



MBR25..CTPbF Series

SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

30 Amp

$I_{F(AV)} = 30\text{Amp}$
 $V_R = 35\text{-}45\text{V}$

Major Ratings and Characteristics

Characteristics	Values	Units
$I_{F(AV)}$ Rectangular waveform (Per Device)	30	A
I_{FRM} @ $T_C = 130^\circ\text{C}$ (Per Leg)	30	A
V_{RRM}	35-45	V
I_{FSM} @ tp = 5 μs sine	1060	A
V_F @ 30Apk, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.73	V
T_J range	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

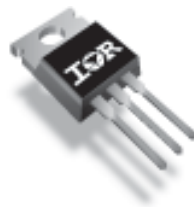
Description/ Features

This center tap Schottky rectifier has been optimized for low reverse leakage at high temperature. The proprietary barrier technology allows for reliable operation up to 150° C junction temperature. Typical applications are in switching power supplies, converters, free-wheeling diodes, and reverse battery protection.

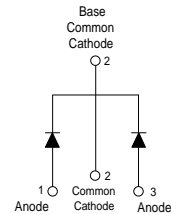
- 150° C T_J operation
- Center tap TO-220 and D²Pak packages
- Low forward voltage drop
- High purity, high temperature epoxy encapsulation for enhanced mechanical strength and moisture resistance
- High frequency operation
- Guard ring for enhanced ruggedness and long term reliability
- Lead-Free ("PbF" suffix)

Case Styles

MBR25..CTPbF



TO-220



Voltage Ratings

Parameters	MBR2535CTPbF	MBR2545CTPbF
V_R Max. DC Reverse Voltage (V)	35	45
V_{RWM} Max. Working Peak Reverse Voltage (V)		

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Values	Units	Conditions
$I_{F(AV)}$ Max. Average Forward Current (Per Leg) (Per Device)	15	A	@ $T_C = 130^\circ\text{C}$, (Rated V_R)
	30		
I_{FRM} Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Per Leg)	30	A	Rated V_R , square wave, 20kHz $T_C = 130^\circ\text{C}$
I_{FSM} Non Repetitive Peak Surge Current	1060	A	5 μs Sine or 3 μs Rect. pulse Following any rated load condition and with rated V_{RRM} applied Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60Hz
	150		
E_{AS} Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy	16	mJ	(Per Leg) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{AS} = 2\text{Amps}$, $L = 8\text{mH}$
I_{AR} Repetitive Avalanche Current (Per Leg)	2	A	Current decaying linearly to zero in 1 μsec Frequency limited by T_J max. $V_A = 1.5 \times V_R$ typical

Electrical Specifications

Parameters	Values	Units	Conditions
V_{FM} Max. Forward Voltage Drop (1)	0.82	V	@ 30A $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	0.73	V	@ 30A $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RM} Max. Instantaneous Reverse Current (1)	0.2	mA	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	40	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ Rated DC voltage
$V_{F(TO)}$ Threshold Voltage	0.355	V	$T_J = T_J$ max.
r_f Forward Slope Resistance	12.3	m Ω	
C_T Max. Junction Capacitance	700	pF	$V_R = 5V_{DC}$ (test signal range 100Khz to 1Mhz) 25°C
L_S Typical Series Inductance	8.0	nH	Measured from top of terminal to mounting plane
dv/dt Max. Voltage Rate of Change (Rated V_R)	10000	V/ μs	

(1) Pulse Width < 300 μs , Duty Cycle <2%

Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

Parameters	Values	Units	Conditions
T_J Max. Junction Temperature Range	-65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
T_{stg} Max. Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$	
R_{thJC} Max. Thermal Resistance Junction to Case (Per Leg)	1.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	DC operation
R_{thCS} Typical Thermal Resistance Case to Heatsink	0.50	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	Mounting surface, smooth and greased Only for TO-220
wt Approximate Weight	2 (0.07)	g (oz.)	
T Mounting Torque	Min. 6 (5)	Kg-cm (lbf-in)	Non-lubricated threads
	Max. 12 (10)		
Marking Device	MBR2545CT		

