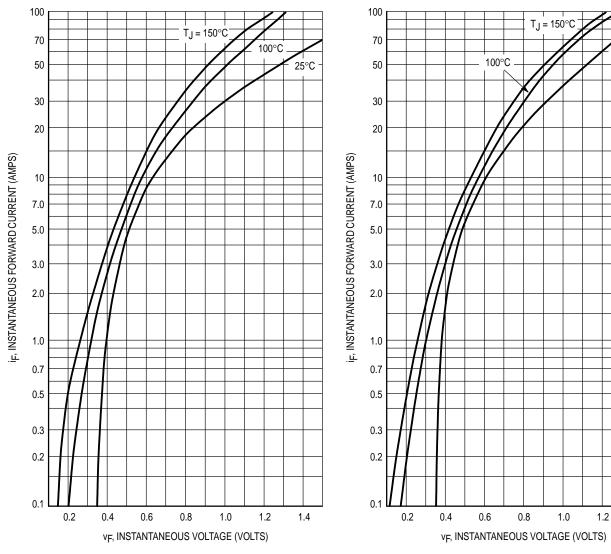
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Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.





MBR1035 MBR1045



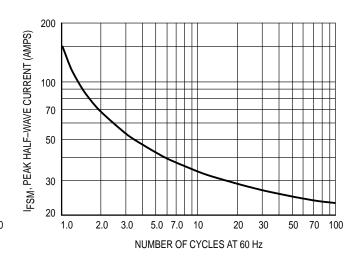
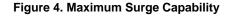


Figure 2. Typical Forward Voltage

. 25°C

1.4

V_R, REVERSE VOLTAGE (VOLTS) Figure 3. Maximum Reverse Current



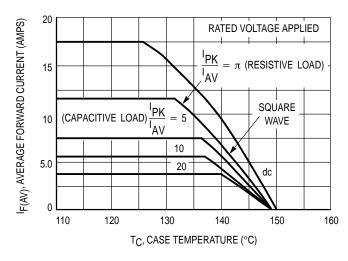
2 Rectifier Device Data

Figure 1. Maximum Forward Voltage

 $T_{.J} = 150^{\circ}C$ 125°C 10 Incompanie (MA) 10.0 (MA) 100°C 75°C 25°C 0.001 5.0 10 15 25 35 40 45 20 30 50

100

MBR1035 MBR1045



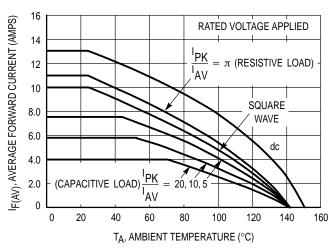
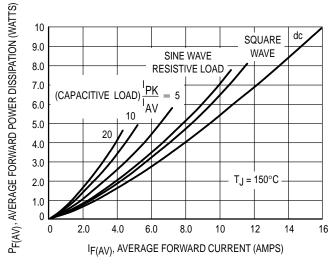


Figure 5. Current Derating, Infinite Heatsink

Figure 6. Current Derating, $R_{\theta JA} = 16^{\circ}C/W$



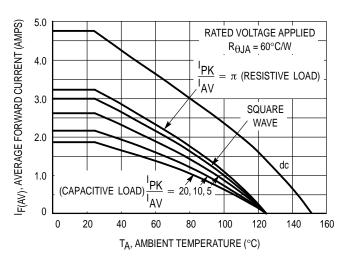


Figure 7. Forward Power Dissipation

Figure 8. Current Derating, Free Air

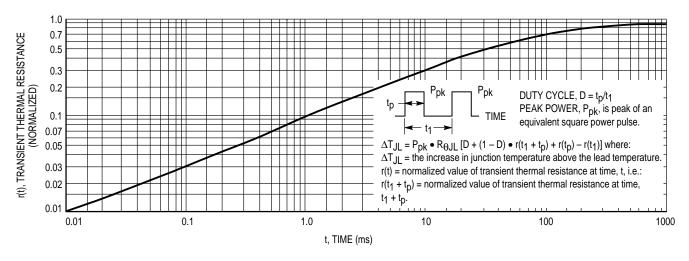


Figure 9. Thermal Response

Rectifier Device Data 3

MBR1035 MBR1045

HIGH FREQUENCY OPERATION

Since current flow in a Schottky rectifier is the result of majority carrier conduction, it is not subject to junction diode forward and reverse recovery transients due to minority carrier injection and stored charge. Satisfactory circuit analysis work may be performed by using a model consisting of an ideal diode in parallel with a variable capacitance. (See Figure 10.)

