# **Axial Lead Rectifier**

These rectifiers employ the Schottky Barrier principle in a large area metal-to-silicon power diode. State-of-the-art geometry features epitaxial construction with oxide passivation and metal overlap contact. Ideally suited for use as rectifiers in low-voltage, high-frequency inverters, free wheeling diodes, and polarity protection diodes.

### Features

- Low Reverse Current
- Low Stored Charge, Majority Carrier Conduction
- Low Power Loss/High Efficiency
- Highly Stable Oxide Passivated Junction
- Guard-Ring for Stress Protection
- Low Forward Voltage
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature
- High Surge Capacity
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant

### **Mechanical Characteristics:**

- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 0.4 Gram (Approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 260°C Max. for 10 Seconds
- Polarity: Cathode Indicated by Polarity Band

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub> V <sub>RWM</sub> V <sub>R</sub>	100	V
Average Rectified Forward Current $(V_{R(equiv)} \le 0.2 V_R (dc), R_{\theta JA} = 50^{\circ}C/W,$ P.C. Board Mounting, [see Note 3], T <sub>A</sub> = 120°C)	Ι <sub>Ο</sub>	1.0	A
Peak Repetitive Forward Current ( $V_{R(equiv)} \le 0.2 V_{R}$ (dc), $R_{\theta JA} = 50^{\circ}C/W$ , P.C. Board Mounting, [see Note 3], $T_{A} = 110^{\circ}C$ )	I <sub>FRM</sub>	2.0	A
Non–Repetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge Applied at Rated Load Conditions Halfwave, Single Phase, 60 Hz)	I <sub>FSM</sub>	50	A
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range (Note 1)	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	65 to +175	°C
Voltage Rate of Change (Rated $V_R$ )	dv/dt	10	V/ns

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. The heat generated must be less than the thermal conductivity from Junction-to-Ambient:  $dP_D/dT_J < 1/R_{\theta JA}$ .



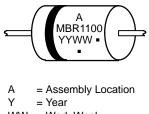
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## SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER 1.0 AMPERE, 100 VOLTS



### MARKING DIAGRAM



### WW = Work Week

= Pb–Free Package
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
MBR1100G	Axial Lead (Pb–Free)	1000 Units/Bag
MBR1100RLG	Axial Lead (Pb–Free)	5000/Tape & Reel

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

### **MBR1100**

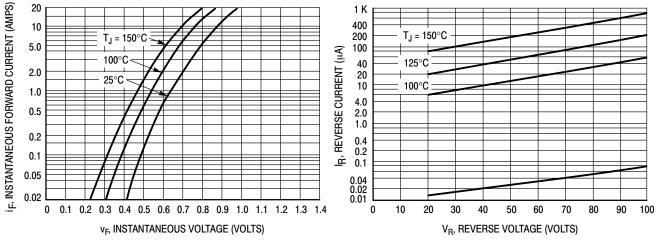
### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Note 4)

Characteristic	Symbol	Мах	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\thetaJA}$	See Note 3	°C/W

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_L = 25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Мах	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (Note 2) ( $i_F = 1 \text{ A}, T_L = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) ( $i_F = 1 \text{ A}, T_L = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	V <sub>F</sub>	0.79 0.69	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current @ Rated dc Voltage (Note 2) $(T_L = 25^{\circ}C)$ $(T_L = 100^{\circ}C)$	i <sub>R</sub>	0.5 5.0	mA

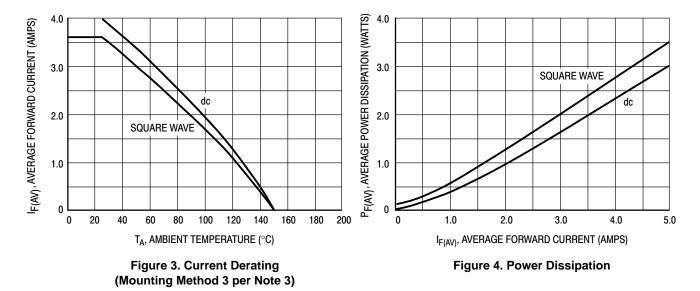
2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu$ s, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  2.0%.





### Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current †

† The curves shown are typical for the highest voltage device in the voltage grouping. Typical reverse current for lower voltage selections can be estimated from these same curves if  $V_R$  is sufficiently below rated  $V_R$ .



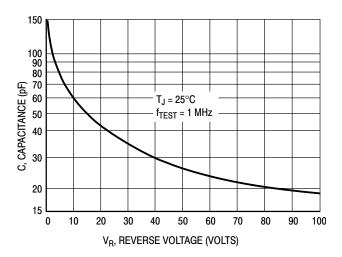


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance

#### NOTE 3 — MOUNTING DATA:

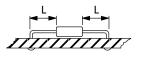
Data shown for thermal resistance junction-to-ambient  $(R_{\theta IA})$  for the mounting shown is to be used as a typical guideline values for preliminary engineering or in case the tie point temperature cannot be measured.

Typical Values for  $R_{\theta JA}$  in Still Air

Mounting Method	Lead Length, L (in)					
	1/8	1/4	1/2	3/4	R <sub>θJA</sub>	
1	52	65	72	85	°C/W	
2	67	80	87	100	°C/W	
3	—		50		°C/W	

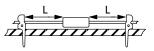
Mounting Method 1 P.C. Board with 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" copper surface.

Mounting Method 3 P.C. Board with 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" copper surface.



= 3/8"

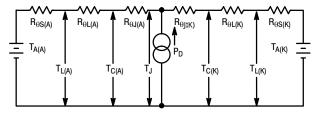
Mounting Method 2





NOTE 4 — THERMAL CIRCUIT MODEL:

(For heat conduction through the leads)



Use of the above model permits junction to lead thermal resistance for any mounting configuration to be found. For a given total lead length, lowest values occur when one side of the rectifier is brought as close as possible to the heat sink. Terms in the model signify:

 $T_A$  = Ambient Temperature  $T_C$  = Case Temperature  $T_J =$ Junction Temperature  $T_{L}$  = Lead Temperature  $R_{\theta S}$  = Thermal Resistance, Heat Sink to Ambient  $R_{\theta L}$  = Thermal Resistance, Lead to Heat Sink  $R_{\theta J}$  = Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case  $P_D$  = Power Dissipation

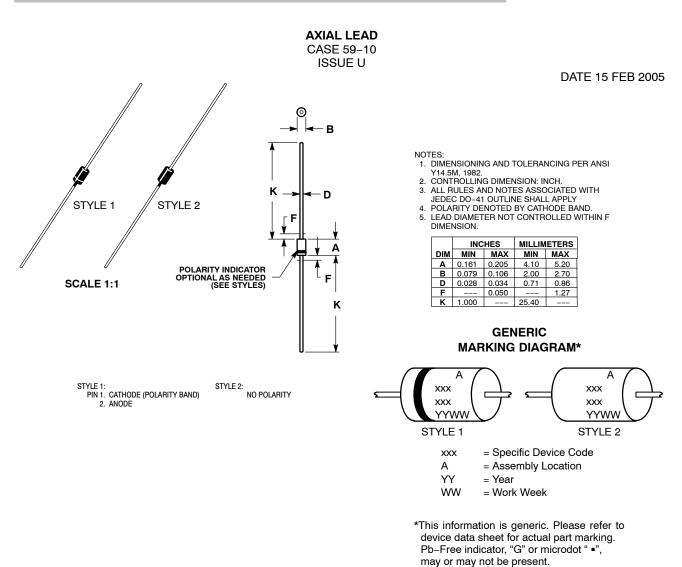
(Subscripts A and K refer to anode and cathode sides, respectively.) Values for thermal resistance components are:  $R_{\theta L} = 100^{\circ}C/W/in$  typically and 120°C/W/in maximum.  $R_{\theta J} = 36^{\circ}C/W$  typically and  $46^{\circ}C/W$  maximum.

#### NOTE 5 — 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 5)

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 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.





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