



20CTH03
20CTH03S
20CTH03-1
20CTH03FP

Hyperfast Rectifier

Features

- Hyperfast Recovery Time
- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- Low Leakage Current
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature

$t_{rr} = 35\text{ns max.}$
 $I_{F(AV)} = 20\text{Amp}$
 $V_R = 300\text{V}$

Description/ Applications

International Rectifier's 300V series are the state of the art Hyperfast recovery rectifiers designed with optimized performance of forward voltage drop and Hyperfast recovery time.


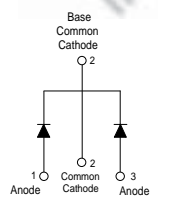

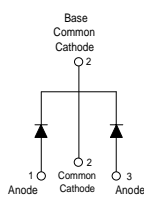

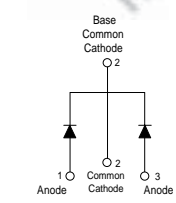

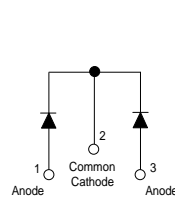
The planar structure and the platinum doped life time control guarantee the best overall performance, ruggedness and reliability characteristics.

These devices are intended for use in the output rectification stage of SMPS, UPS, DC-DC converters as well as freewheeling diodes in low voltage inverters and chopper motor drives.

Their extremely optimized stored charge and low recovery current minimize the switching losses and reduce over dissipation in the switching element and snubbers.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Max	Units
V_{RRM} Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	300	V
$I_{F(AV)}$ Average Rectified Forward Current @ $T_C = 160^\circ\text{C}$ Per Diode @ $T_C = 135^\circ\text{C}$ (FULLPACK) Per Diode	10	A
	20	
I_{FSM} Non Repetitive Peak Surge Current @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	120	
T_J, T_{STG} Operating Junction and Storage Temperatures	- 65 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Case Styles			
<p>20CTH03</p>  <p>Base Common Cathode</p>  <p>1 Anode 2 Common Cathode 3 Anode</p> <p>TO-220AB</p>	<p>20CTH03S</p>  <p>Base Common Cathode</p>  <p>1 Anode 2 Common Cathode 3 Anode</p> <p>D²PAK</p>	<p>20CTH03-1</p>  <p>Base Common Cathode</p>  <p>1 Anode 2 Common Cathode 3 Anode</p> <p>TO-262</p>	<p>20CTH03FP</p>  <p>Common Cathode</p>  <p>1 Anode 2 Common Cathode 3 Anode</p> <p>TO-220 FULLPACK</p>