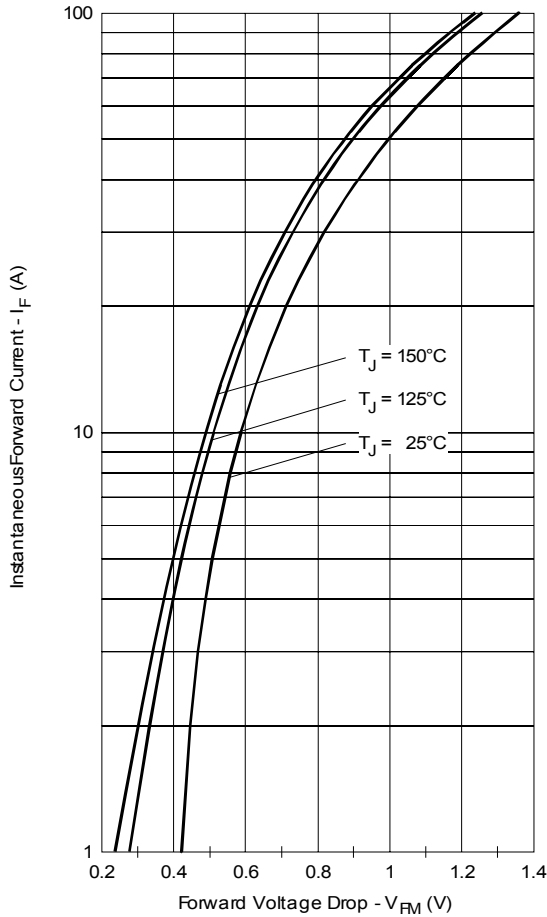


Fig. 1 - Max. Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics (Per Leg)

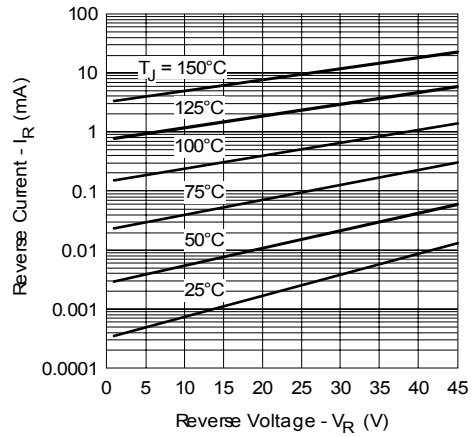


Fig. 2 - Typical Values Of Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

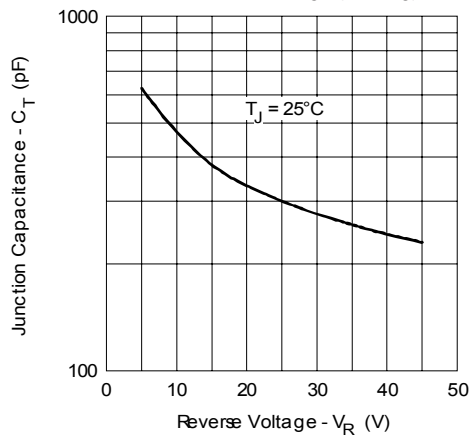


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

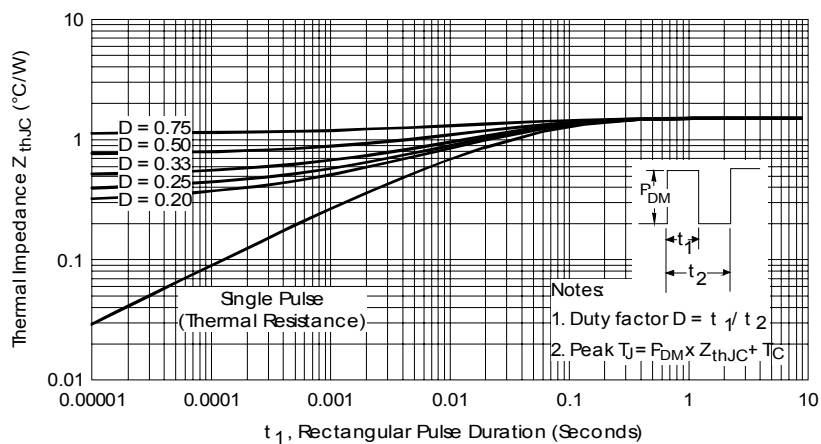


Fig. 4 - Max. Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics (Per Leg)

