

# SWITCHMODE™ Power Rectifiers

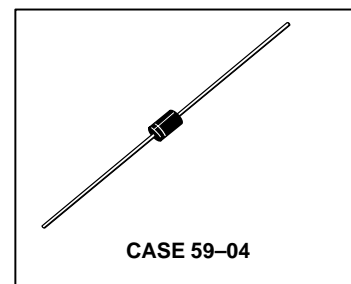
## Ultrafast “E” Series with High Reverse Energy Capability

... designed for use in switching power supplies, inverters and as free wheeling diodes, these state-of-the-art devices have the following features:

- 20 mJoules Avalanche Energy Guaranteed
- Excellent Protection Against Voltage Transients in Switching Inductive Load Circuits
- Ultrafast 75 Nanosecond Recovery Time
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature
- Low Forward Voltage
- Low Leakage Current
- High Temperature Glass Passivated Junction
- Reverse Voltage to 1000 Volts

### Mechanical Characteristics:

- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 0.4 gram (approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead and Mounting Surface Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 220°C Max. for 10 Seconds, 1/16" from case
- Shipped in plastic bags, 1000 per bag
- Available Tape and Reeled, 5000 per reel, by adding a "RL" suffix to the part number
- Polarity: Cathode Indicated by Polarity Band
- Marking: U190E, U1100E



### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MUR		Unit
		190E	1100E	
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RRM}$ $V_{RWM}$ $V_R$	900	1000	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (Square Wave) (Mounting Method #3 Per Note 1)	$I_{F(AV)}$	1.0 @ $T_A = 95^\circ\text{C}$		Amps
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions, halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	$I_{FSM}$	35		Amps
Operating Junction Temperature and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +175		°C

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	See Note 1	°C/W
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(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

SWITCHMODE is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

Rev 1

**MUR190E MUR1100E****ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Rating	Symbol	MUR		Unit
		190E	1100E	
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (1) ( $i_F = 1.0$ Amp, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $i_F = 1.0$ Amp, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$v_F$	1.50 1.75		Volts
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (1) (Rated dc Voltage, $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) (Rated dc Voltage, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$i_R$	600 10		$\mu\text{A}$
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time ( $I_F = 1.0$ Amp, $di/dt = 50$ Amp/ $\mu\text{s}$ ) ( $I_F = 0.5$ Amp, $i_R = 1.0$ Amp, $I_{REC} = 0.25$ Amp)	$t_{rr}$	100 75		ns
Maximum Forward Recovery Time ( $I_F = 1.0$ Amp, $di/dt = 100$ Amp/ $\mu\text{s}$ , Recovery to 1.0 V)	$t_{fr}$	75		ns
Controlled Avalanche Energy (See Test Circuit in Figure 6)	$W_{AVAIL}$	10		mJ