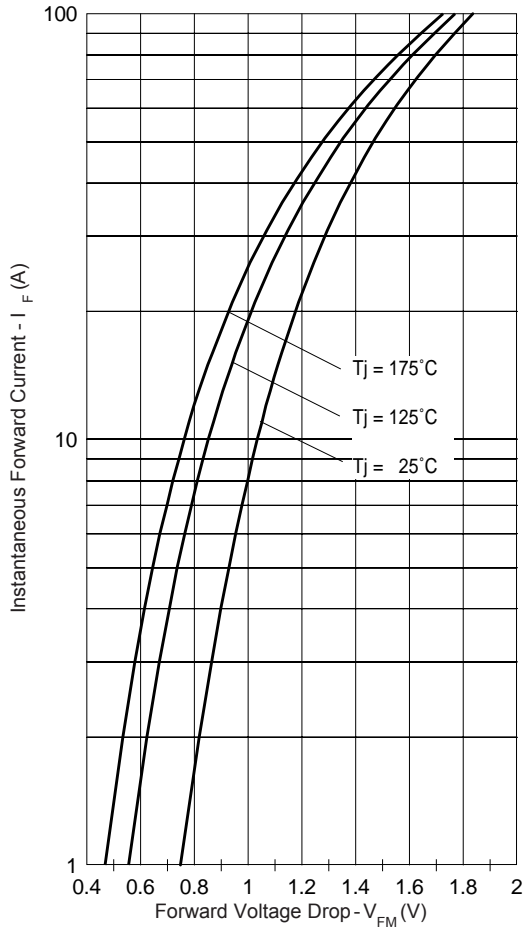


Fig. 1 - Typical Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics

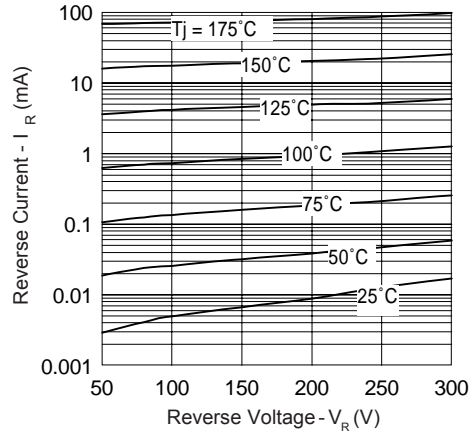


Fig. 2 - Typical Values of Reverse Current Vs. Reverse Voltage

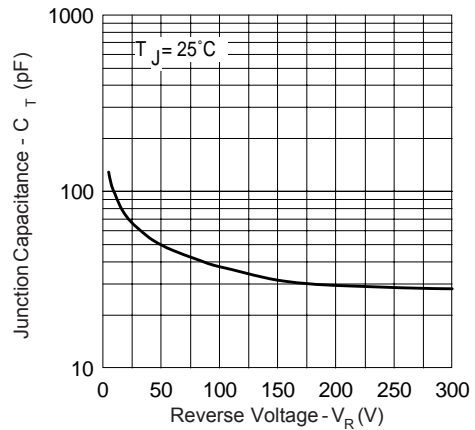


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance Vs. Reverse Voltage

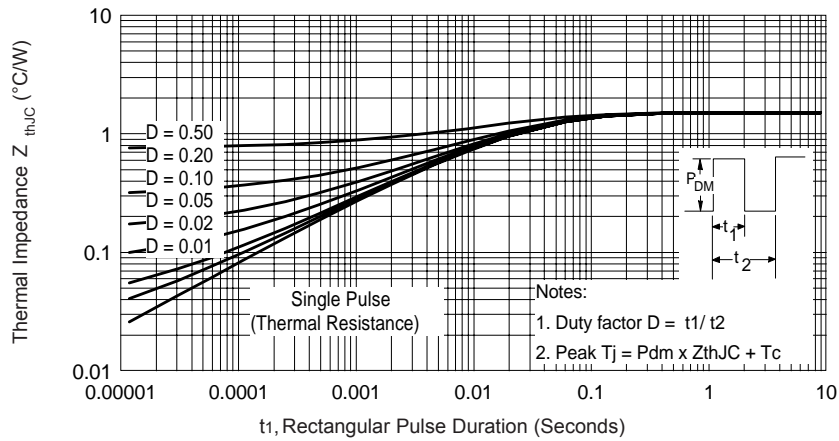


Fig. 4 - Max. Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics

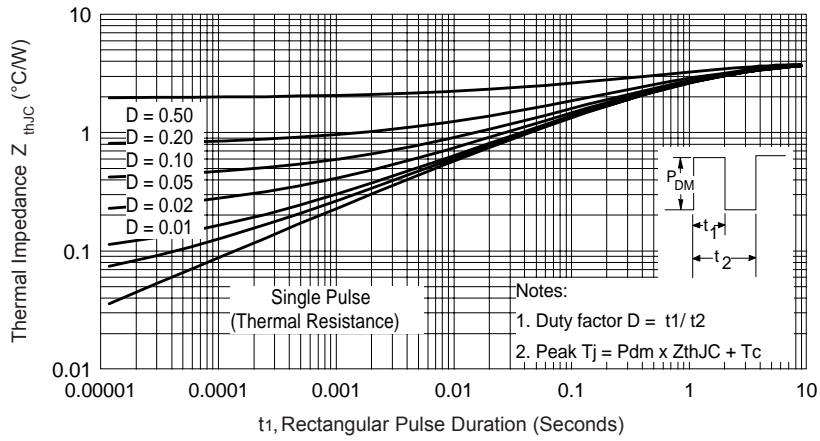


Fig. 5 - Max. Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics (FULLPACK)

