MUR3020CT thru MUR3060CT

塑封超快速整流二极管

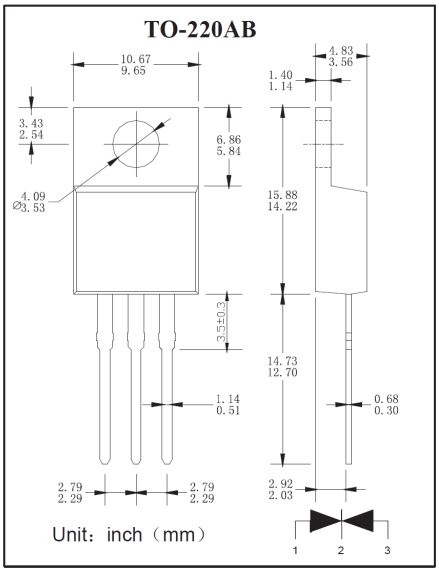
反向电压**200 --- 600 V**

正向电流**30.0A**

Plastic Ultra-Fast Recover Rectifiers

Reverse Voltage 200 to 600 V

Forward Current 30.0 A



特征 Features

- 塑料包装符合UL易燃性等级94-VO Plastic package has Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-O.
- 低的反向漏电流 Low reverse leakage
- 较强的正向浪涌承受能力 High forward surge capability
- 外延片结构 Epitaxial chip construction
- 高温焊接保证 High temperature soldering guaranteed: 260℃/10秒 260℃/10 seconds at terminals
- 引线和管体皆符合 RoHS 标准。Lead and body according with RoHS standard

机械数据 Mechanical Data

- 封装: 塑料封装 Case: Molded plastic body
- 端子: 焊料被镀 Terminals: Solder plated
- 极性: 标记印于本体 Polarity: Symbols marked on body
- 安装位置: 任意 Mounting Position: Any
- 安装扭距: 推荐值 0.3牛*米 Mounting torque：Recommend 0.3 N*m

极限值和温度特性 T_A = 25℃ 除非另有规定。

Maximum Ratings & Thermal Characteristics Ratings at 25℃ ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

	Symbols	MUR 3020CT	MUR 3030CT	MUR 3040CT	MUR 3060CT	Unit
最大反向峰值电压 Maximum repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	200	300	400	600	V
最大反向有效值电压 Maximum RMS voltage	V_{RMS}	140	210	280	420	V
最大直流阻断电压 Maximum DC blocking voltage	V_{DC}	200	300	400	600	V
最大正向平均整流电流 Maximum average forward rectified current	$I_{F(AV)}$	30.0				A
正向峰值浪涌电流 8.3ms单一正弦半波 Peak forward surge current 8.3 ms single half sine-wave	I_{FSM}	200				A
典型热阻 Typical thermal resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.4				℃/W
工作结温和存储温度 Operating junction and storage temperature range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55---+150				℃

电特性 TA = 25℃除非另有规定。

Electrical Characteristics Ratings at 25℃ ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

		Symbols	MUR 3020CT	MUR 3030CT	MUR 3040CT	MUR 3060CT	Unit
最大正向电压 Maximum forward voltage	I_F = 10.0A	V_F	1..05	1.25		1.70	V
最大反向漏电流 Maximum reverse current	T_A= 25℃ T_A= 125℃	I_R	10 250				uA
最大反向恢复时间 MAX. Reverse Recovery Time	I_F=0.5A I_R=1.0A I_{RR}=0.25A	trr	35	50			nS

