

Dual Schottky Barrier Power Rectifier

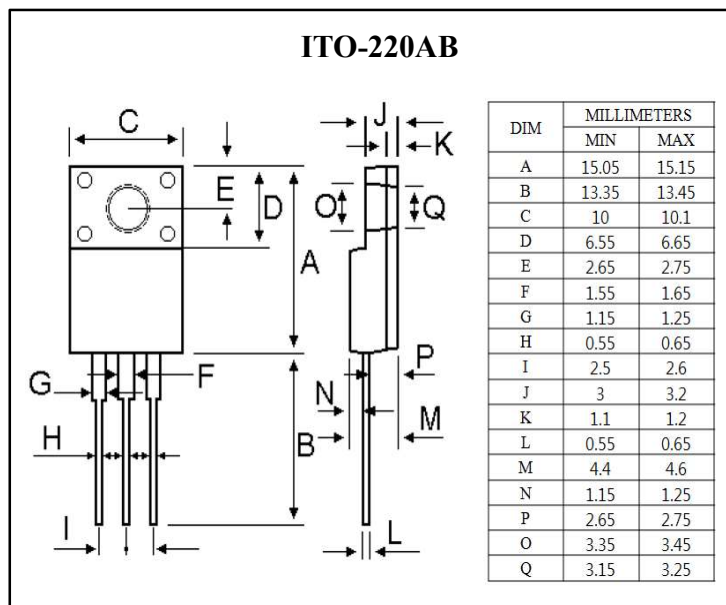
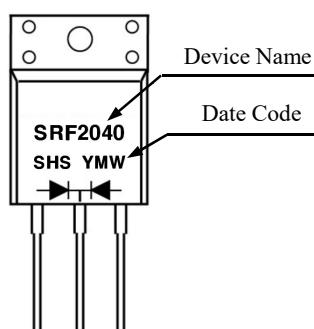
Reverse Voltage 40 Volts Forward Current 20 Amperes

Using the Schottky Barrier principle with a Molybdenum barrier metal. These state-of-the-art geometry features epitaxial construction with oxide passivation and metal overlay contact. Ideally suited for low voltage, high frequency rectification, or as free wheeling and polarity protection diodes.

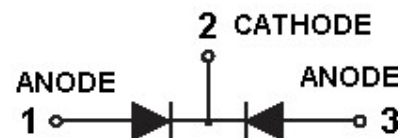
Features

- Low Forward Voltage.
- Low Switching noise.
- High Current Capacity
- Guarantee Reverse Avalanche.
- Guard-Ring for Stress Protection.
- Low Power Loss & High efficiency.
- 150°C Operating Junction Temperature
- Low Stored Charge Majority Carrier Conduction.
- Plastic Material used Carries Underwriters Laboratory

