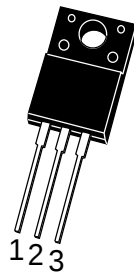


#### ■ Productor Character

- Multilayer Metal -Silicon Potential Structure.
- Low Leakage Current.
- High Current Capability, High Efficiency.
- High Junction Temperature Capability.
- RoHS Product.
- Compliance with EU REACH.

#### ■ Summarize

- MBR30100FACT Device optimized for ultra-low forward voltage drop to maximize efficiency in Power Supply applications.

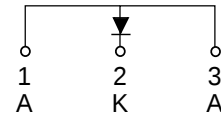


Package: ITO-220AB  
MBR30100FACT  
MBR30100FACT-HF  
HF=Halogen Free

#### ■ Primary Use

- Low Voltage High Frequency Switching Power Supply.
- Low Voltage High Frequency Invers Circuit.
- Low Voltage Continued Circuit and Protection Circuit.

#### ■ Equivalent Circuit



#### Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted)

| Item                                                                                  | Symbol                               | Data    | Unit |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Maximal Inverted Repetitive Peak Voltage                                              | $V_{RRM}$                            | 100     | V    |
| Average Rectified Forward Current(Rated VR-20Khz Square Wave)-50% duty cycle          | $I_{FAV}$                            | 30      | A    |
| Forward Peak Surge Current(Rated Load 8.3 Half Mssine Wave-According to JEDEC Method) | $I_{FSM}$                            | 400     | A    |
| Operating Junction Temperature                                                        | $T_J$                                | -40~150 | °C   |
| Storage Temperature                                                                   | $T_{STG}$                            | -40~150 | °C   |
| Typical Thermal Resistance(per leg)                                                   | Package=ITO-220AB<br>$R_{\theta JC}$ | 4       | °C/W |

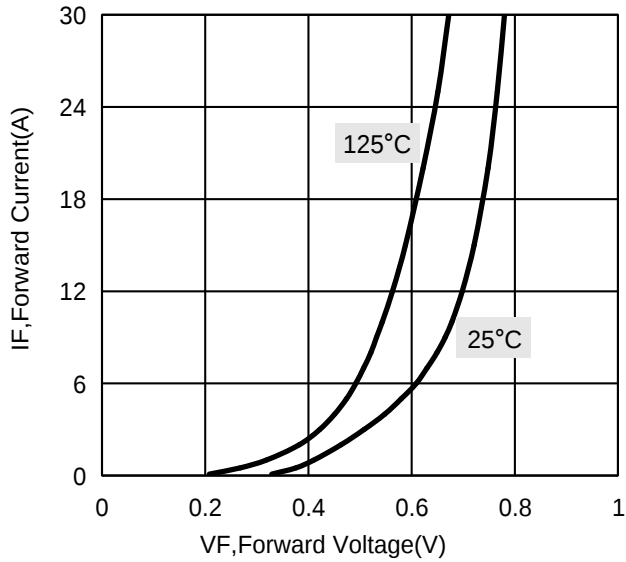
#### Electricity Character Per Diode(Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted)

| Item  | Test Condition                                         | Value(min) | Value(typ) | Value(max) | Unit          |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| $V_B$ | $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}, I_R=1\text{mA}$               | 100        | —          | —          | V             |
| $I_R$ | $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_R=100\text{V}$              | —          | —          | 20         | $\mu\text{A}$ |
|       | $T_J=125^{\circ}\text{C}, V_R=100\text{V}$             | —          | —          | 15         | mA            |
| $V_F$ | $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}, I_F=30\text{A}$               | —          | 0.78       | 0.85       | V             |
|       | $T_J=125^{\circ}\text{C}, I_F=30\text{A}$              | —          | —          | 0.75       | V             |
| $C_J$ | $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_R=4\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | —          | 615        | —          | pF            |