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

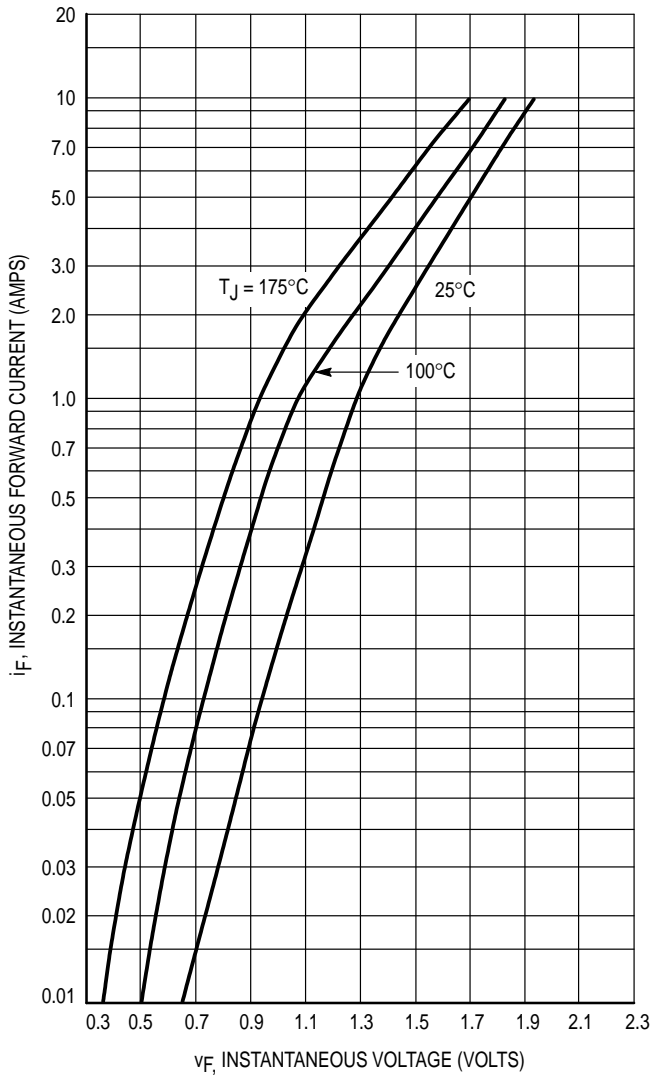


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

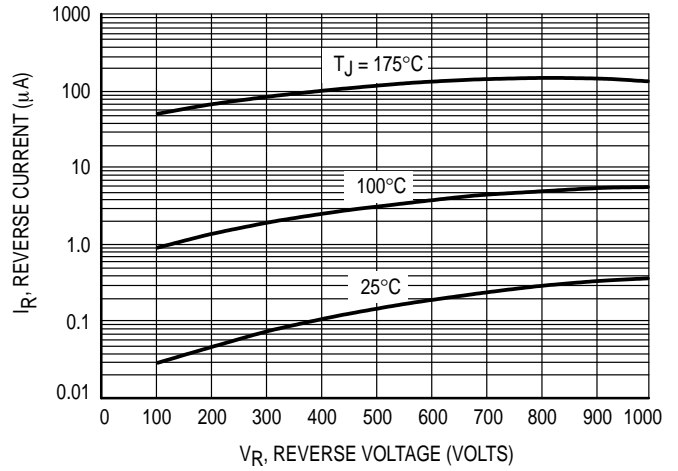


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current\*

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

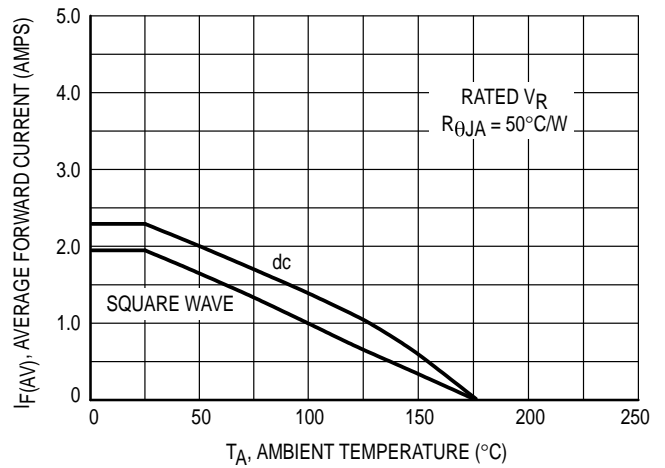


Figure 3. Current Derating  
(Mounting Method #3 Per Note 1)

