

## SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

# 15MQ040N

### Description/ Features

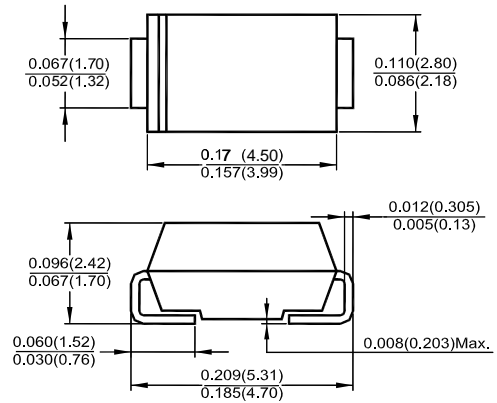
The 15MQ040N Schottky rectifier is designed to be used for low-power applications where a reverse voltage of 40 volts is encountered and surface mountable is required.

### Applications

- Switching power supplies
- Meter protection
- Reverse protection for power input to PC board circuits
- Battery isolation and charging
- Low threshold voltage diode
- Free-wheeling or by-pass diode
- Low voltage clamp

### Features

- Surface mountable
- Extremely low forward voltage
- Improved reverse blocking voltage capability relative to other similar size Schottky
- Compact size



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)  
DO-214AC (SMA)

### Major Ratings and Characteristics

Characteristics	15MQ040N	Units
$I_F$ DC	3	A
$V_{RRM}$	40	V
$I_{FSM}$ @ $t_p = 5 \mu s$ sine	330	A
$V_F$ @ $2A_{pk}, T_J = 125^\circ C$	0.43	V
$T_J$ range	-40 to 150	$^\circ C$

# 15MQ040N

## Voltage Ratings

Part number	15MQ040N
$V_R$ Max. DC Reverse Voltage (V)	40
$V_{RWM}$ Max. Working Peak Reverse Voltage (V)	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	15MQ	Units	Conditions
$I_{F(AV)}$ Max. Average Forward Current * See Fig. 4	2.1	A	50% duty cycle @ $T_L = 105^\circ\text{C}$ , rectangular wave form. On PC board 9mm <sup>2</sup> island (.013mm thick copper pad area)
$I_{FSM}$ Max. Peak One Cycle Non-Repetitive Surge Current * See Fig. 6	330	A	Following any rated load condition and with rated $V_{RRM}$ applied
	140		
$E_{AS}$ Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy	6.0	mJ	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{AS} = 1\text{A}$ , $L = 12\text{mH}$
$I_{AR}$ Repetitive Avalanche Current	1.0	A	

## Electrical Specifications

Parameters	15MQ	Units	Conditions
$V_{FM}$ Max. Forward Voltage Drop (1) * See Fig. 1	0.42	V	@ 1A
	0.49	V	@ 2A
	0.34	V	@ 1A
	0.43	V	@ 2A
$I_{RM}$ Max. Reverse Leakage Current (1) * See Fig. 2	0.5	mA	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
	20	mA	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{F(TO)}$ Threshold Voltage	0.26	V	$T_J = T_J \text{ max.}$
$r_t$ Forward Slope Resistance	64.6	m $\Omega$	
$C_T$ Typical Junction Capacitance	134	pF	$V_R = 10V_{DC}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , test signal = 1Mhz
$L_S$ Typical Series Inductance	2.0	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body
dv/dt Max. Voltage Rate of Change	10000	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	(Rated $V_R$ )

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

## Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

Parameters	15MQ	Units	Conditions
$T_J$ Max. Junction Temperature Range (*)	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_{stg}$ Max. Storage Temperature Range	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$R_{thJA}$ Max. Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	80	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	DC operation
wt Approximate Weight	0.07(0.002)	g (oz.)	
Case Style	SMA		Similar D-64
Device Marking	IR3F		

(\*)  $\frac{dP_{tot}}{dT_J} < \frac{1}{R_{th(J-a)}}$  thermal runaway condition for a diode on its own heatsink

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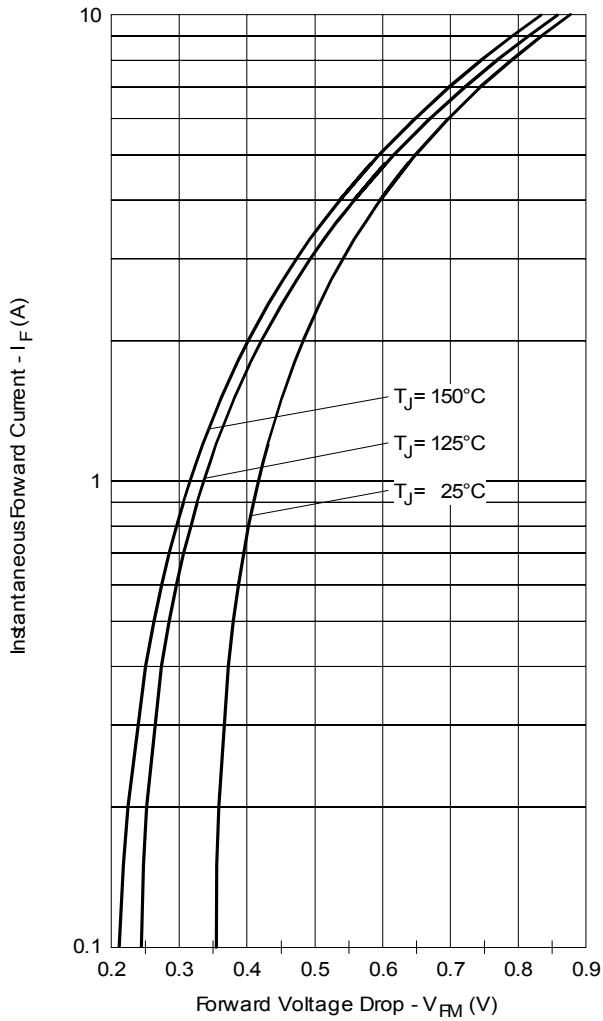