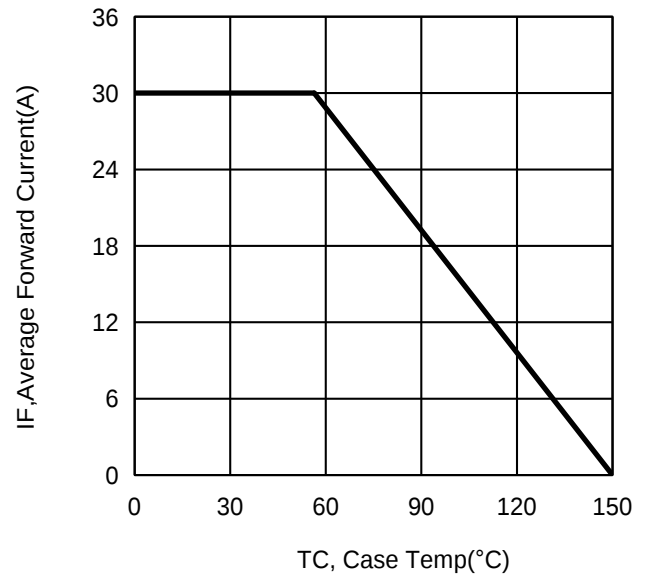


## Typical Characteristics Curves

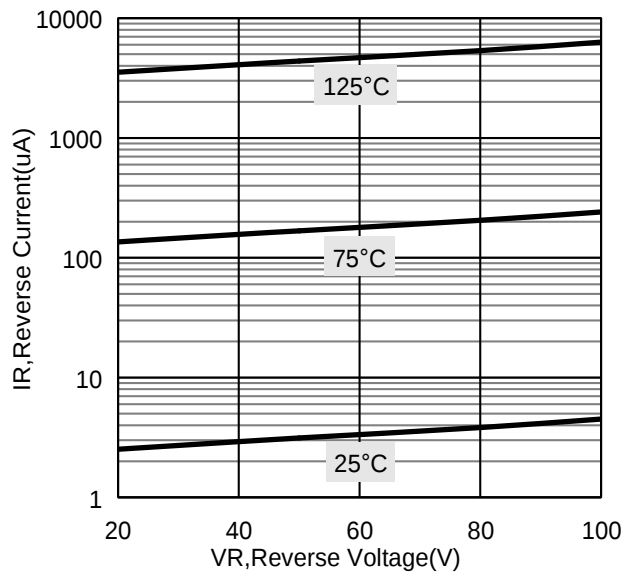
**Fig1. Typical Forward Current and Forward Voltage**



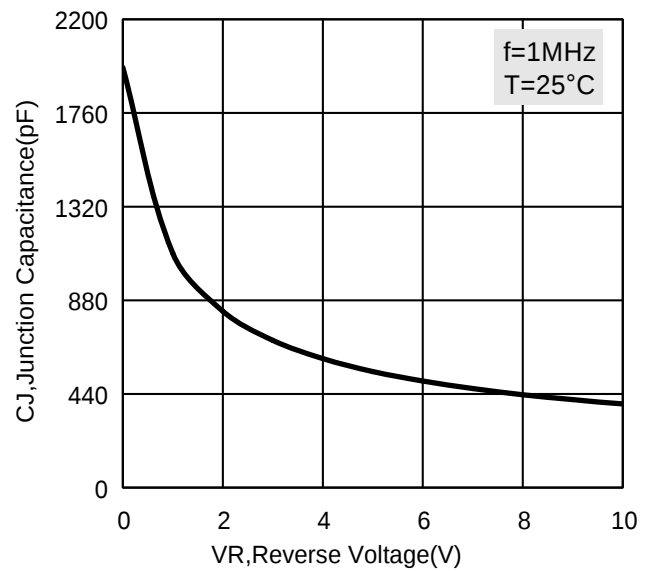
**Fig2. Typical Current Derating Curve, Per Element**



**Fig3. Typical Reverse Current and Reverse Voltage**



**Fig4. Typical Junction Capacitance and Reverse Voltage**



The drawing shows the ITO-220AB component with the following dimensions:

- Top View:**
  - Overall width:  $10.16 \pm 0.20$
  - Central hole diameter:  $\Phi 3.00 \text{ REF}$
  - Distance from top edge to center of hole:  $2.70 \text{ REF}$
  - Distance from bottom edge to center of hole:  $2.70 \text{ REF}$
  - Distance from bottom edge to the start of the lead wire:  $13.38 \pm 0.30$
  - Distance from the start of the lead wire to the bottom edge:  $2.90 \pm 0.20$
  - Distance between the centers of the two lead wires:  $1.225 \pm 0.125$
  - Distance between the centers of the three lead wires:  $0.625 \pm 0.125$
  - Distance from the center of the lead wires to the bottom edge:  $2.54 \text{ REF}$
- Side View:**
  - Overall height:  $4.50 \pm 0.20$
  - Distance from the top edge to the start of the lead wire:  $2.70 \pm 0.20$
  - Distance from the start of the lead wire to the bottom edge:  $0.625 \pm 0.125$

ITO-220AB  
Unit:mm

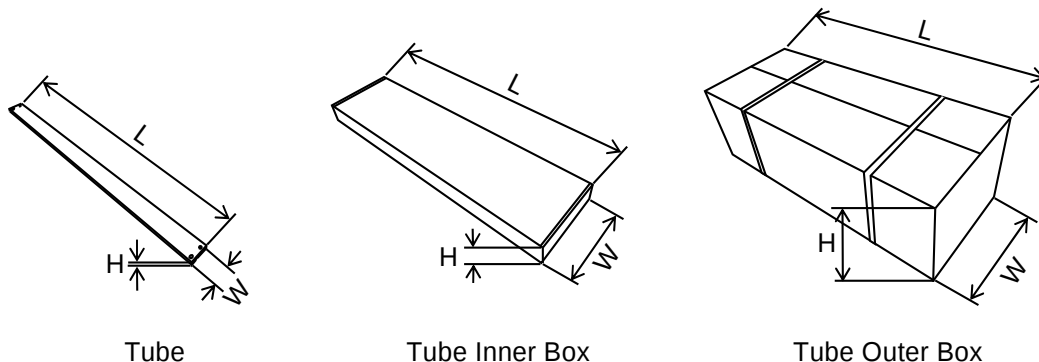
“XXX”= Date Code Marking

| Marking Code | Part Number     |
|--------------|-----------------|
| MBR30100FACT | MBR30100FACT    |
|              | MBR30100FACT-HF |

## Packing Information

| Packaging | Part Number | Quantity(pcs) | Size(mm)       |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Tube      | Tube        | 50            | L534×W33×H7    |
|           | Inner Box   | 1000          | L560×W150×H40  |
|           | Outer Box   | 5000          | L570×W235×H175 |

### Packaging:Tube



## Notes

### Lead Forming

1. During lead frame bending, the lead frame should be bent at a distance more than 3mm from bottom of the epoxy. And the bending degree should not exceed 90°.

Note: The lead frame must be secured and do not touch the epoxy before bending to avoid damage to the transistor. In addition, when using a mold for a large number of lead molding, the structure of the fixed lead must be set, and it should be noted that the lead pressure rod structure cannot exert pressure on the epoxy resin body.

2. Do not bend the lead repeatedly. Do not bend the lead outward



### Heat sink mounting

For power devices, in order to reduce junction temperature, heat dissipation blocks are usually used to disperse heat to the outside, and semiconductor power devices installed on the heat dissipation blocks can effectively dissipate heat without losing the reliability of the semiconductor, so the following matters should be noted when using:

1. Pay attention to the selection of silicone cream

In order to improve the thermal conductivity and heat dissipation effect of the device and the heat dissipation block, generally apply a thin layer of silicone grease evenly on the contact surface of the device and the heat dissipation block. Choose a silicone grease with low oil separation degree. Do not overapply it, otherwise it will attach too much stress to the resin.

2. Optimum torque is required

When using the fastening torque, pay attention not to use too much torque, so as not to damage the epoxy resin body, pay attention to the smooth cooling block body, no file chips and other foreign bodies between the transistor and the cooling block, pay attention to the selection of screws, nuts, gaskets and washers, so as not to cause damage to the transistor due to improper selection.

### Soldering

1. Pay special attention to welding. When welding, the distance between the solder joint and the epoxy ball should be greater than 3mm, and it is recommended to weld it outside the tie rod base.

2. Avoid applying any pressure to the lead frame while the transistor is at high temperatures, especially when welding. Dip welding and manual welding should not be done more than once

### Notes:

For specific precautions, please refer to our company's relevant technical documents or visit our official website at <http://www.jshxm.com>



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