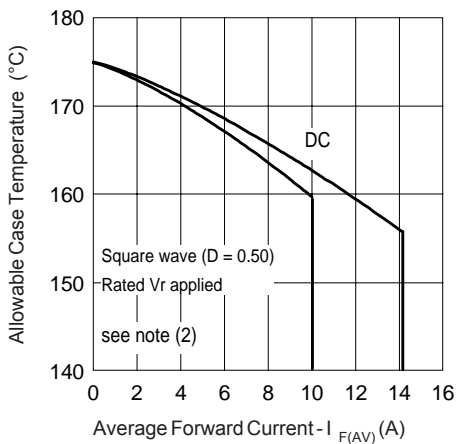


Fig. 6 - Max. Allowable Case Temperature Vs. Average Forward Current

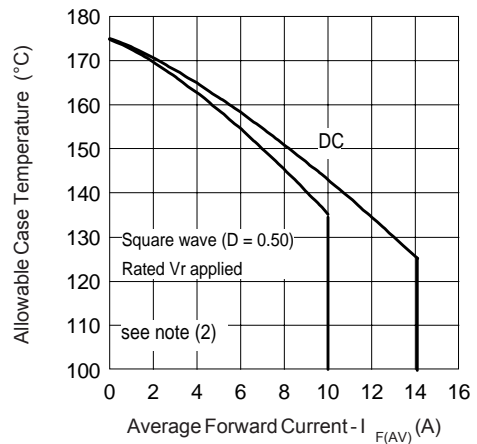


Fig. 7 - Max. Allowable Case Temperature Vs. Average Forward Current (FULLPACK)

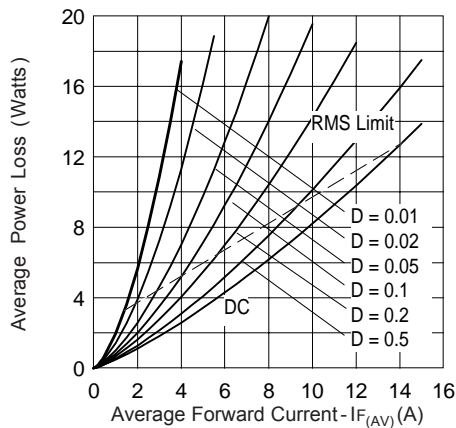


Fig. 8 - Forward Power Loss Characteristics

- (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. 8);
 $Pd_{REV} = \text{Inverse Power Loss} = V_{R1} \times I_R (1-D)$;
 $I_R @ V_{R1} = \text{rated } V_R$

