



MUR805, MUR810, MUR815, MUR820, MUR840, MUR860

Preferred Devices

SWITCHMODE™ Power Rectifiers

**ULTRAFAST RECTIFIERS
8.0 AMPERES
50–600 VOLTS**

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

Features

- Ultrafast 25, 50 and 75 Nanosecond Recovery Time
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature
- Popular TO-220 Package
- Epoxy Meets UL 94 V-0 @ 0.125 in
- Low Forward Voltage
- Low Leakage Current
- High Temperature Glass Passivated Junction
- Reverse Voltage to 600 Volts
- Pb-Free Packages are Available*

Mechanical Characteristics

- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 1.9 grams (approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes:
260°C Max. for 10 Seconds
- Shipped 50 units per plastic tube

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MUR						Unit
		805	810	815	820	840	860	
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V_{RRM} V_{RWM} V_R	50	100	150	200	400	600	V
Average Rectified Forward Current Total Device, (Rated V_R), $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{F(AV)}$	8.0						A
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Rated V_R , Square Wave, 20 kHz), $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	I_{FM}	16						A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	I_{FSM}	100						A
Operating Junction Temperature and Storage Temperature Range	T_J , T_{stg}	-65 to +175						$^\circ\text{C}$

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.0	2.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (Note 1) ($i_F = 8.0$ Amps, $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$) ($i_F = 8.0$ Amps, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	V_F	0.895 0.975	1.00 1.30	1.20 1.50	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (Note 1) (Rated dc Voltage, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$) (Rated dc Voltage, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	i_R	250 5.0	500 10		μA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time ($I_F = 1.0$ Amp, $di/dt = 50$ Amps/ μs) ($I_F = 0.5$ Amp, $i_R = 1.0$ Amp, $I_{REC} = 0.25$ Amp)	t_{rr}	35 25	60 50		ns

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$.

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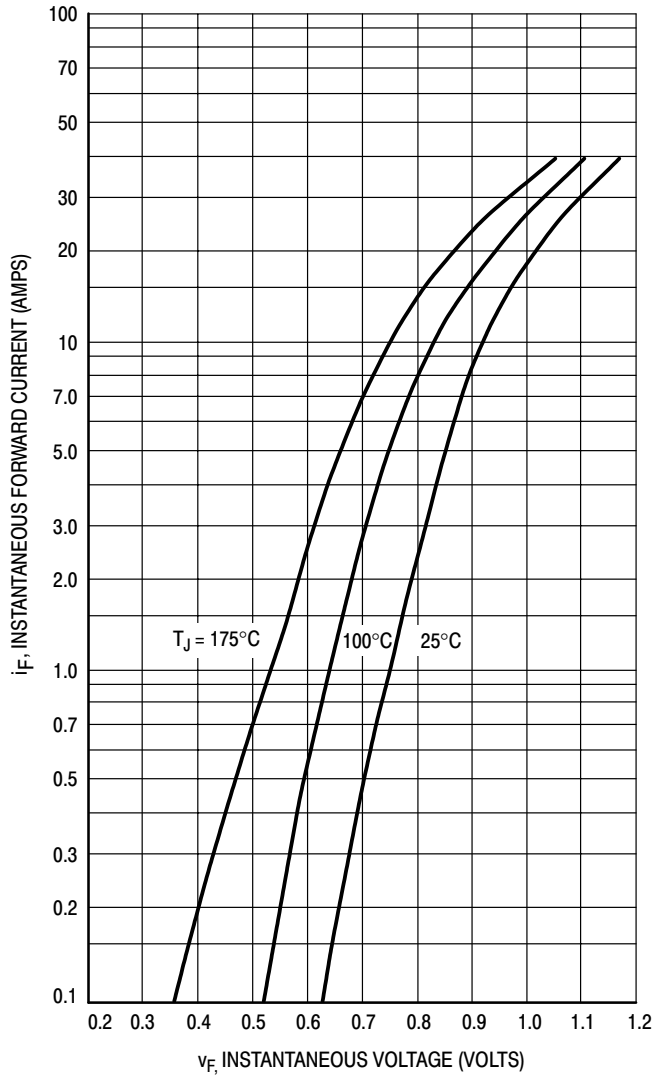


