

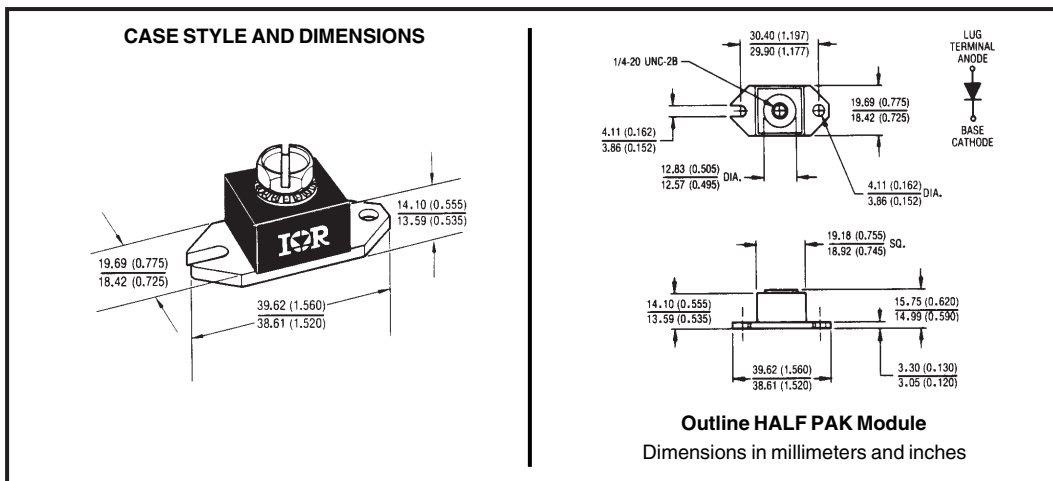
Major Ratings and Characteristics

| Characteristics | 189NQ... | Units |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| $I_{F(AV)}$ Rectangular waveform | 180 | A |
| V_{RRM} range | 135 to 150 | V |
| I_{FSM} @ $t_p = 5 \mu s$ sine | 15000 | A |
| V_F @ 180Apk, $T_J = 125^\circ C$ | 0.74 | V |
| T_J range | -55 to 175 | $^\circ C$ |

Description/Features

The 189NQ high current Schottky rectifier module series has been optimized for low reverse leakage at high temperature. The proprietary barrier technology allows for reliable operation up to 175° C junction temperature. Typical applications are in switching power supplies, converters, free-wheeling diodes, and reverse battery protection.

- 175° C T_J operation
- Unique high power, Half-Pak module
- Replaces three parallel DO-5's
- Easier to mount and lower profile than DO-5's
- High purity, high temperature epoxy encapsulation for enhanced mechanical strength and moisture resistance
- Low forward voltage drop
- High frequency operation
- Guard ring for enhanced ruggedness and long term reliability



Voltage Ratings

| Part number | 189NQ135 | 189NQ150 |
|---|----------|----------|
| V_R Max. DC Reverse Voltage (V) | 135 | 150 |
| V_{RWM} Max. Working Peak Reverse Voltage (V) | | |

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameters | 189NQ | Units | Conditions |
|---|-------|-------|--|
| $I_{F(AV)}$ Max. Average Forward Current * See Fig. 5 | 180 | A | 50% duty cycle @ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$, rectangular wave form |
| I_{FSM} Max. Peak One Cycle Non-Repetitive Surge Current * See Fig. 7 | 15000 | A | 5 μs Sine or 3 μs Rect. pulse |
| | 1770 | | 10ms Sine or 6ms Rect. pulse |
| E_{AS} Non-Repetitive Avalanche Energy | 15 | mJ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{AS} = 1\text{ Amps}$, $L = 30\text{ mH}$ |
| I_{AR} Repetitive Avalanche Current | 1 | A | Current decaying linearly to zero in 1 μsec Frequency limited by T_J max. $V_A = 1.5 \times V_R$ typical |

Electrical Specifications

| Parameters | 189NQ | Units | Conditions |
|---|--------|------------------|---|
| V_{FM} Max. Forward Voltage Drop (1) * See Fig. 1 | 1.07 | V | @ 180A |
| | 1.27 | V | @ 360A |
| | 0.74 | V | @ 180A |
| | 0.86 | V | @ 360A |
| I_{RM} Max. Reverse Leakage Current (1) * See Fig. 2 | 4.5 | mA | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | 65 | mA | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| C_T Max. Junction Capacitance | 4500 | pF | $V_R = 5V_{DC}$, (test signal range 100Khz to 1Mhz) 25°C |
| L_S Typical Series Inductance | 6.0 | nH | From top of terminal hole to mounting plane |
| dv/dt Max. Voltage Rate of Change (Rated V_R) | 10,000 | V/ μs | |