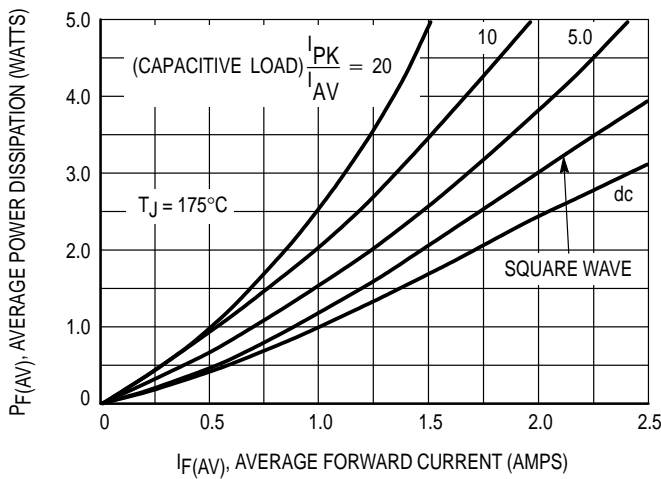


Figure 4. Power Dissipation

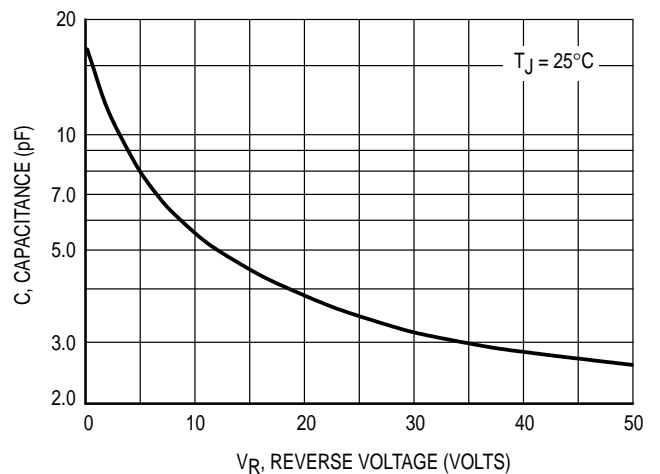


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance

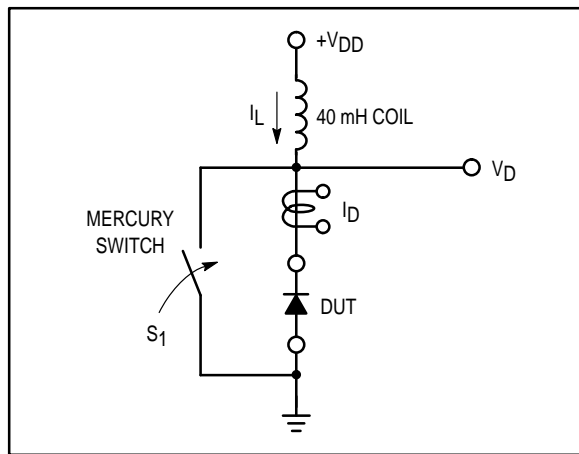


Figure 6. Test Circuit

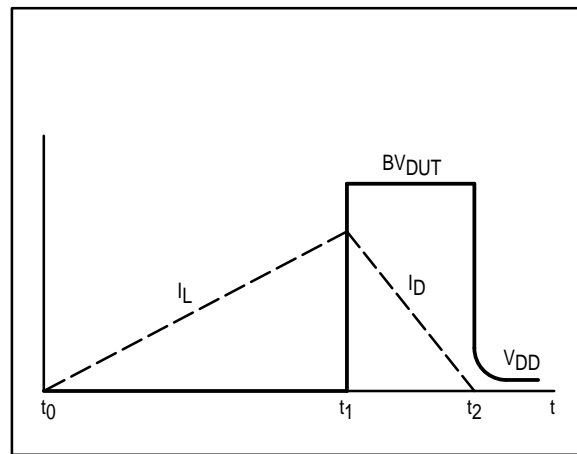


Figure 7. Current–Voltage Waveforms

The unclamped inductive switching circuit shown in Figure 6 was used to demonstrate the controlled avalanche capability of the new “E” series Ultrafast rectifiers. A mercury switch was used instead of an electronic switch to simulate a noisy environment when the switch was being opened.

When S<sub>1</sub> is closed at t<sub>0</sub> the current in the inductor I<sub>L</sub> ramps up linearly; and energy is stored in the coil. At t<sub>1</sub> the switch is opened and the voltage across the diode under test begins to rise rapidly, due to di/dt effects, when this induced voltage reaches the breakdown voltage of the diode, it is clamped at BV<sub>DUT</sub> and the diode begins to conduct the full load current which now starts to decay linearly through the diode, and goes to zero at t<sub>2</sub>.

By solving the loop equation at the point in time when S<sub>1</sub> is opened; and calculating the energy that is transferred to the diode it can be shown that the total energy transferred is equal to the energy stored in the inductor plus a finite amount of energy from the V<sub>DD</sub> power supply while the diode is in breakdown (from t<sub>1</sub> to t<sub>2</sub>) minus any losses due to finite com-

ponent resistances. Assuming the component resistive elements are small Equation (1) approximates the total energy transferred to the diode. It can be seen from this equation that if the V<sub>DD</sub> voltage is low compared to the breakdown voltage of the device, the amount of energy contributed by the supply during breakdown is small and the total energy can be assumed to be nearly equal to the energy stored in the coil during the time when S<sub>1</sub> was closed, Equation (2).