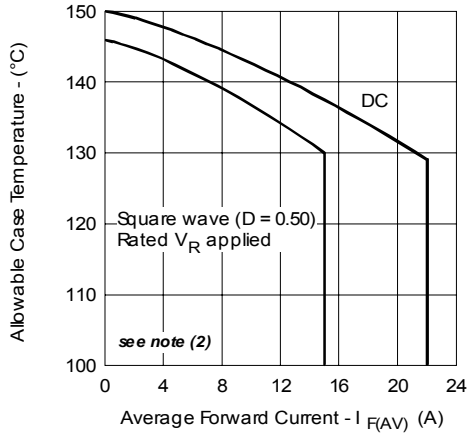


Fig. 5 - Max. Allowable Case Temperature Vs. Average Forward Current (Per Leg)

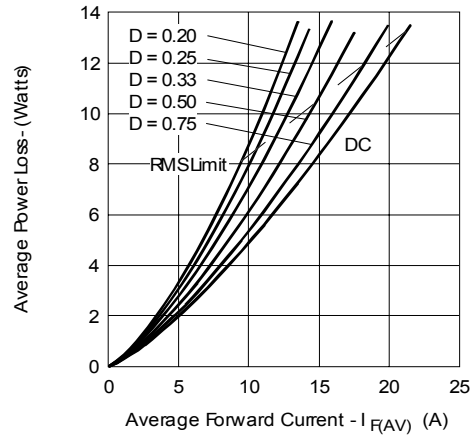


Fig. 6 - Forward Power Loss Characteristics (Per Leg)

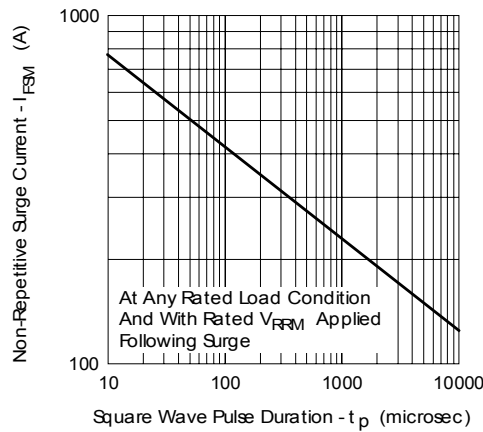
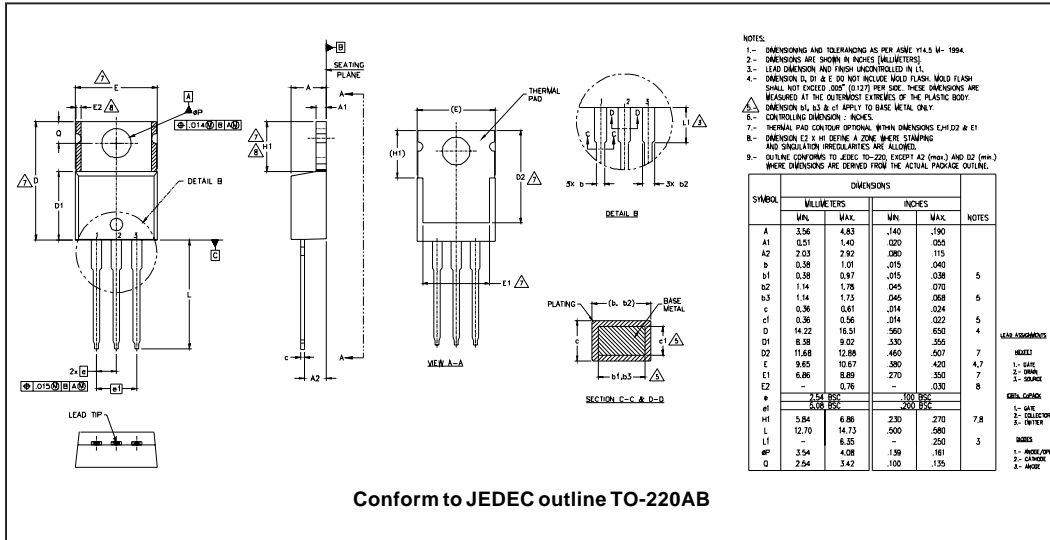


Fig. 7 - Max. Non-Repetitive Surge Current (Per Leg)

- (2) Formula used: $T_C = T_J - (P_d + P_{d_{REV}}) \times R_{thJC}$;
 $P_d = \text{Forward Power Loss} = I_{F(AV)} \times V_{FM} @ (I_{F(AV)} / D)$ (see Fig. 6);
 $P_{d_{REV}} = \text{Inverse Power Loss} = V_{R1} \times I_R (1 - D)$; $I_R @ V_{R1} = \text{rated } V_R$

Outline Table



Part Marking Information

