

# MUR120 Series

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## Power Rectifiers

**MUR105, MUR110, MUR115, MUR120,  
MUR130, MUR140, MUR160**

The MUR120 series of SWITCHMODE power rectifiers are designed for use in switching power supplies, inverters and as free wheeling diodes.

### Features

- Ultrafast 25, 50 and 75 Nanosecond Recovery Times
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature
- Low Forward Voltage
- Low Leakage Current
- High Temperature Glass Passivated Junction
- Reverse Voltage to 600 V
- Pb-Free Packages are Available\*

### Mechanical Characteristics

- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 0.4 gram (approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead and Mounting Surface Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 220°C Max. for 10 Seconds, 1/16" from case
- Shipped in plastic bags, 1000 per bag
- Available Tape and Reeled, 5000 per reel, by adding a "RL" suffix to the part number
- Polarity: Cathode Indicated by Polarity Band



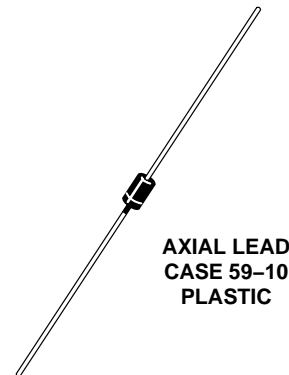
**KERSEMI**

<http://www.kersemi.com>

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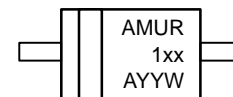
**ULTRAFAST RECTIFIERS**  
**1.0 A, 50 V – 600 V**

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### MARKING DIAGRAM



MUR = Device Code  
1xx = Specific Device Code  
A = Assembly Location  
YY = Year  
W = Work Week

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## MUR120 Series

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MUR							Unit
		105	110	115	120	130	140	160	
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RRM}$ $V_{RWM}$ $V_R$	50	100	150	200	300	400	600	V
Average Rectified Forward Current (Square Wave Mounting Method #3 Per Note 1)	$I_{F(AV)}$	1.0 @ $T_A = 130^\circ\text{C}$				1.0 @ $T_A = 120^\circ\text{C}$			A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions, halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	$I_{FSM}$	35							A
Operating Junction Temperature and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	- 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-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	Note 1	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (Note 1) ( $i_F = 1.0$ Amp, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $i_F = 1.0$ Amp, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$v_F$	0.710 0.875	1.05 1.25	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (Note 1) (Rated DC Voltage, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) (Rated DC Voltage, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$i_R$	50 2.0	150 5.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time ( $I_F = 1.0$ A, $di/dt = 50$ A/ $\mu\text{s}$ ) ( $I_F = 0.5$ A, $i_R = 1.0$ A, $I_{REC} = 0.25$ A)	$t_{rr}$	35 25	75 50	ns
Maximum Forward Recovery Time ( $I_F = 1.0$ A, $di/dt = 100$ A/ $\mu\text{s}$ , $I_{REC}$ to 1.0 V)	$t_{fr}$	25	50	ns

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Marking	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
MUR105	MUR105	Axial Lead	1000 Units/Bag
MUR105RL	MUR105	Axial Lead	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR110	MUR110	Axial Lead	1000 Units/Bag
MUR110RL	MUR110	Axial Lead	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR115	MUR115	Axial Lead	1000 Units/Bag
MUR115RL	MUR115	Axial Lead	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR120	MUR120	Axial Lead	1000 Units/Bag
MUR120RL	MUR120	Axial Lead	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR120RLG	MUR120	Axial Lead (Pb-Free)	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR130	MUR130	Axial Lead	1000 Units/Bag
MUR130RL	MUR130	Axial Lead	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR140	MUR140	Axial Lead	1000 Units/Bag
MUR140RL	MUR140	Axial Lead	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR160	MUR160	Axial Lead	1000 Units/Bag
MUR160RL	MUR160	Axial Lead	5000 Units/Tape & Reel
MUR160RLG	MUR160	Axial Lead (Pb-Free)	5000 Units/Tape & Reel