特性曲线 Characteristic Curves

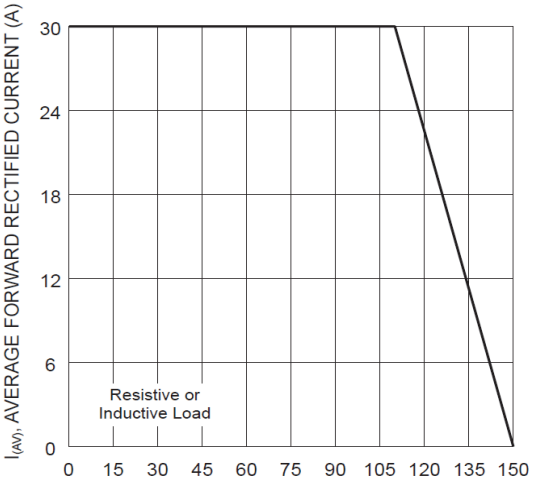


Fig. 1 Forward Current Derating Curve

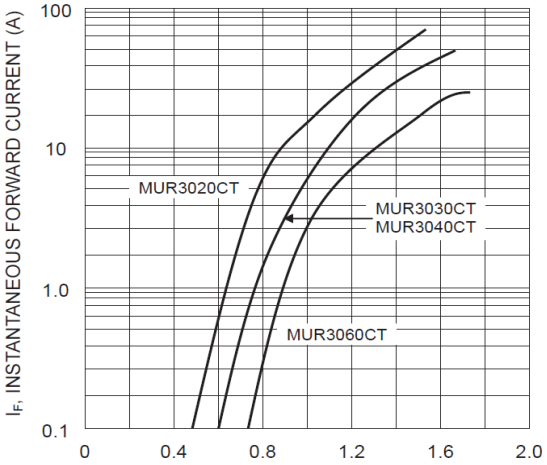


Fig. 2 Typical Forward Characteristics

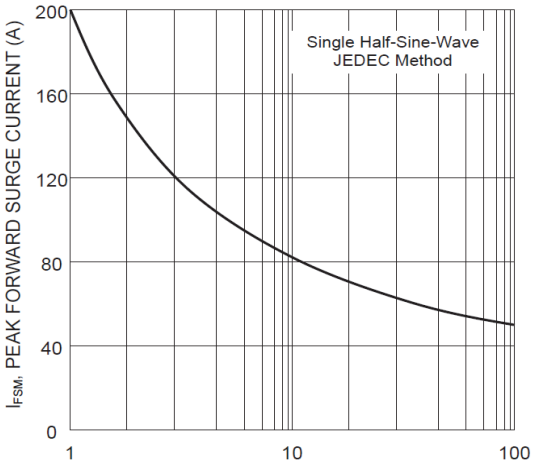


Fig. 3 Forward Surge Current Derating Curve

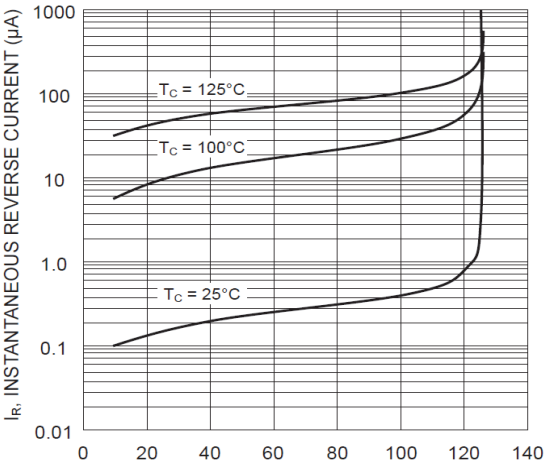


Fig. 4 Typical Reverse Characteristics

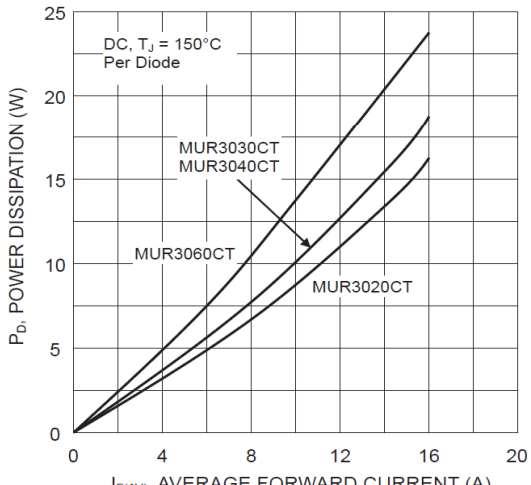


Fig. 5 Forward Power Dissipation

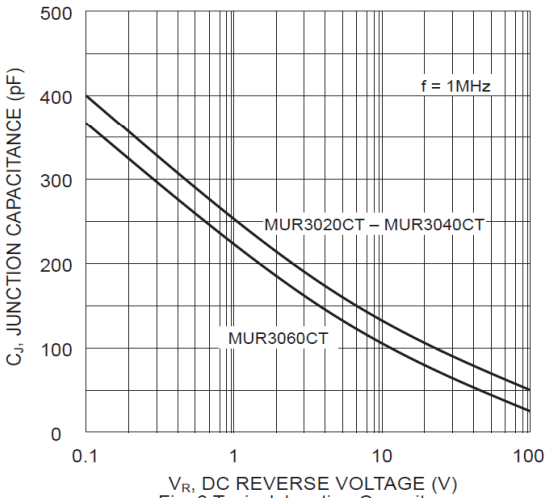


Fig. 6 Typical Junction Capacitance