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

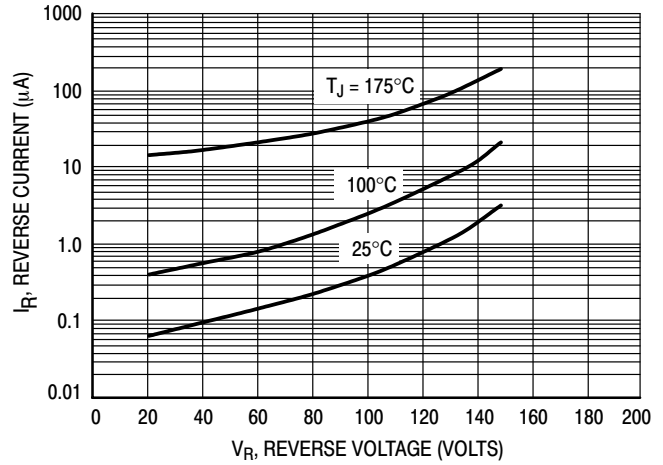


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current*

* 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 .

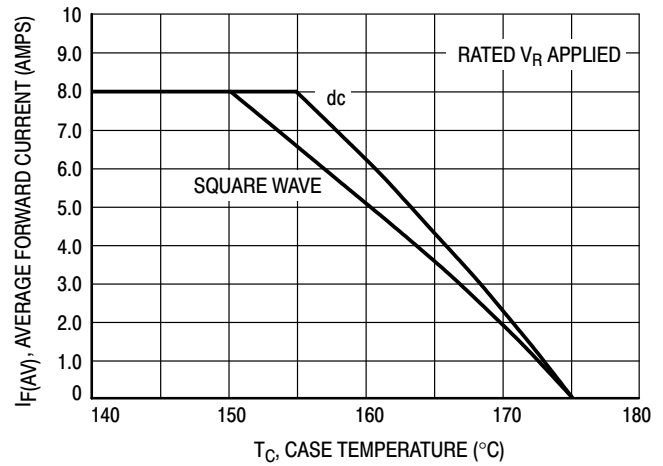


Figure 3. Current Derating, Case

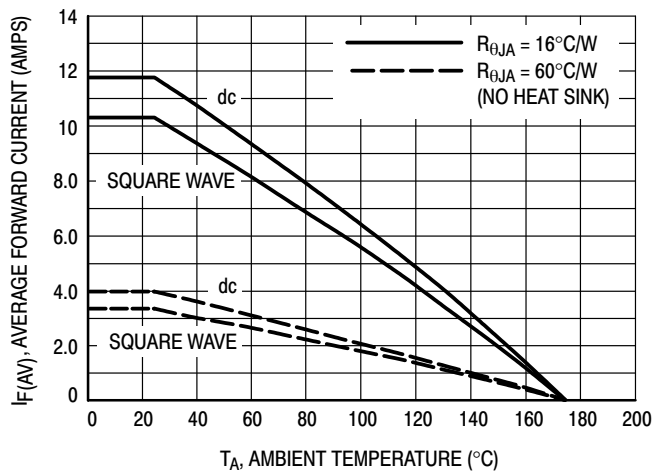


