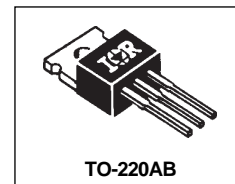


## 42CTQ030

### SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

40 Amp



#### Major Ratings and Characteristics

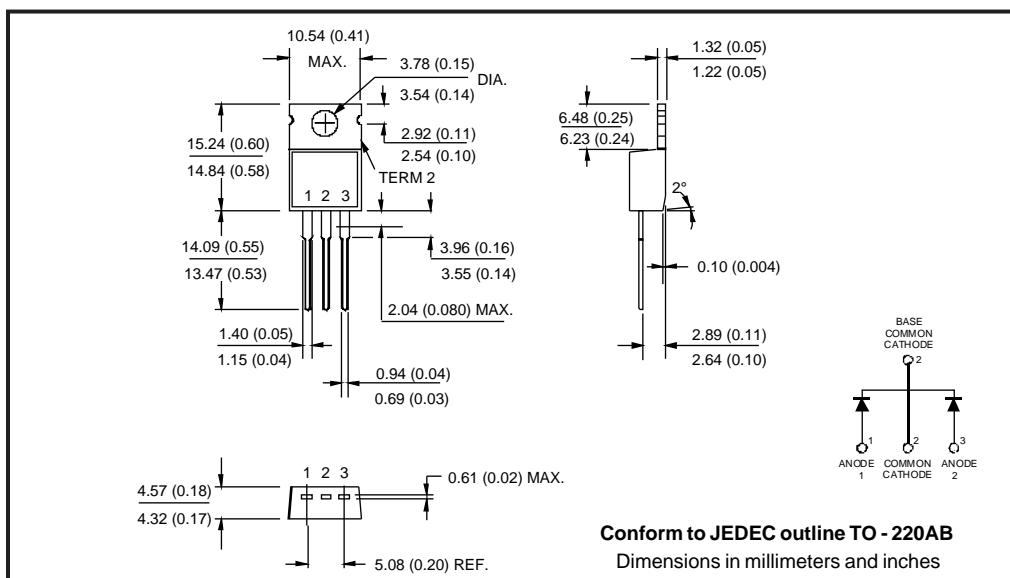
Characteristics	42CTQ030	Units
$I_{F(AV)}$ Rectangular waveform	40	A
$V_{RRM}$	30	V
$I_{FSM}$ @ tp=5 $\mu$ s sine	1100	A
$V_F$ @ 20 Apk, $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$ (per leg)	0.38	V
$T_J$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

#### Description/Features

The 42CTQ center tap Schottky rectifier has been optimized for very low forward voltage drop, with moderate leakage. The proprietary barrier technology allows for reliable operation up to  $150^\circ\text{C}$  junction temperature. Typical applications are in switching power supplies, converters, free-wheeling diodes, and reverse battery protection.

$\uparrow 150^\circ\text{C}$   $T_J$  operation

- Center tap TO-220 package
- High purity, high temperature epoxy encapsulation for enhanced mechanical strength and moisture resistance
- Very low forward voltage drop
- High frequency operation
- Guard ring for enhanced ruggedness and long term reliability



# 42CTQ030

Preliminary Data Sheet PD-20543 02/98



## Voltage Ratings

Part number	42CTQ030
$V_R$ Max. DC Reverse Voltage (V)	30
$V_{RWM}$ Max. Working Peak Reverse Voltage (V)	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	42CTQ	Units	Conditions
$I_{F(AV)}$ Max. Average Forward Current (Per Leg) * See Fig. 5 (Per Device)	20	A	50% duty cycle @ $T_C = 121^\circ\text{C}$ , rectangular waveform
	40		
$I_{FSM}$ Max. Peak One Cycle Non-Repetitive Surge Current (Per Leg) * See Fig. 7	1100	A	5 $\mu\text{s}$ Sine or 3 $\mu\text{s}$ Rect. pulse 10ms Sine or 6ms Rect. pulse Following any rated load condition and with rated $V_{RWM}$ applied
	360		
$E_{AS}$ Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy (Per Leg)	13	mJ	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{AS} = 3$ Amps, $L = 2.90$ mH
$I_{AR}$ Repetitive Avalanche Current (Per Leg)	3	A	Current decaying linearly to zero in 1 $\mu\text{sec}$ Frequency limited by $T_J$ max. $V_A = 1.5 \times V_R$ typical

