



30CTQ060
30CTQ060S
30CTQ060 -1

SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

30 Amp

$I_{F(AV)} = 30\text{Amp}$
 $V_R = 50 - 60\text{V}$


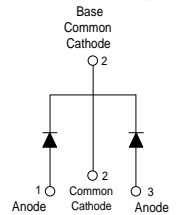

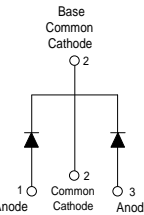

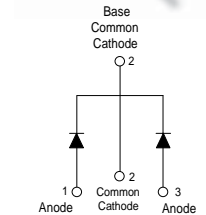
Major Ratings and Characteristics

Characteristics	30CTQ	Units
$I_{F(AV)}$ Rectangular waveform	30	A
V_{RRM}	50 - 60	V
I_{FSM} @ tp = 5 μs sine	1000	A
V_F @ 15 Apk, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ (per leg)	0.56	V
T_J range	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Description/ Features

This 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° C junction temperature. Typical applications are in switching power supplies, converters, free-wheeling diodes, and reverse battery protection.

- 150° C T_J operation
- Center tap configuration
- Very low forward voltage drop
- High purity, high temperature epoxy encapsulation for enhanced mechanical strength and moisture resistance
- High frequency operation
- Guard ring for enhanced ruggedness and long term reliability

Case Styles		
<p>30CTQ...</p>   <p>TO-220</p>	<p>30CTQ... S</p>   <p>D²PAK</p>	<p>30CTQ... -1</p>   <p>TO-262</p>

30CTQ... Series

Voltage Ratings

Part number	30CTQ050	30CTQ060
V_R Max. DC Reverse Voltage (V)	50	60
V_{RWM} Max. Working Peak Reverse Voltage (V)		

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Values	Units	Conditions
$I_{F(AV)}$ Max. Average Forward Current (Per Leg) * See Fig. 5 (Per Device)	15	A	50% duty cycle @ $T_C = 105^\circ\text{C}$, rectangular wave form
	30		
I_{FSM} Max. Peak One Cycle Non-Repetitive Surge Current (Per Leg) * See Fig. 7	1000	A	5 μs Sine or 3 μs Rect. pulse
	260		10ms Sine or 6ms Rect. pulse
E_{AS} Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy (Per Leg)	13	mJ	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{AS} = 1.50$ Amps, $L = 11.5$ mH
I_{AR} Repetitive Avalanche Current (Per Leg)	1.50	A	Current decaying linearly to zero in 1 μsec Frequency limited by T_J max. $V_A = 1.5 \times V_R$ typical

Electrical Specifications

Parameters	Values	Units	Conditions
V_{FM} Max. Forward Voltage Drop (Per Leg) * See Fig. 1 (1)	0.62	V	@ 15A
	0.82	V	@ 30A
	0.56	V	@ 15A
	0.71	V	@ 30A
I_{RM} Max. Reverse Leakage Current (Per Leg) * See Fig. 2 (1)	0.80	mA	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	45	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{F(TO)}$ Threshold Voltage	0.39	V	$T_J = T_J$ max.
r_t Forward Slope Resistance	8.47	m Ω	
C_T Max. Junction Capacitance (Per Leg)	720	pF	$V_R = 5V_{DC}$ (test signal range 100Khz to 1Mhz) 25°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)	10000	V/ μs	

(1) Pulse Width < 300 μs , Duty Cycle <2%

Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

Parameters	Values	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)	3.25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	DC operation
R_{thJC} Max. Thermal Resistance Junction to Case (Per Package)	1.63	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	DC operation
R_{thCS} Typical Thermal Resistance, Case to Heatsink	0.50	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	Mounting surface, smooth and greased (only for TO-220)
wt Approximate Weight	2 (0.07)	g (oz.)	
T Mounting Torque	Min.	6 (5)	Kg-cm (lbf-in)
	Max.	12 (10)	