Figure 4. Current Derating, Ambient

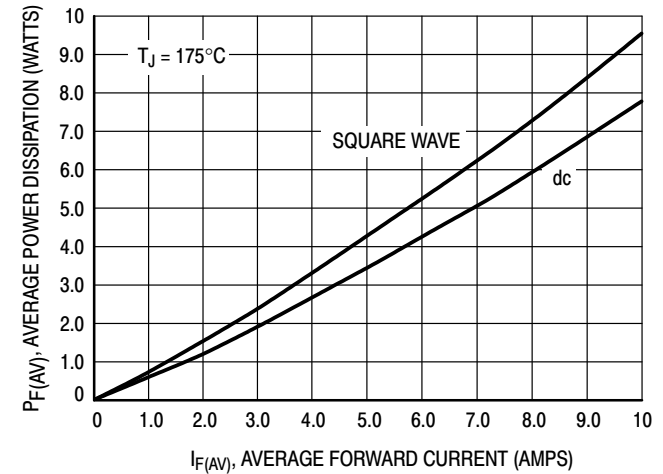


Figure 5. Power Dissipation

MUR840

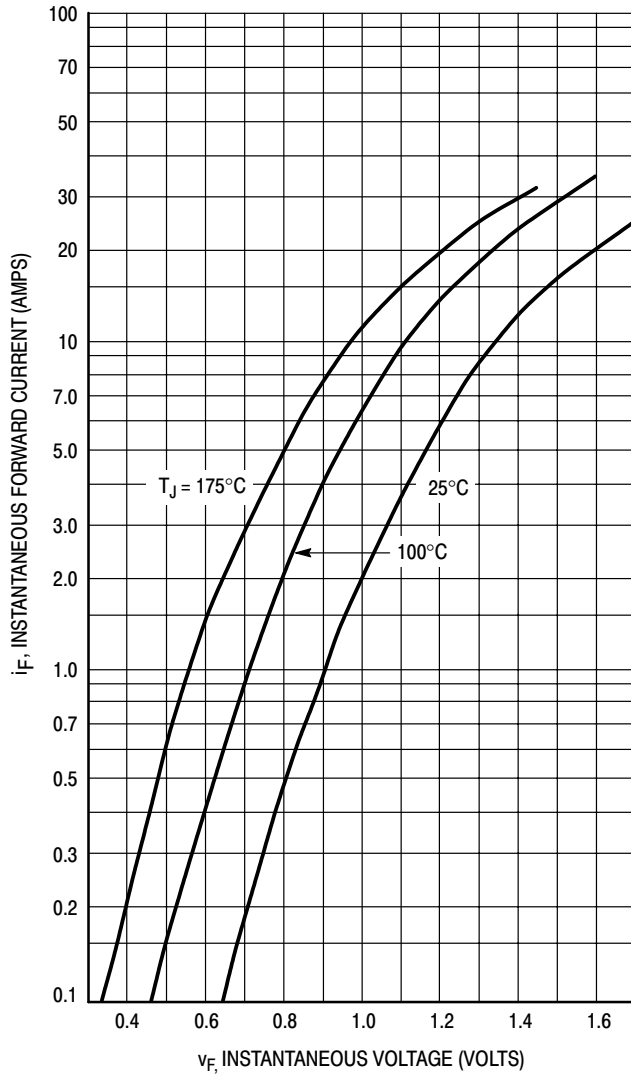


Figure 6. Typical Forward Voltage

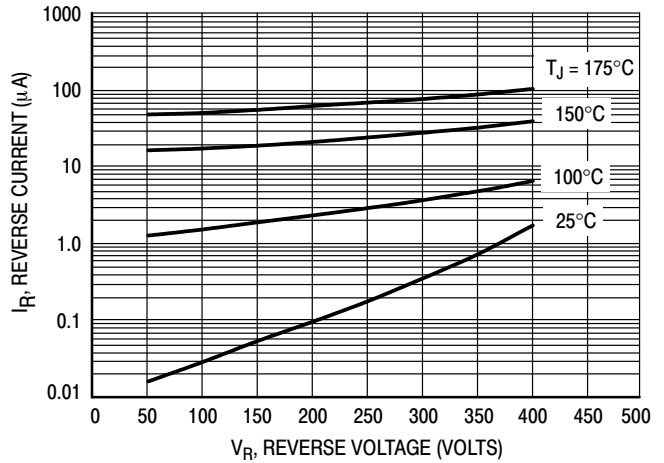


Figure 7. Typical Reverse Current*

* 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 .