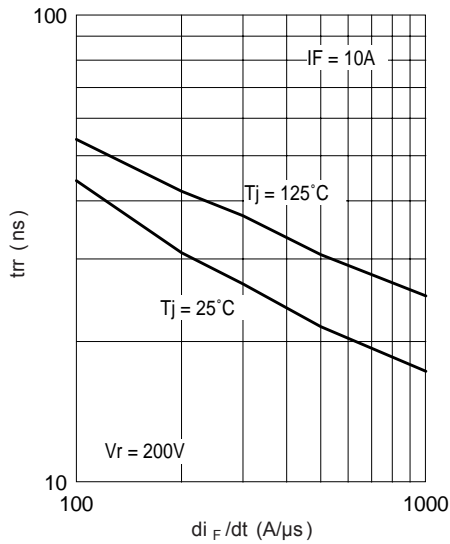


Fig. 9 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_F/dt

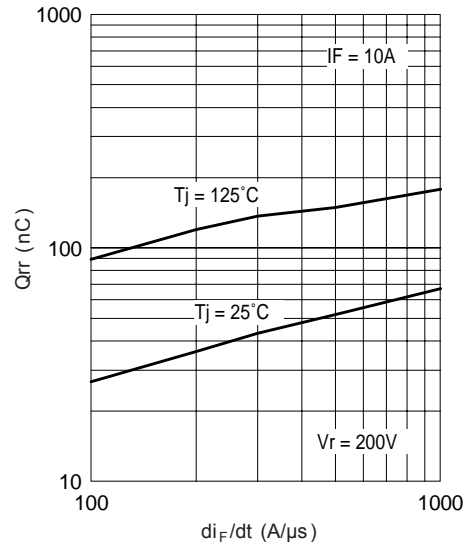