# MUR120 Series

## MUR105, MUR110, MUR115, MUR120

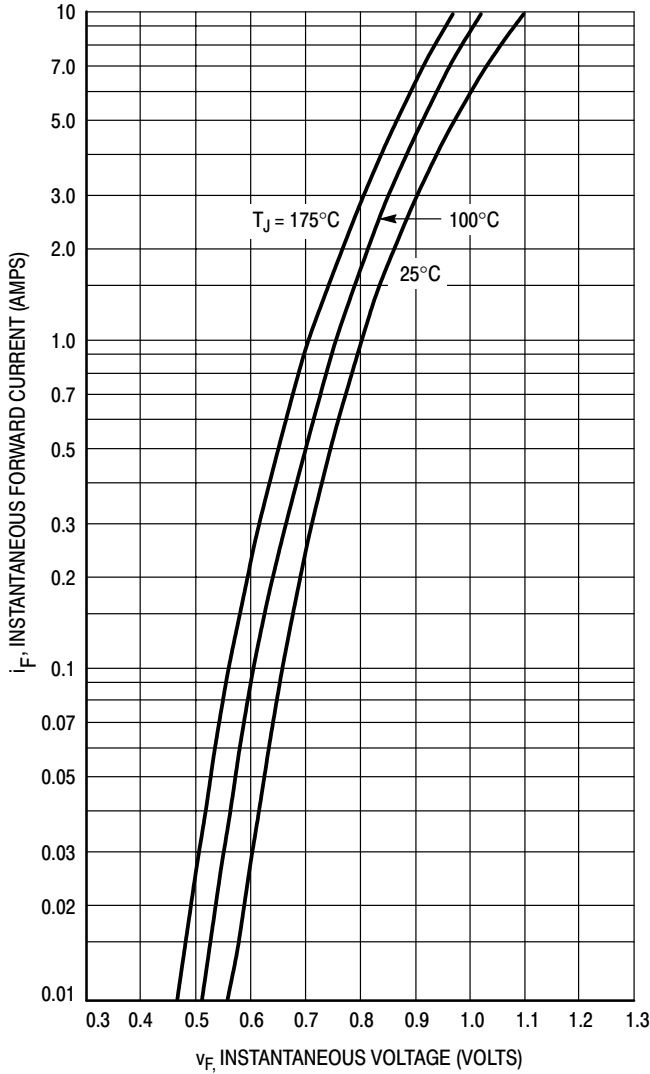


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

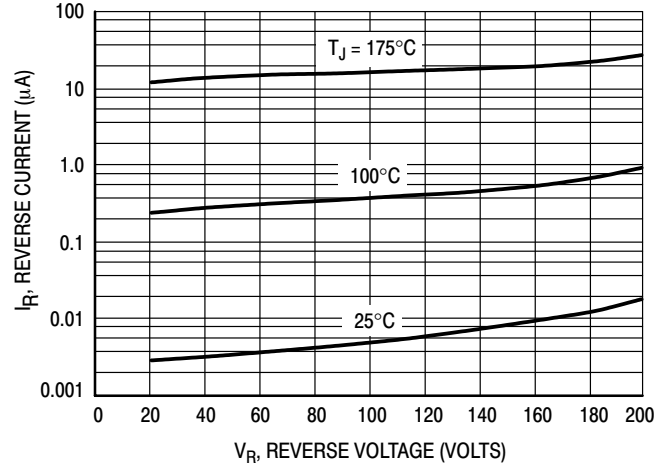


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current\*

\* The curves shown are typical for the highest voltage device in the voltage grouping. Typical reverse current for lower voltage selections can be estimated from these same curves if  $V_R$  is sufficiently below rated  $V_R$ .