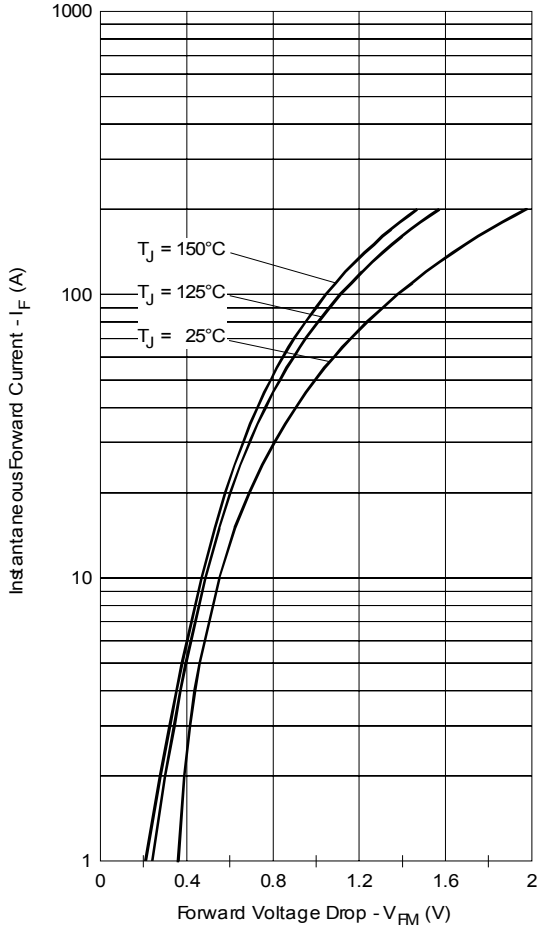


Fig. 1 - Max. Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics (Per Leg)

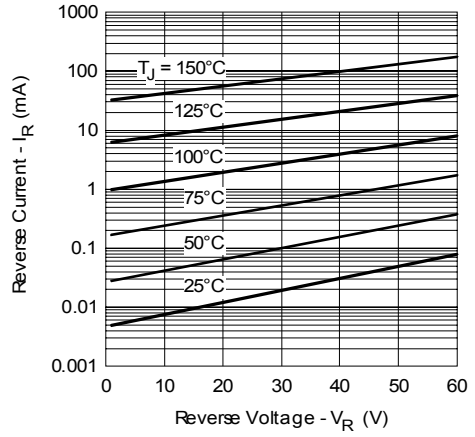


Fig. 2 - Typical Values Of Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

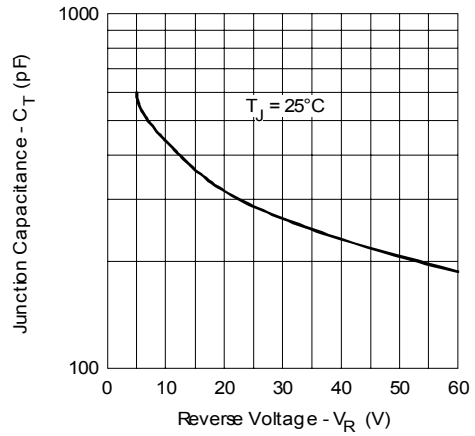


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

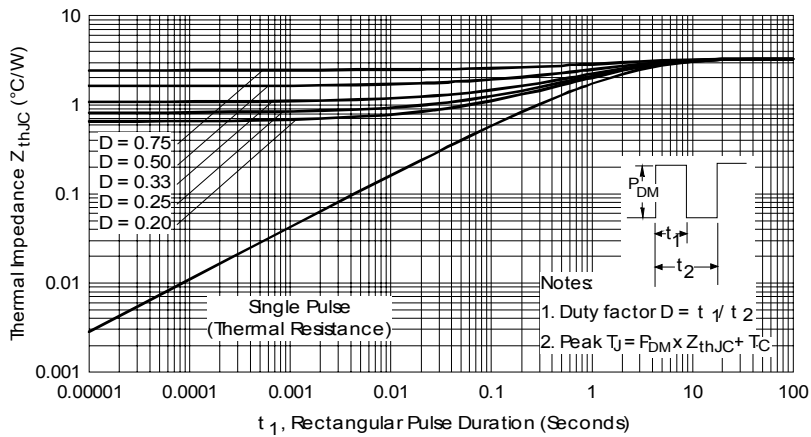


Fig. 4 - Max. Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics (Per Leg)

