

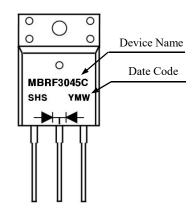
## **Dual Schottky Barrier Power Rectifier Reverse Voltage 45 Volts Forward Current 30 Amperes**

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

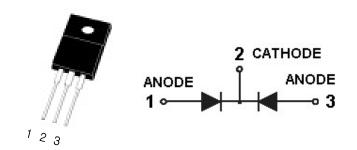
### Marking



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DIM	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	MAX	
A	15.05	15.15	
В	13.35	13.45	
С	10	10.1	
D	6.55	6.65	
E	2.65	2.75	
F	1.55	1.65	
G	1.15	1.25	
H	0.55	0.65	
I	2.5	2.6	
J	3	3.2	
K	1.1	1.2	
L	0.55	0.65	
M	4.4	4.6	
N	1.15	1.25	
P	2.65	2.75	
0	3.35	3.45	
Q	3.15	3.25	

### **Equivalent Circuit**

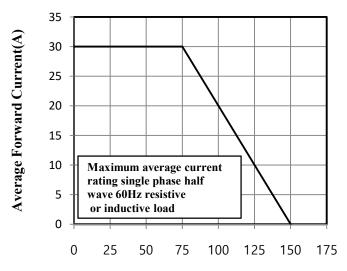


### **Maximum Ratings & Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Rated Value	Unit	Remark
Maximum Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$	45	V	
Maximum RMS Voltage	$V_{RMS}$	32	V	
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{DC}$	45	V	
	I <sub>F</sub> (AV)	15	A	per diode
		30		total device
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (per diode) (Rate V <sub>R</sub> , Square Wave, 20kHz)	$I_{FM}$	20	A	
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single Half Sinewave Superimposed on Rated Load (JEDEC Method)	$I_{FSM}$	250	A	
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 15A	$V_{F}$	0.7	V	Ta=25°C
Maximum DC Reverse Current	$I_R$	0.2	mA	Ta=25°C
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage		100	mA	Ta=100 °C
Operation Junction Temperature Range	$T_{J}$	-55 to +150	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-55 to +150	°C	

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





Ambient Temperature(°C)

Fig.3 Typical Instantaneous Forward Characteristics

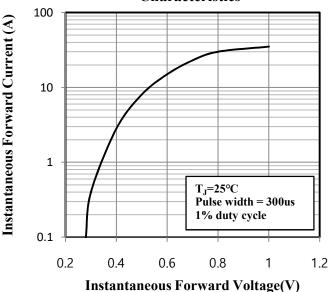


Fig.5 Typical Reverse Charateristics

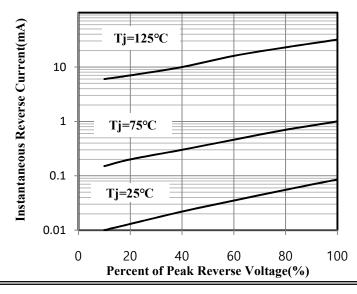


Fig.2 Maximum Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current

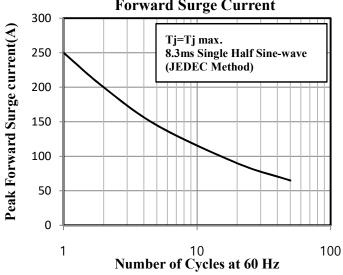


Fig.4 Typical Junction Capacitance