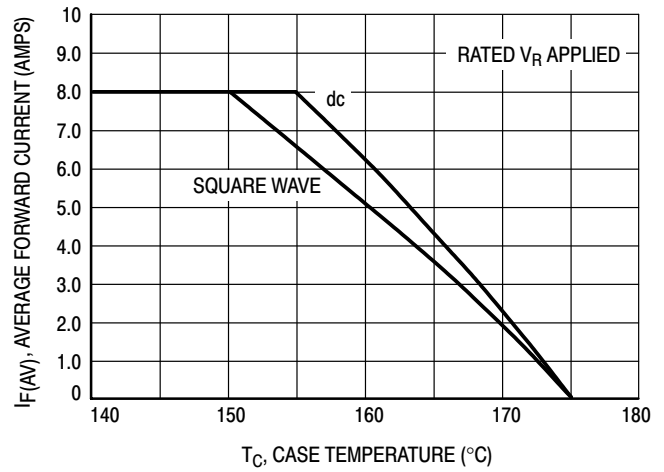


Figure 8. Current Derating, Case

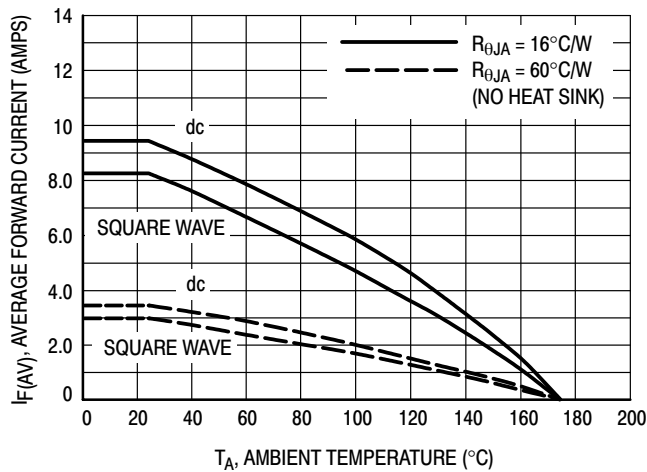


Figure 9. Current Derating, Ambient

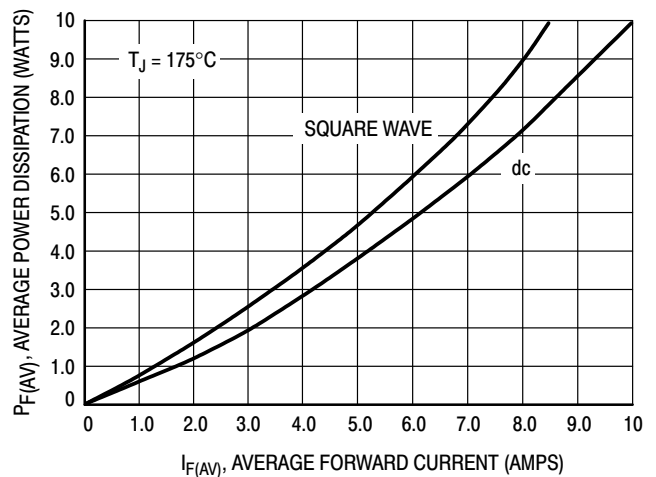


Figure 10. Power Dissipation