## Electrical Specifications

Parameters	42CTQ	Units	Conditions
$V_{FM}$ Max. Forward Voltage Drop (Per Leg) * See Fig. 1 (1)	0.48	V	@ 20A
	0.57	V	@ 40A
	0.38	V	@ 20A
	0.51	V	@ 40A
$I_{RM}$ Max. Reverse Leakage Current (Per Leg) * See Fig. 2 (1)	3	mA	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	183	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{F(TO)}$ Threshold Voltage	0.22	V	$T_J = T_J$ max.
$r_t$ Forward Slope Resistance	6.76	m $\Omega$	
$C_T$ Max. Junction Capacitance (Per Leg)	2840	pF	$V_R = 5V_{DC}$ , (test signal range 100Khz to 1Mhz) $25^\circ\text{C}$
$L_S$ Typical Series Inductance (Per Leg)	8.0	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body
dv/dt Max. Voltage Rate of Change (Rated $V_R$ )	10,000	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	

(1) Pulse Width < 300 $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle <2%

## Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

Parameters	42CTQ	Units	Conditions
$T_J$ Max. Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_{stg}$ Max. Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$R_{thJC}$ Max. Thermal Resistance Junction to Case (Per Leg) * See Fig. 4	2.0	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	DC operation
$R_{thJC}$ Max. Thermal Resistance Junction to Case (Per Package)	1.0	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	DC operation
$R_{thCS}$ Typical Thermal Resistance, Case to Heatsink	0.50	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	Mounting surface, smooth and greased
wt Approximate Weight	2(0.07)	g(oz.)	
T Mounting Torque	Min.	6(5)	Kg-cm (lbf-in)
	Max.	12(10)	
Case Style	TO-220AB	JEDEC	

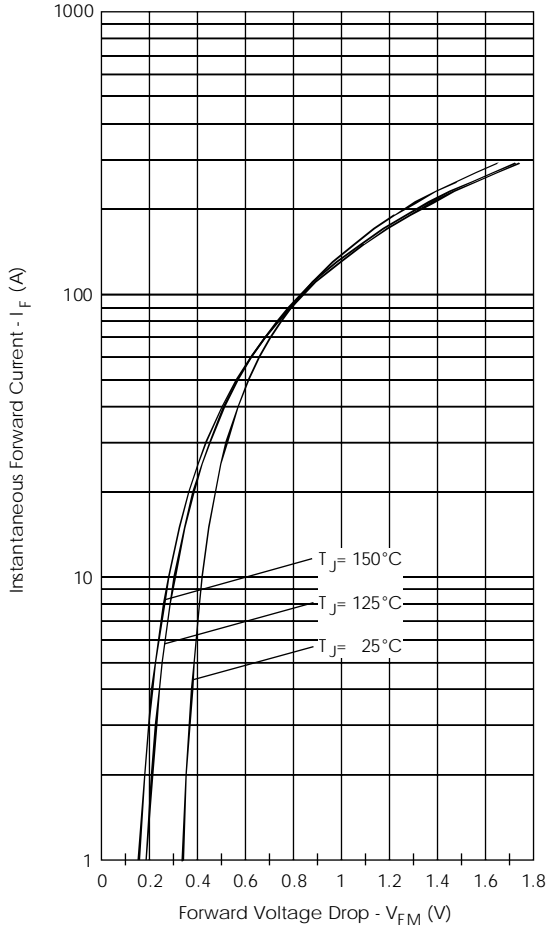


Fig. 1 - Max. Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics (PerLeg)