Marking



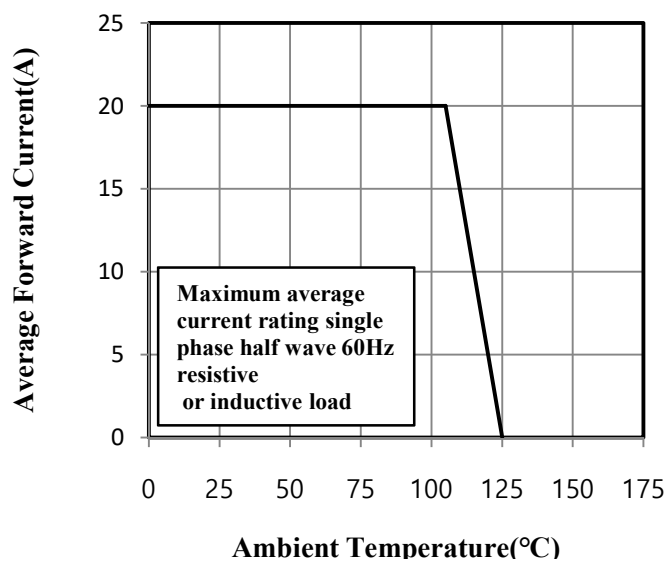
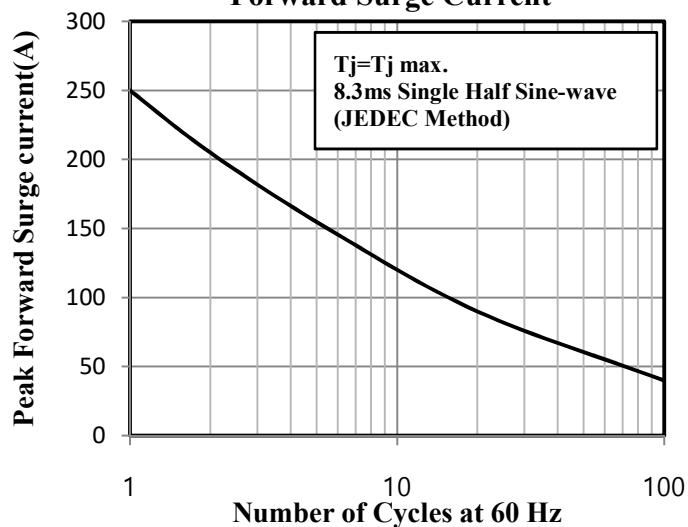
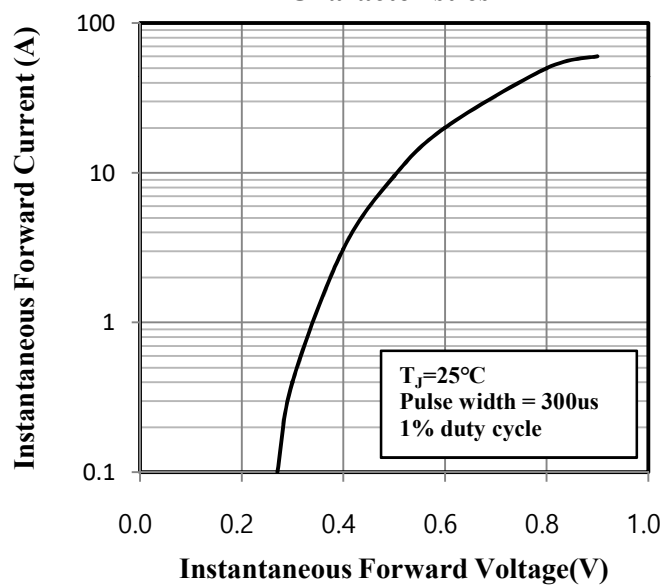
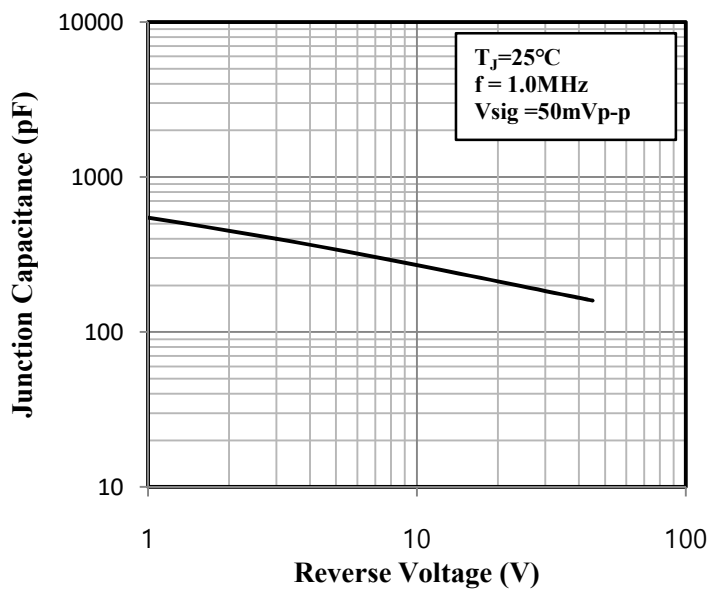
Equivalent Circuit



Maximum Ratings & Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Rated Value	Unit	Remark
Maximum Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	40	V	
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	28	V	
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	40	V	
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current Total Device (Rated V_R)	$I_F(AV)$	20	A	
Peak Repetitive Forward Current	I_{FM}	20	A	
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single Half Sine-wave Superimposed on Rated Load (JEDEC Method)	I_{FSM}	250	A	
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 10A	V_F	0.55	V	$T_a=25^{\circ}C$
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	I_R	0.5	mA	$T_a=25^{\circ}C$
		50	mA	$T_a=100^{\circ}C$
Typical Thermal Resistance from Junction to Case	$R_{th(j-c)}$	4.0	$^{\circ}C/W$	
Typical Junction Capacitance	C_J	600	pF	$V_R=4V, 1MHz$
Operation Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +125	$^{\circ}C$	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-55 to +150	$^{\circ}C$	

Ratings and Characteristics Curves ($T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Fig.1 Forward Current Derating Curve

Fig.2 Maximum Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current

Fig.3 Typical Instantaneous Forward Characteristics

Fig.4 Typical Junction Capacitance

Fig.5 Typical Reverse Characteristics