MUR860

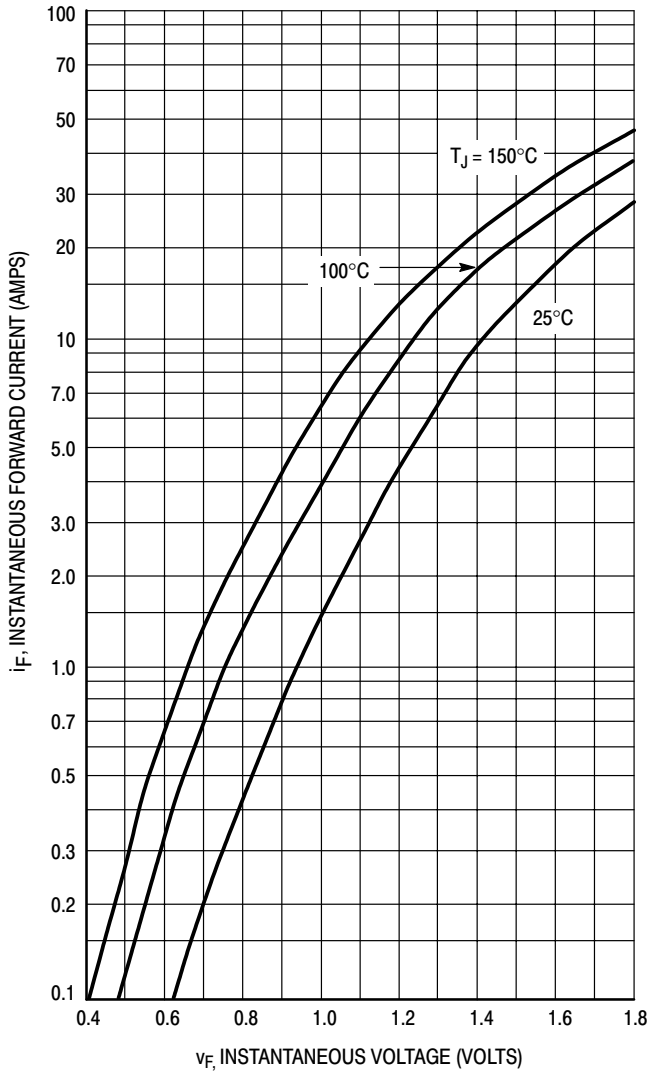


Figure 11. Typical Forward Voltage

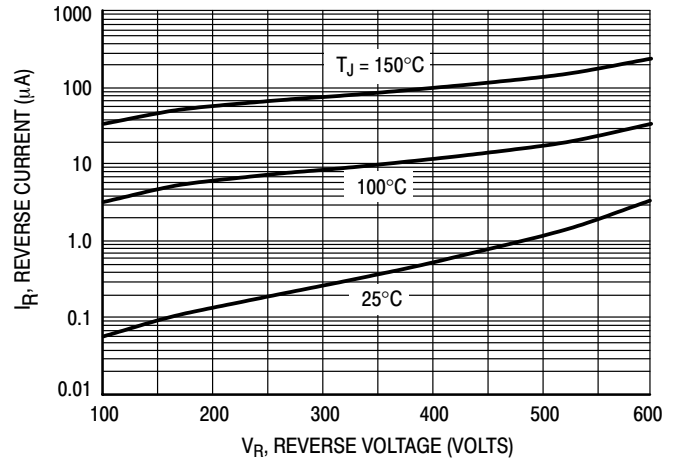


Figure 12. Typical Reverse Current*

* 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 .