Fig. 10 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_F/dt

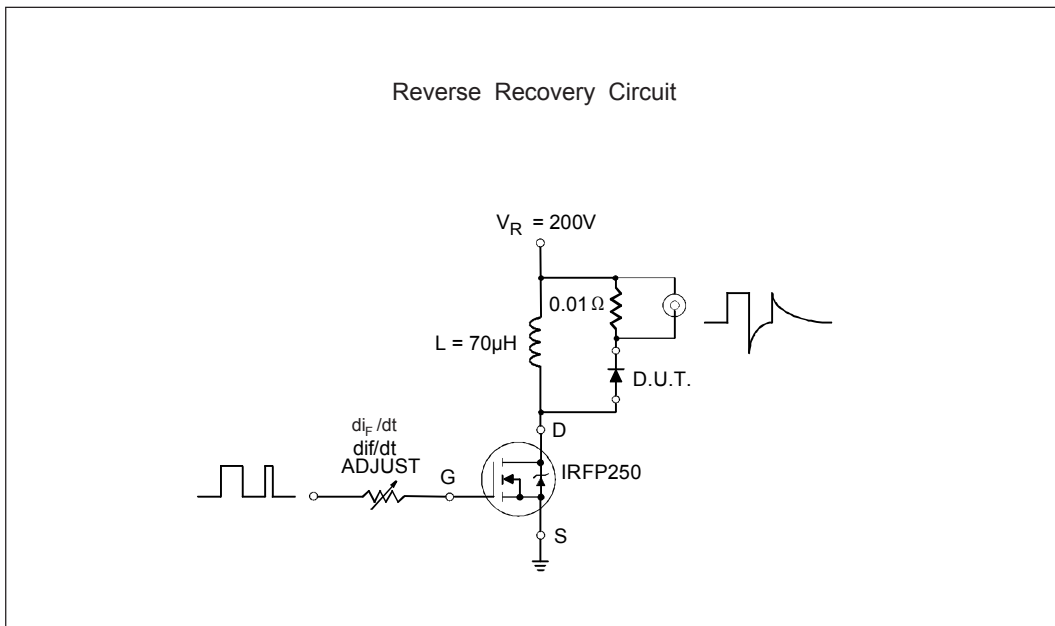


Fig. 11 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