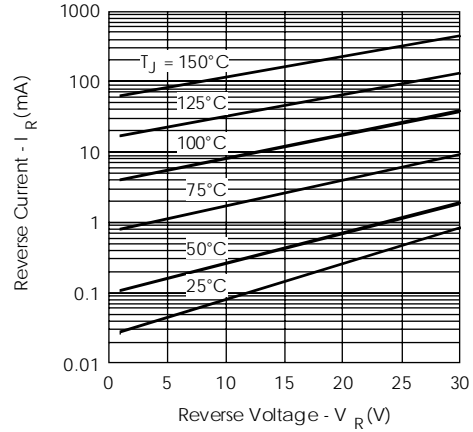


Fig. 2 - Typical Values Of Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

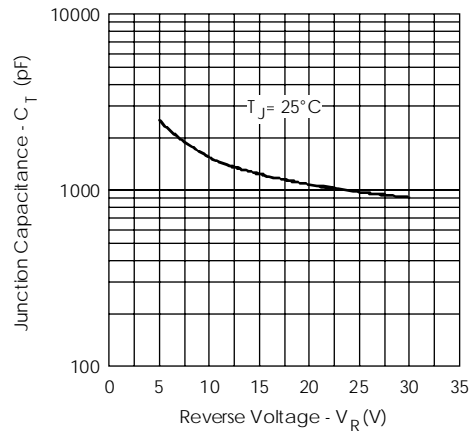


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

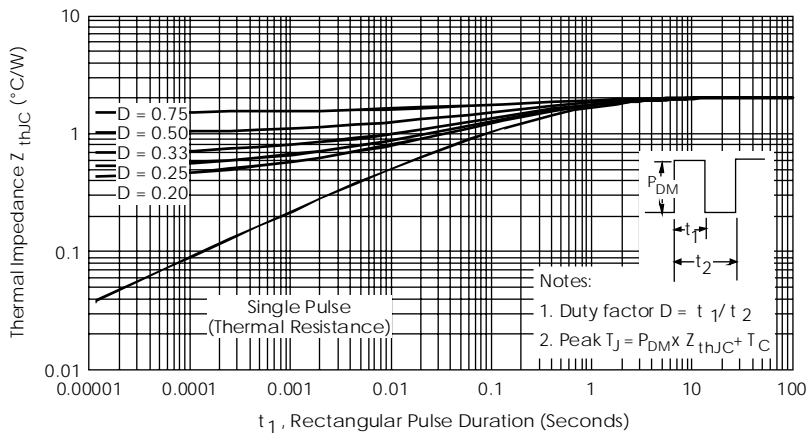


Fig. 4 - Max. Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics (Per Leg)

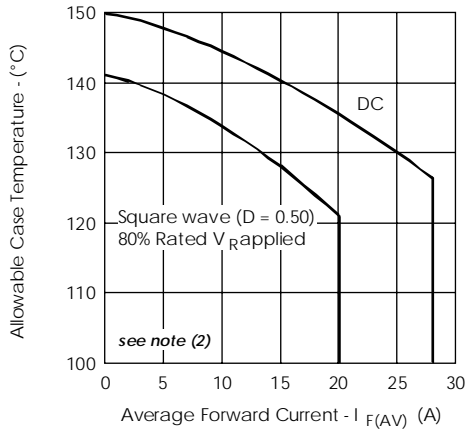


Fig. 5- Max. Allowable Case Temperature Vs. Average Forward Current (Per Leg)

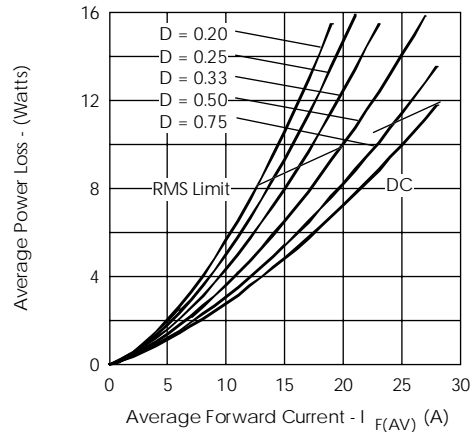


Fig. 6- Forward Power Loss Characteristics (Per Leg)

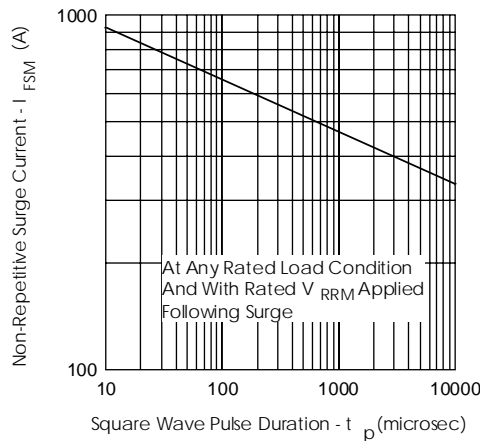


Fig. 7- Max. Non-Repetitive Surge Current (Per Leg)

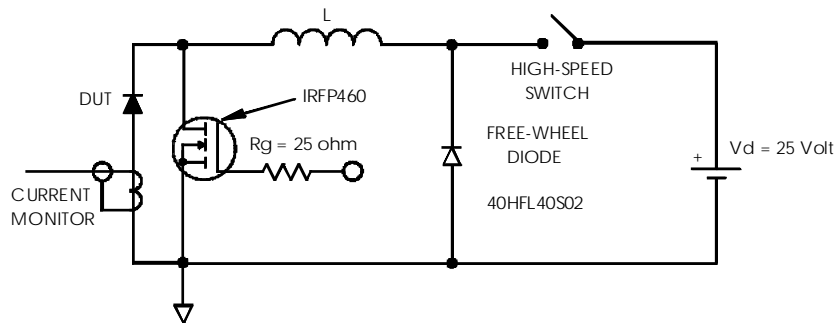


Fig. 8 - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

- (2) Formula used:  $T_c = T_j - (Pd + Pd_{REV}) \times R_{thJC}$ ;  
 $Pd = \text{Forward Power Loss} = I_{F(AV)} \times V_{FM} @ (I_{F(AV)} / D)$  (see Fig. 6);  
 $Pd_{REV} = \text{Inverse Power Loss} = V_{R1} \times I_R (1 - D)$ ;  $I_R @ V_{R1} = 80\%$  rated  $V_R$