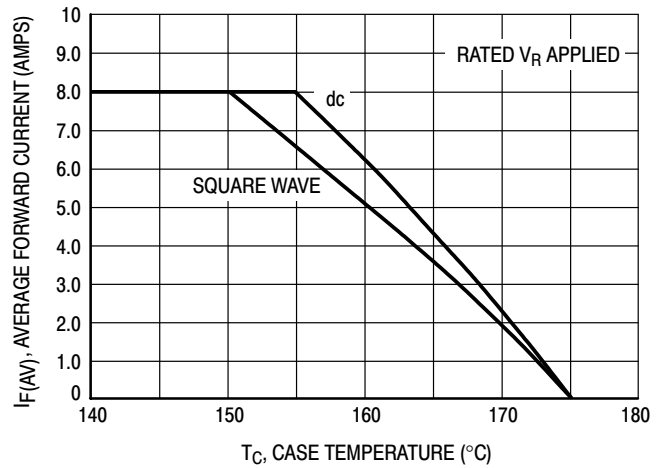


Figure 13. Current Derating, Case

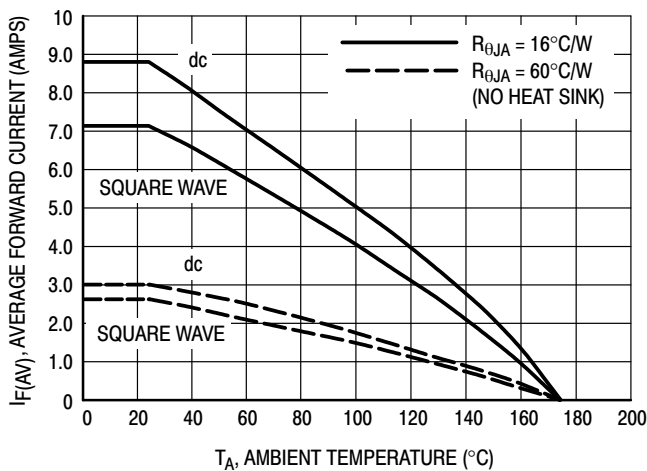


Figure 14. Current Derating, Ambient

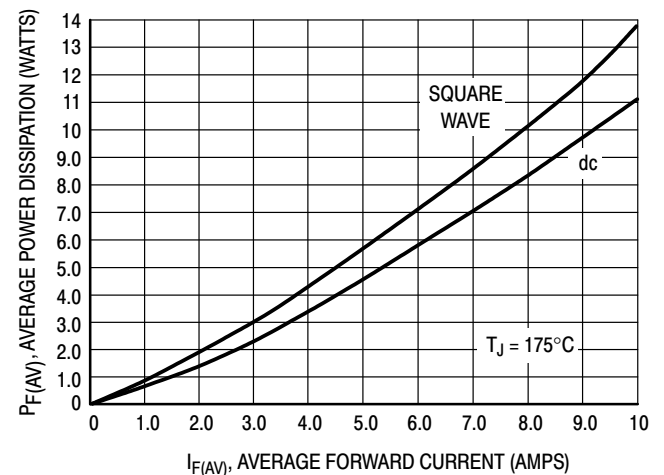


Figure 15. Power Dissipation

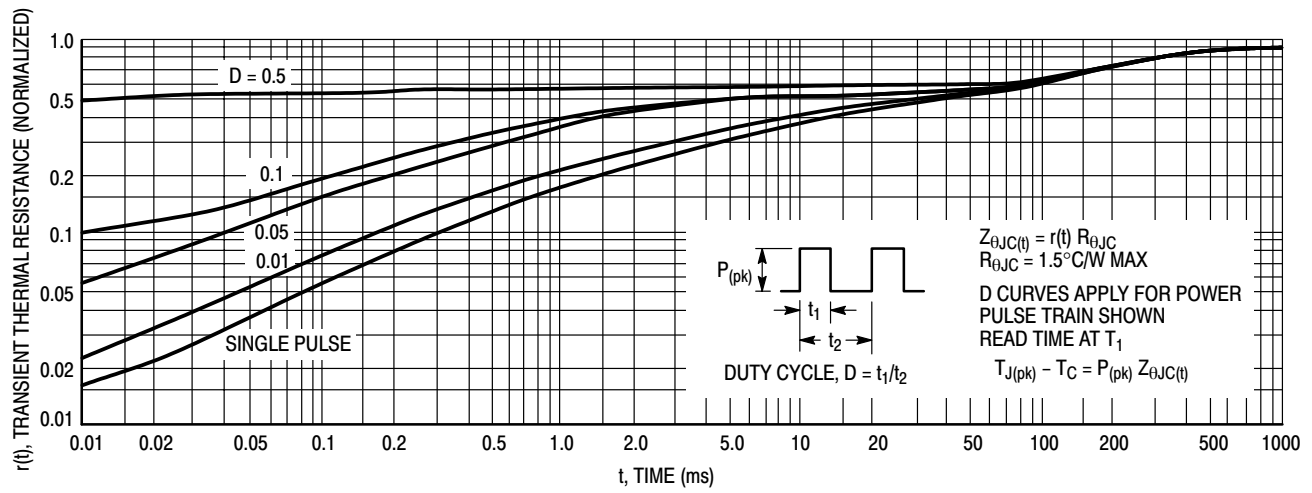


Figure 16. Thermal Response

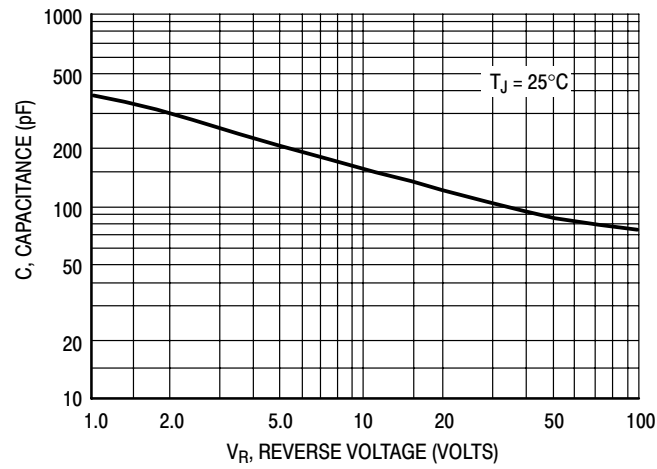


Figure 17. Typical Capacitance