The oscilloscope picture in Figure 8, shows the information obtained for the MUR8100E (similar die construction as the MUR1100E Series) in this test circuit conducting a peak current of one ampere at a breakdown voltage of 1300 volts, and using Equation (2) the energy absorbed by the MUR8100E is approximately 20 mjoules.

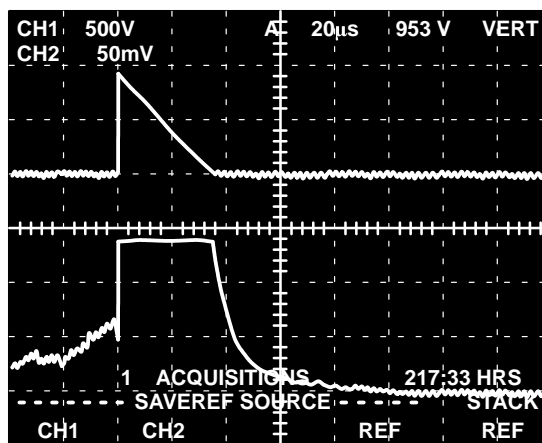
Although it is not recommended to design for this condition, the new “E” series provides added protection against those unforeseen transient viruses that can produce unexplained random failures in unfriendly environments.

EQUATION (1):

$$W_{\text{AVAL}} \approx \frac{1}{2} L I_{\text{LPK}}^2 \left( \frac{BV_{\text{DUT}}}{BV_{\text{DUT}} - V_{\text{DD}}} \right)$$

EQUATION (2):

$$W_{\text{AVAL}} \approx \frac{1}{2} L I_{\text{LPK}}^2$$



CHANNEL 2:

I<sub>L</sub>  
0.5 AMPS/DIV.

CHANNEL 1:

V<sub>DUT</sub>  
500 VOLTS/DIV.

TIME BASE:

20 μs/DIV.

Figure 8. Current–Voltage Waveforms

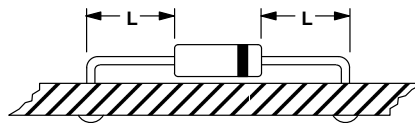
**NOTE 1 — AMBIENT MOUNTING DATA**

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

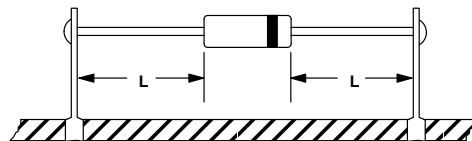
**TYPICAL VALUES FOR  $R_{\theta JA}$  IN STILL AIR**

Mounting Method	$R_{\theta JA}$	Lead Length, L			Units
		1/8	1/4	1/2	
1		52	65	72	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
2		67	80	87	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
3		50			$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

**MOUNTING METHOD 1**

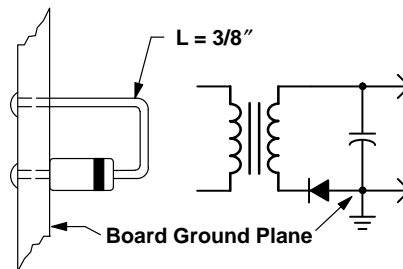


**MOUNTING METHOD 2**



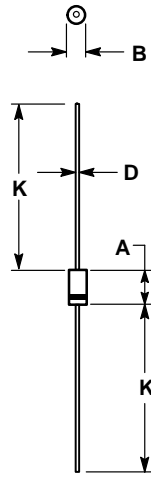
**Vector Pin Mounting**

**MOUNTING METHOD 3**



**P.C. Board with  
1-1/2" X 1-1/2" Copper Surface**


PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



- NOTES:
1. ALL RULES AND NOTES ASSOCIATED WITH JEDEC DO-41 OUTLINE SHALL APPLY.
  2. POLARITY DENOTED BY CATHODE BAND.
  3. LEAD DIAMETER NOT CONTROLLED WITHIN F DIMENSION.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	5.97	6.60	0.235	0.260
B	2.79	3.05	0.110	0.120
D	0.76	0.86	0.030	0.034
K	27.94	—	1.100	—

CASE 59-04  
ISSUE M

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**USA/EUROPE/Locations Not Listed:** Motorola Literature Distribution;  
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**JAPAN:** Nippon Motorola Ltd.: SPD, Strategic Planning Office, 4-32-1,  
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**ASIA/PACIFIC:** Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park,  
51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852-26629298

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