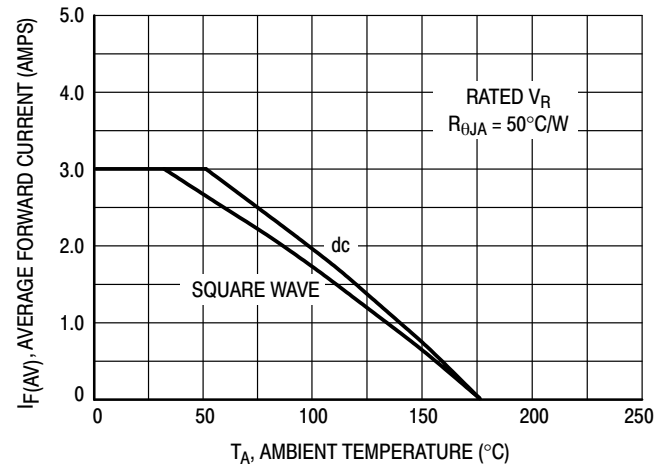


Figure 3. Current Derating  
(Mounting Method #3 Per Note 1)

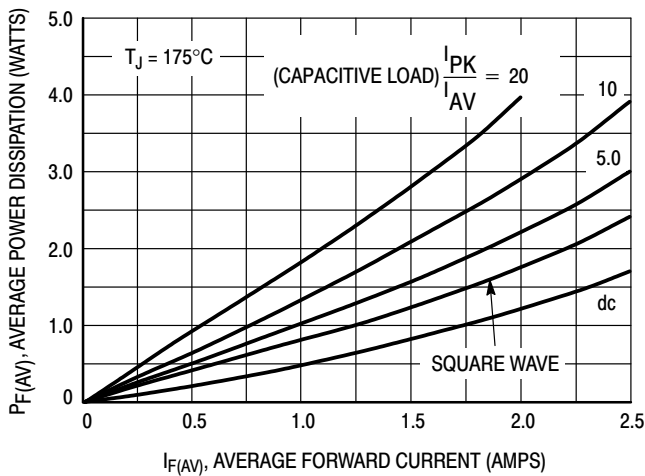


Figure 4. Power Dissipation

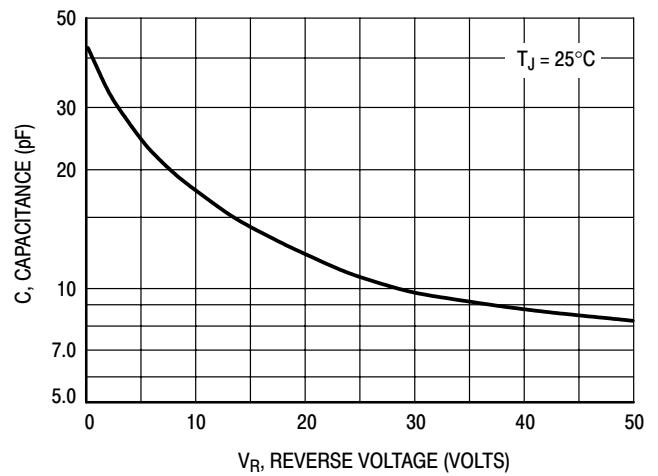


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance

# MUR120 Series

## MUR130, MUR140, MUR160

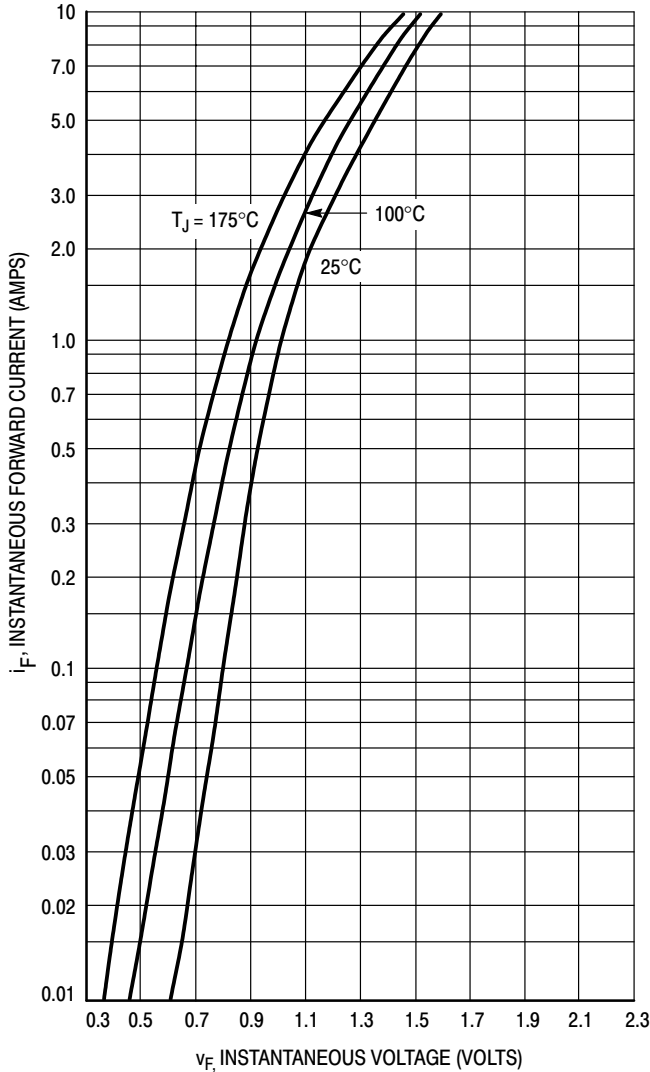


Figure 6. Typical Forward Voltage