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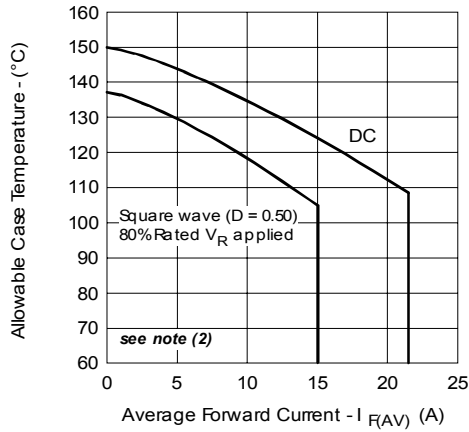


Fig. 5 - Max. Allowable Case Temperature Vs. Average Forward Current (Per Leg)

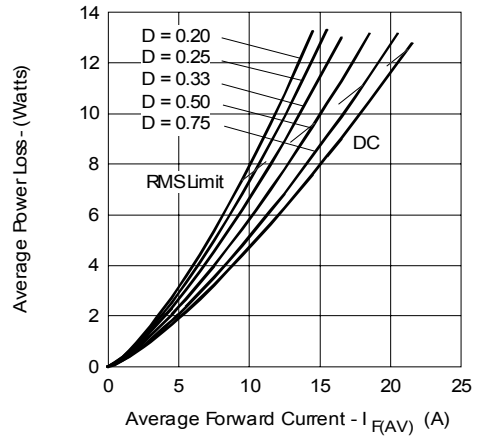


Fig. 6 - Forward Power Loss Characteristics (Per Leg)

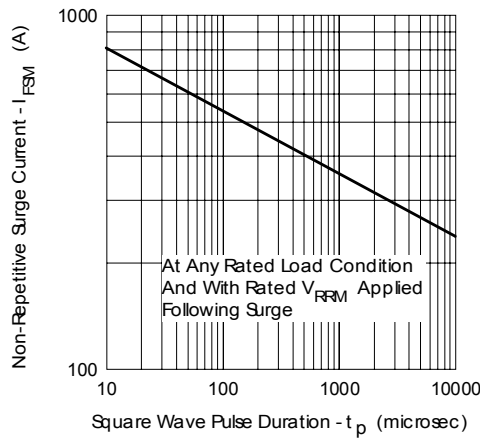


Fig. 7 - Max. Non-Repetitive Surge Current (Per Leg)

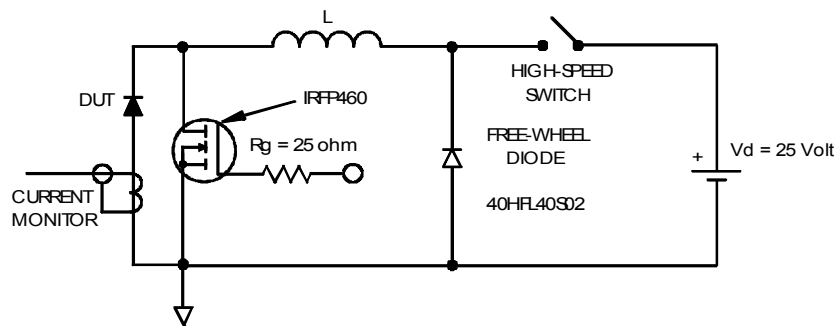


Fig. 8 - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

- (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);
 $Pd_{REV} = \text{Inverse Power Loss} = V_{R1} \times I_{R1} (1 - D); I_{R1} @ V_{R1} = 10V$