(1) Pulse Width < 300 μs , Duty Cycle < 2%

Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

| Parameters | 189NQ | Units | Conditions |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| T_J Max. Junction Temperature Range | -55 to 175 | $^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| T_{stg} Max. Storage Temperature Range | -55 to 175 | $^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| R_{thJC} Max. Thermal Resistance Junction to Case | 0.30 | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ | DC operation * See Fig. 4 |
| R_{thCS} Typical Thermal Resistance, Case to Heatsink | 0.15 | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ | Mounting surface, smooth and greased |
| wt Approximate Weight | 25.6(0.9) | g(oz.) | |
| T Mounting Torque Terminal Torque | Min. | 40(35) | Non-lubricated threads |
| | Max. | 58(50) | |
| | Min. | 58(50) | |
| | Max. | 86(75) | |
| Case Style | HALF PAK Module | | |

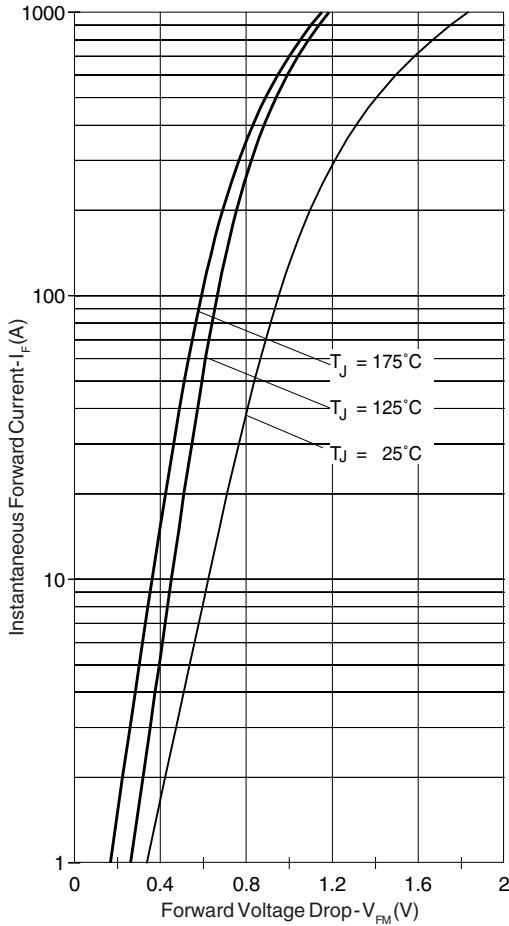


Fig. 1 - Max. Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics

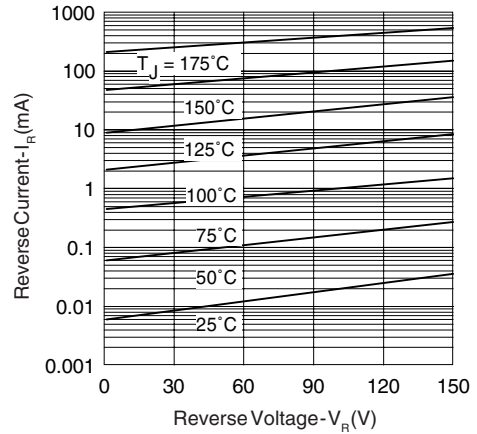


Fig. 2 - Typical Values Of Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage

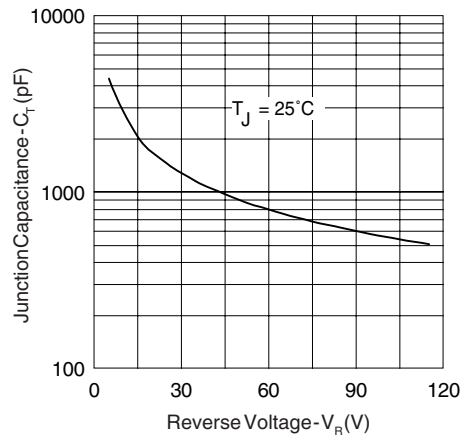


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage

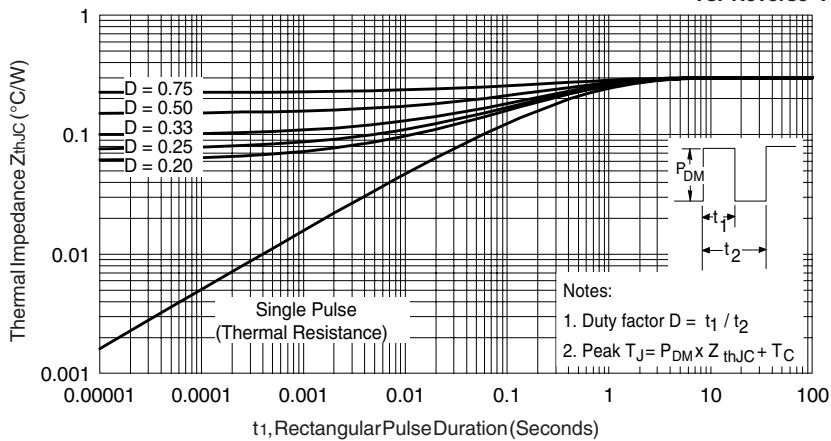


Fig. 4 - Max. Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics

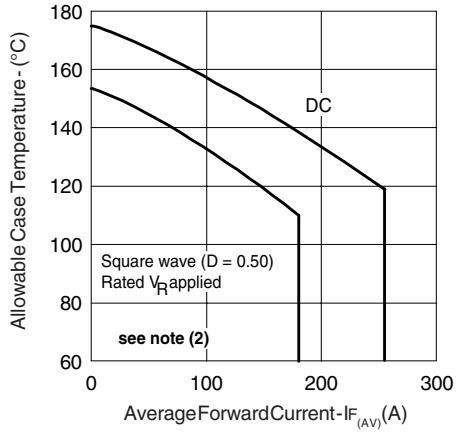


Fig. 5 - Max. Allowable Case Temperature Vs. Average Forward Current

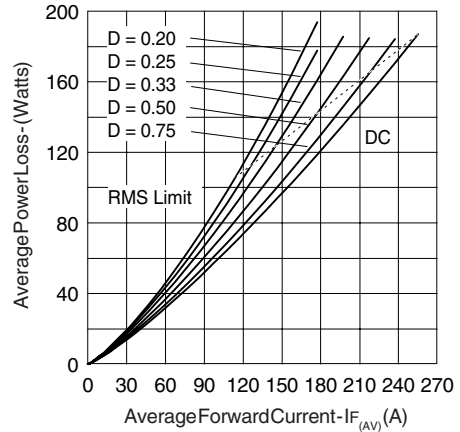


Fig. 6 - Forward Power Loss Characteristics

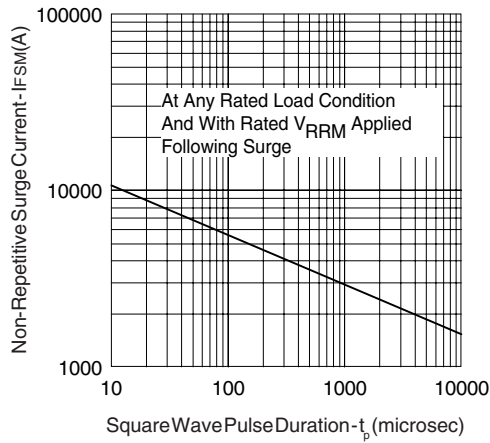


Fig. 7 - Max. Non-Repetitive Surge Current

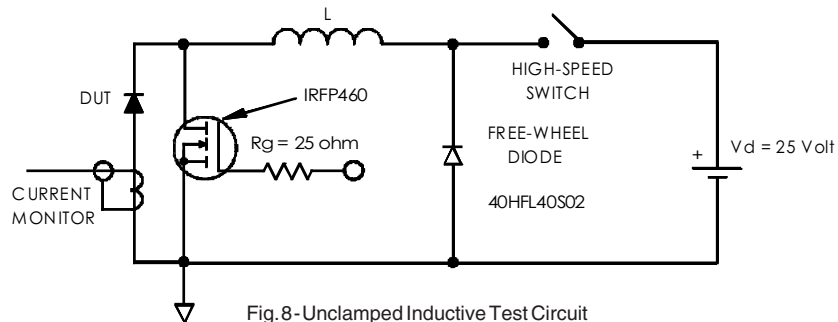


Fig. 8 - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

(2) Formula used: $T_C = T_J - (P_d + P_{d_{REV}}) \times R_{thJC}$;

P_d = Forward Power Loss = $I_{F(AV)} \times V_{FM}$ @ $(I_{F(AV)} / D)$ (see Fig. 6);

$P_{d_{REV}}$ = Inverse Power Loss = $V_{R1} \times I_R (1 - D)$; I_R @ V_{R1} = rated V_R