Rectification efficiency measurements show that operation will be satisfactory up to several megahertz. For example, relative waveform rectification efficiency is approximately 70 percent at 2.0 MHz, e.g., the ratio of dc power to RMS power in the load is 0.28 at this frequency, whereas perfect rectification would yield 0.406 for sine wave inputs. However, in contrast to ordinary junction diodes, the loss in waveform efficiency is not indicative of power loss; it is simply a result of reverse current flow through the diode capacitance, which lowers the dc output voltage.

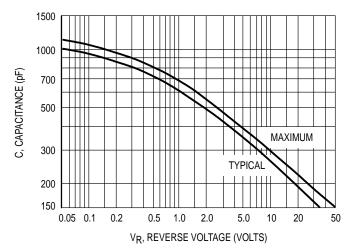


Figure 10. Capacitance

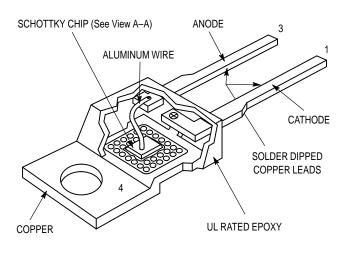


Figure 11. Schottky Rectifier



Motorola builds quality and reliability into its Schottky Rectifiers. First is the chip, which has an interface metal between the barrier metal and aluminum—contact metal to eliminate any possible interaction between the two. The indicated guardring prevents dv/dt problems, so snubbers are not mandatory. The guardring also operates like a zener to absorb over—voltage transients.

Second is the package. The Schottky chip is bonded to the copper heat sink using a specially formulated solder. This gives the unit the capability of passing 10,000 operating thermal–fatigue cycles having a ΔT_J of 100°C. The epoxy molding compound is rated per UL 94, V0 @ 1/8″. Wire bonds are 100% tested in assembly as they are made.

Third is the electrical testing, which includes 100% dv/dt at 1600 V/ μ s and reverse avalanche as part of device characterization.

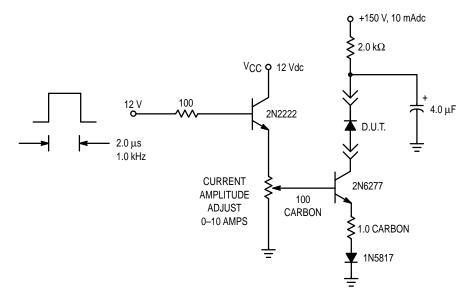


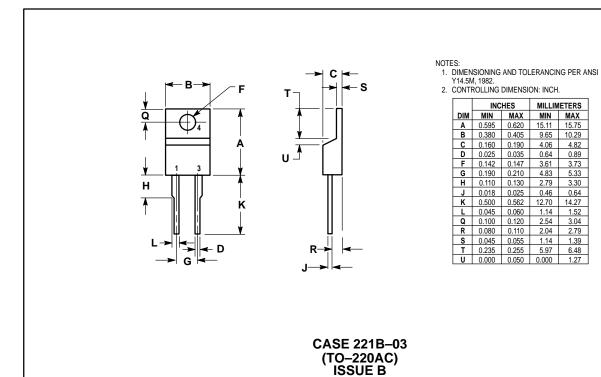
Figure 12. Test Circuit for dv/dt and Reverse Surge Current

4 Rectifier Device Data

3.73 5.33 3.30

0.64 14.27 1.52 3.04

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



5 Rectifier Device Data

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