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics

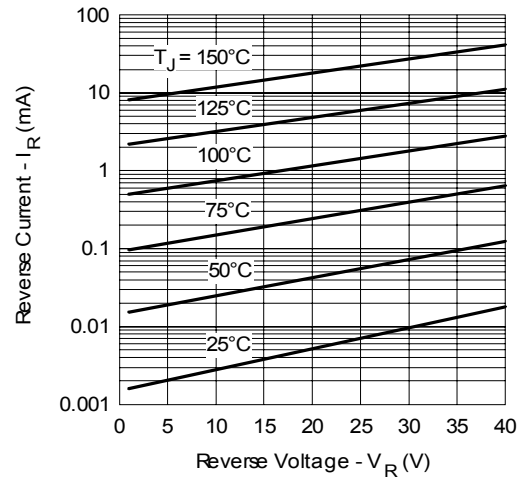


Fig. 2 - Typical Peak Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage

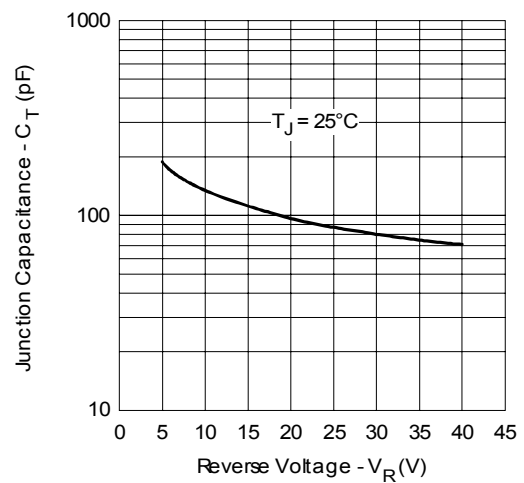


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage

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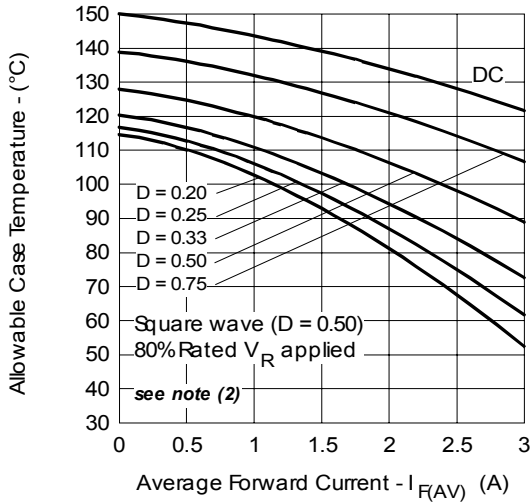


Fig. 4 - Maximum Average Forward Current Vs. Allowable Lead Temperature

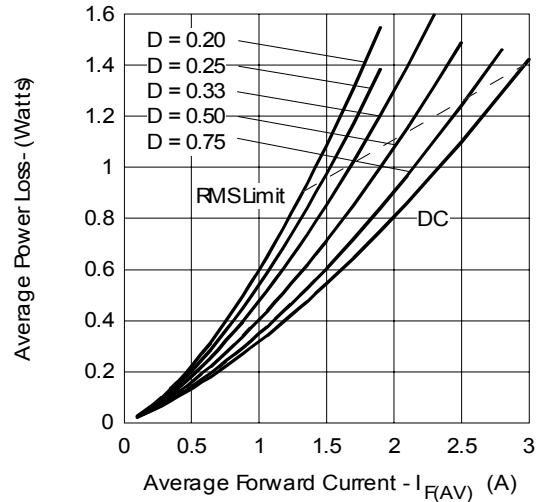


Fig. 5 - Maximum Average Forward Dissipation Vs. Average Forward Current

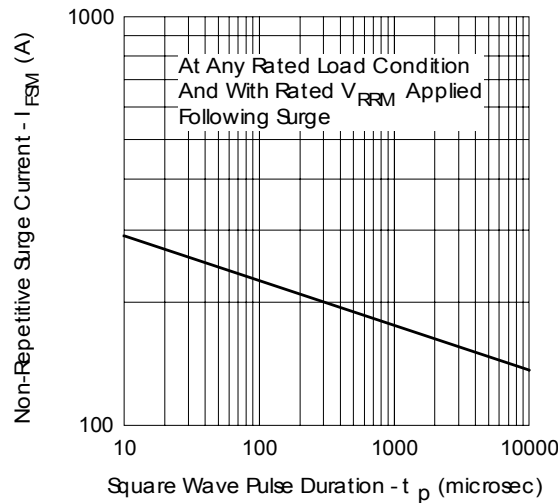


Fig. 6 - Maximum Peak Surge Forward Current Vs. Pulse Duration

- (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);  
 $Pd_{REV} = \text{Inverse Power Loss} = V_{R1} \times I_R (1 - D)$ ;  $I_R @ V_{R1} = 80\% \text{ rated } V_R$