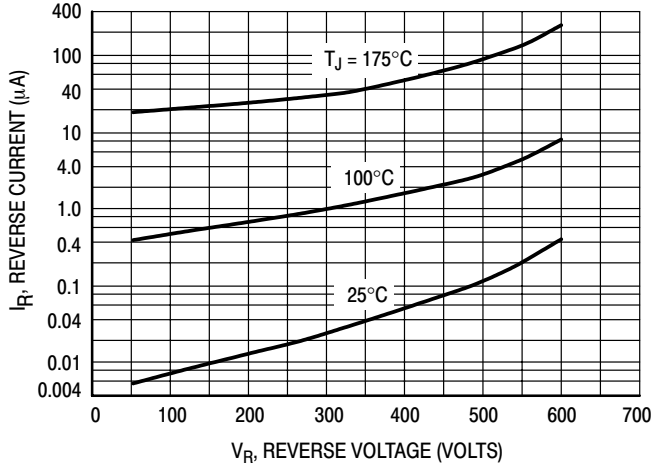


Figure 7. Typical Reverse Current\*

\* The curves shown are typical for the highest voltage device in the voltage grouping. Typical reverse current for lower voltage selections can be estimated from these same curves if  $V_R$  is sufficiently below rated  $V_R$ .

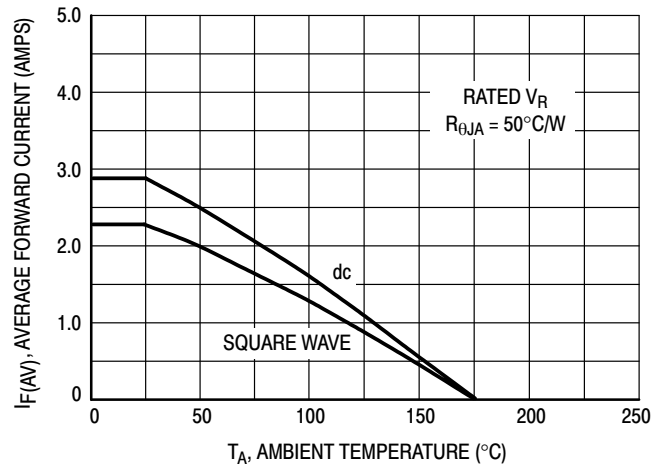


Figure 8. Current Derating  
(Mounting Method #3 Per Note 1)