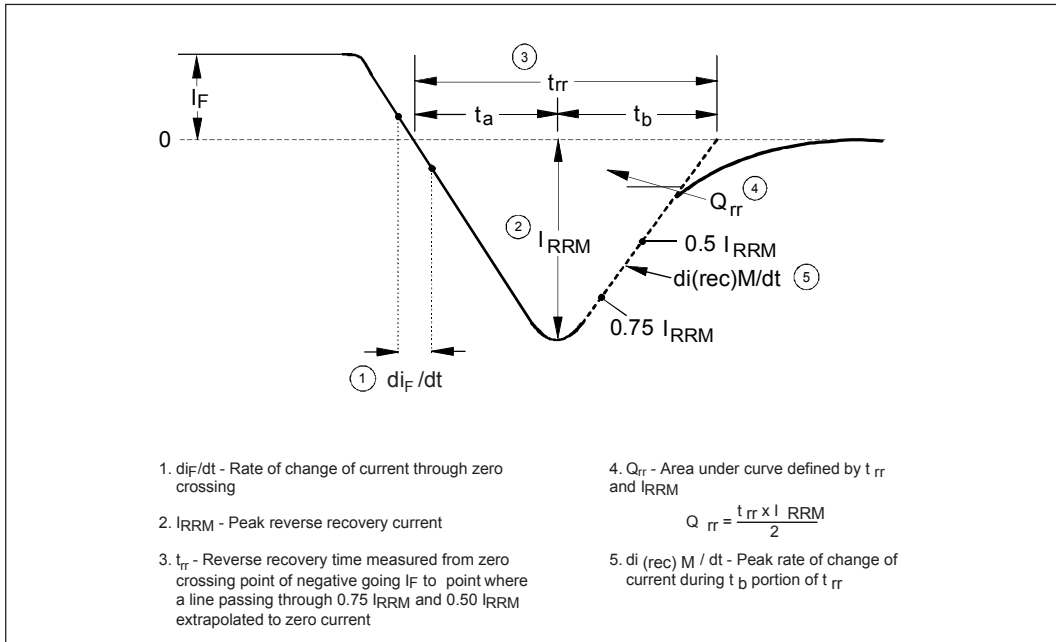
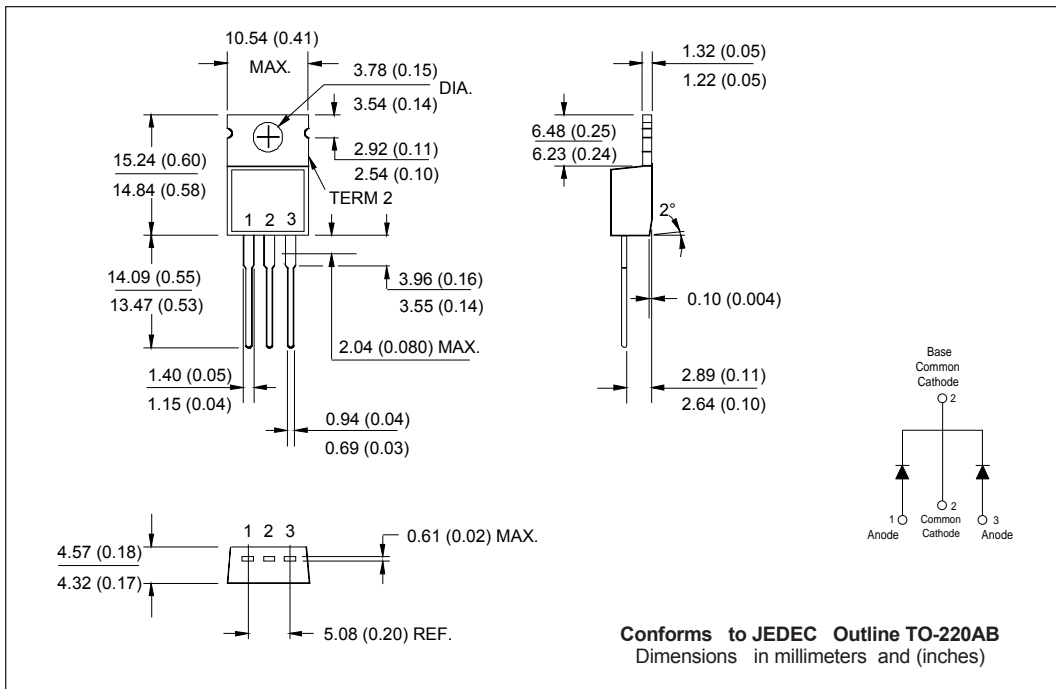
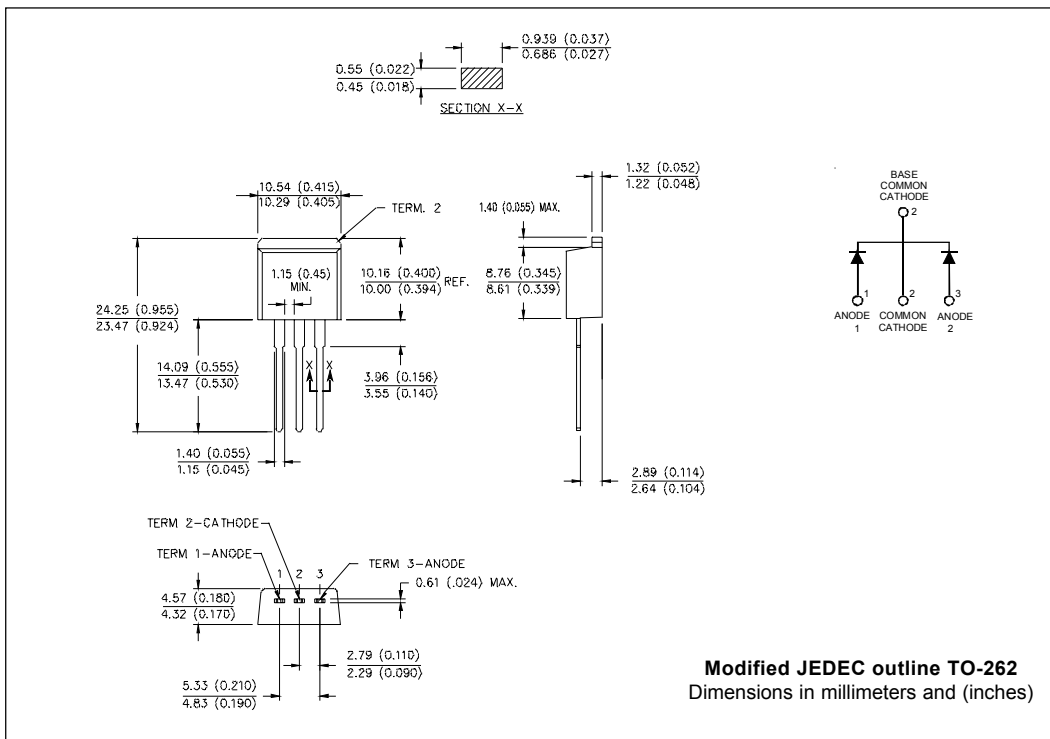
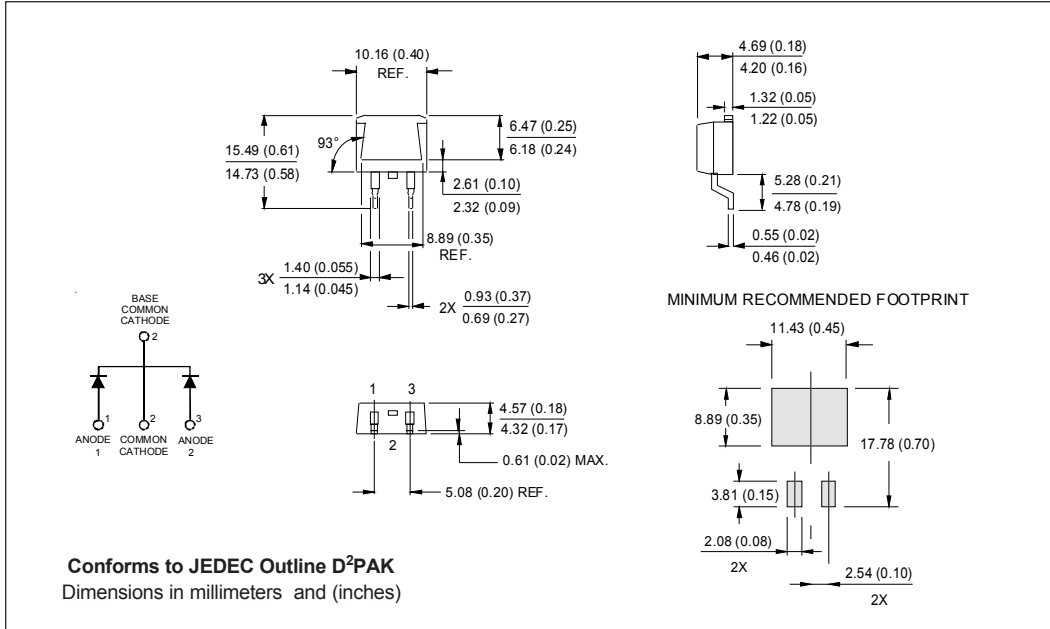


