



Dual Schottky Barrier Power Rectifier
Reverse Voltage 150 Volts Forward Current 30 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

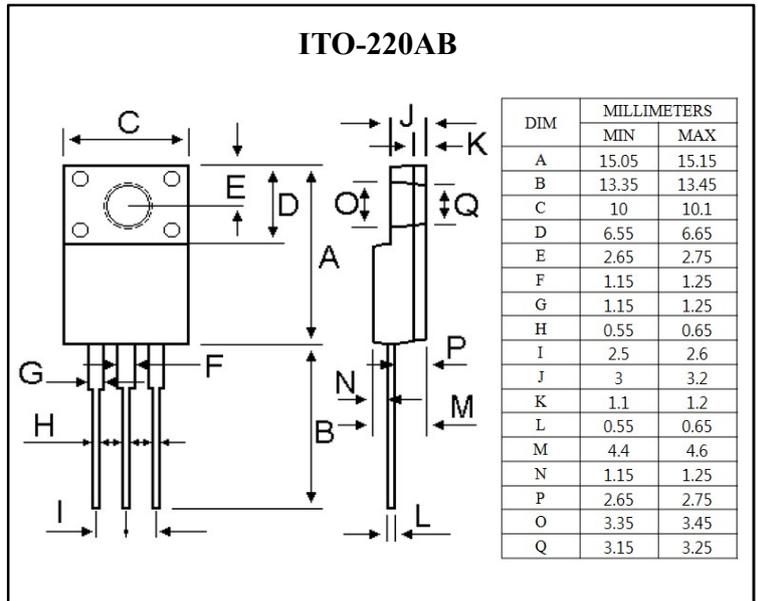
- Low Forward Voltage.
- Low Switching noise.
- High Current Capacity
- Guarantee Reverse Avalanche.
- Guard-Ring for Stress Protection.
- Low Power Loss & High efficiency.
- 150°C Operating Junction Temperature
- Low Stored Charge Majority Carrier Conduction.
- Plastic Material used Carries Underwriters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

Mecanical Data

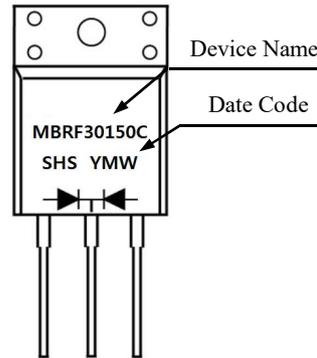
- Case :JEDEC ITO-220AB molded plastic body
- Termals:Plated lead,solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
- Polarity:As marked
- Mounting Torqure: 4-6kg.cm
- Weight :2.24 g (approx.)

Maximum Ratings & Electrical Characteristics

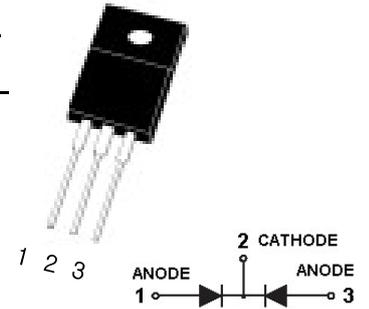
Parameter	Symbol	Rated Value	Unit	Remark
Maximum Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	150	V	
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	105	V	
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	150	V	
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current	$I_F(AV)$	15	A	per diode
		30		total device
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Rate VR, Square Wave, 20kHz)	I_{FM}	30	A	
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single Half Sine-wave Superimposed on Rated Load (JEDEC Method)	I_{FSM}	200	A	
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 15A	V_F	0.95	V	Ta=25°C
		0.85		Ta=125°C
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	I_R	50	uA	Ta=25°C
		10		Ta=125°C
Operation Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +150	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65 to +150	°C	



Marking



Equivalent Circuit



Ratings and Characteristics Curves (Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Fig.1 Forward Current Derating Curve