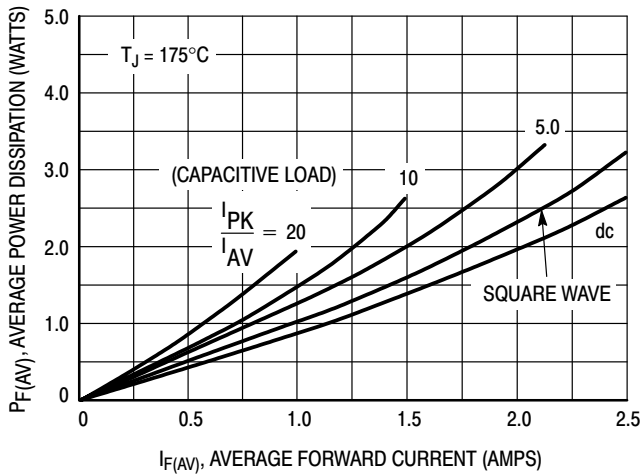


Figure 9. Power Dissipation

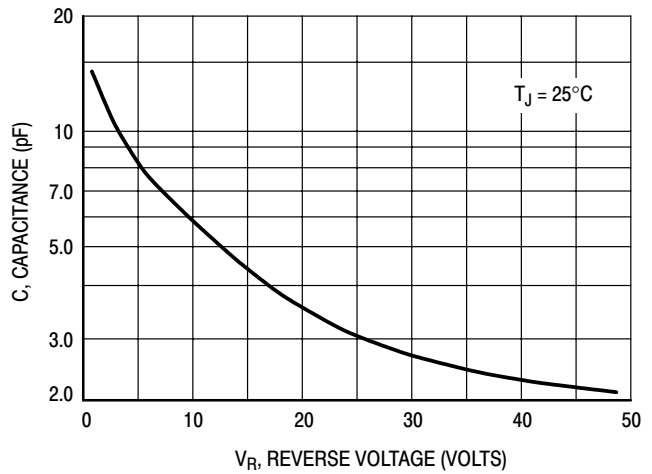


Figure 10. Typical Capacitance

# MUR120 Series

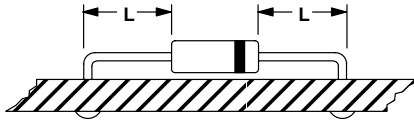
## NOTE 1. — AMBIENT MOUNTING DATA

Data shown for thermal resistance junction to ambient ( $R_{\theta JA}$ ) for the mountings shown is to be used as typical guideline values for preliminary engineering or in case the tie point temperature cannot be measured.

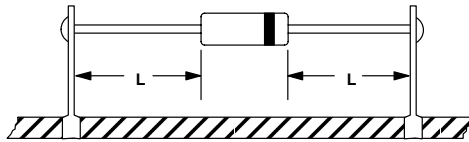
### TYPICAL VALUES FOR $R_{\theta JA}$ IN STILL AIR

Mounting Method	$R_{\theta JA}$	Lead Length, L			Units
		1/8	1/4	1/2	
1		52	65	72	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
2		67	80	87	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
3		50			$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

#### MOUNTING METHOD 1

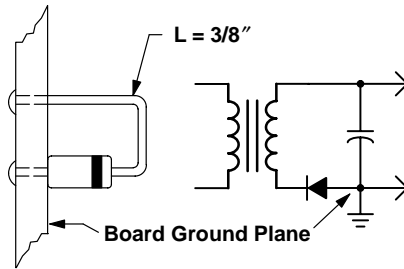


#### MOUNTING METHOD 2



#### Vector Pin Mounting

#### MOUNTING METHOD 3



#### P.C. Board with 1-1/2" X 1-1/2" Copper Surface