Fig. 13 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

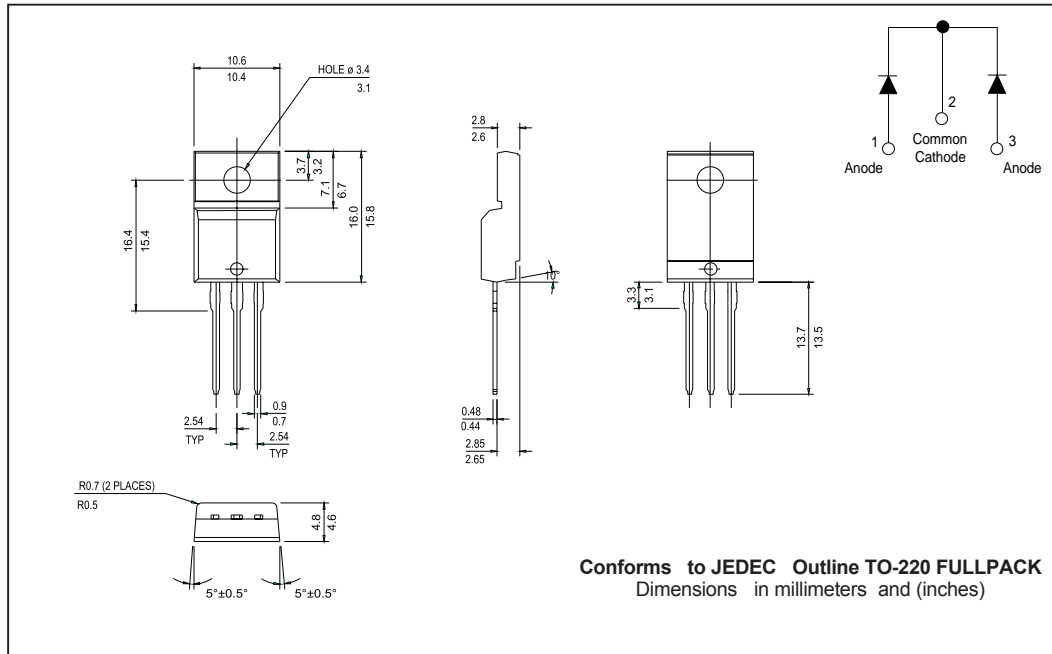
Outline Table



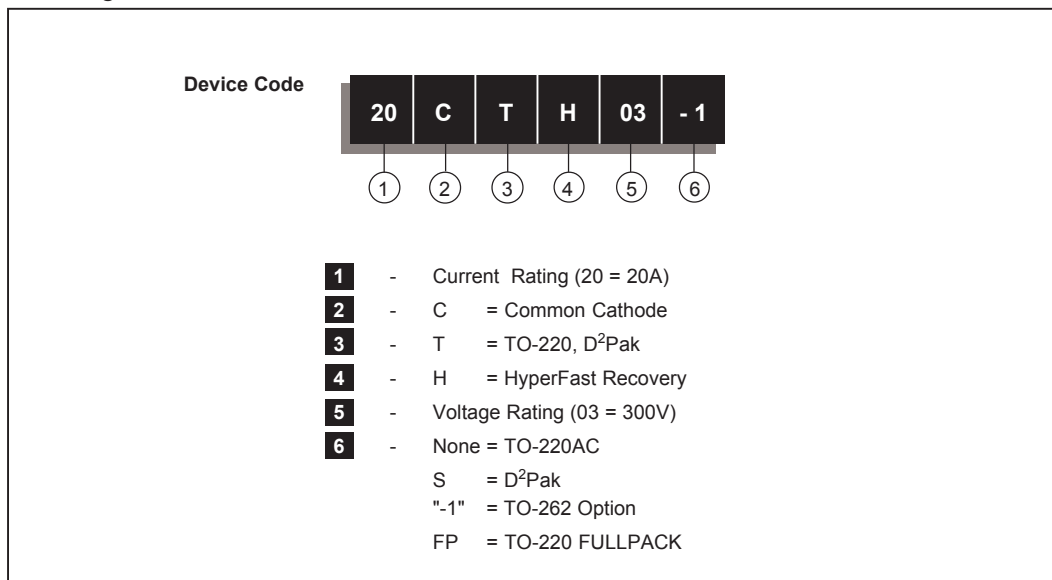
Outline Table



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Ordering Information Table



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.
This product has been designed and qualified for Industrial Level.
Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International
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