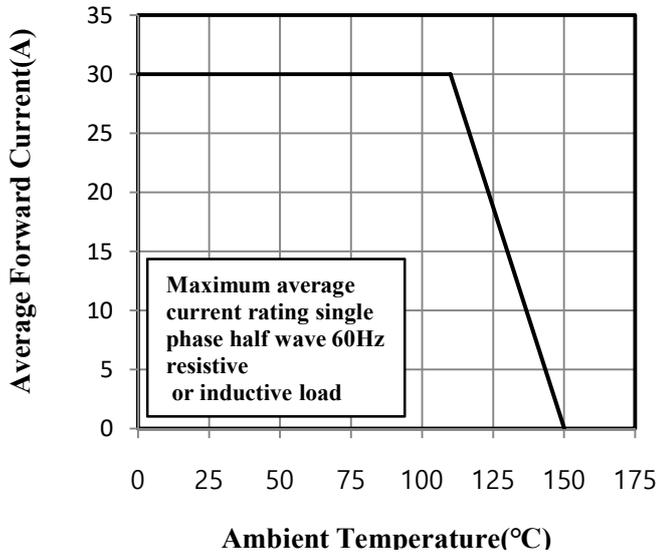


Fig.2 Maximum Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current

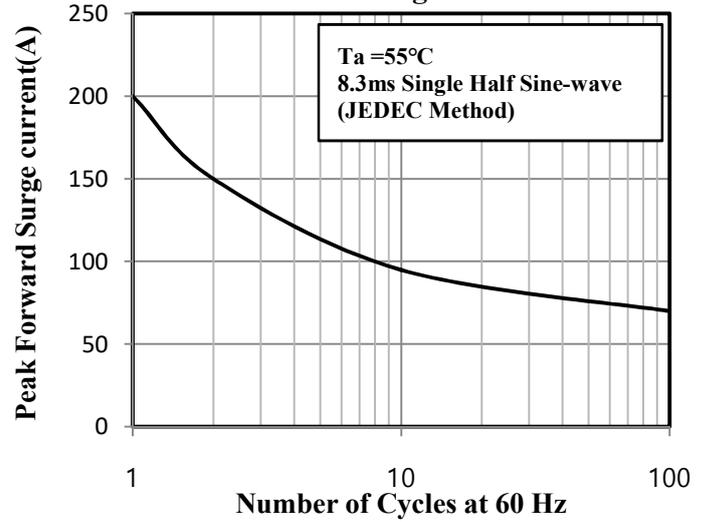


Fig.3 Typical Instantaneous Forward Characteristics

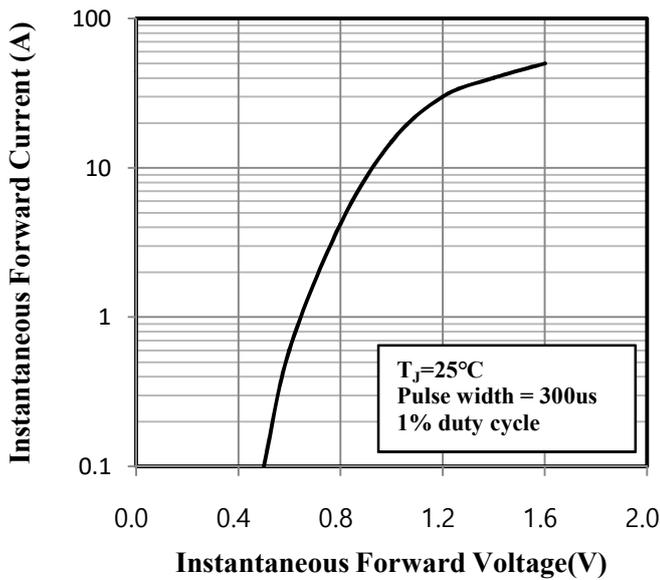


Fig.4 Typical Junction Capacitance

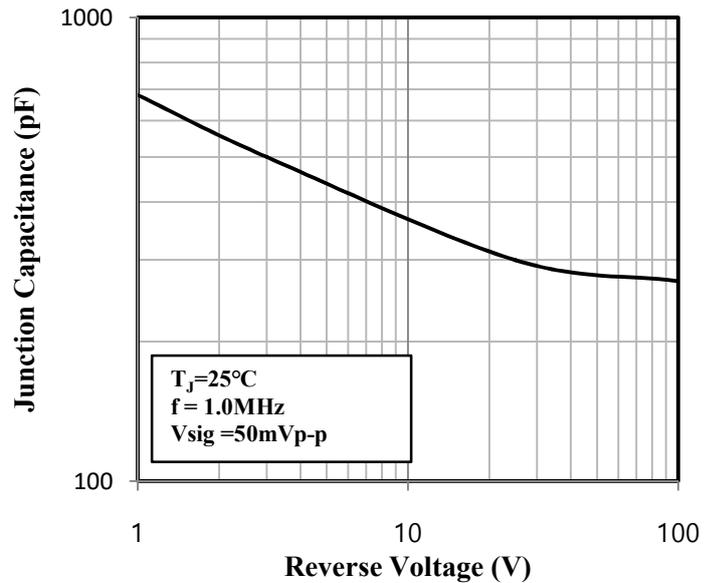


Fig.5 Typical Reverse Characteristics

