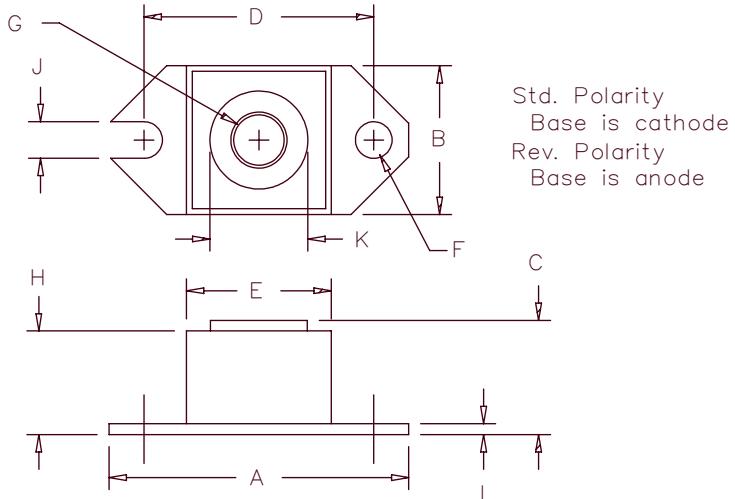


120 Amp Schottky Rectifier

HS12380–HS123100



Dim.	Millimeter			
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum Notes
A	1.52	1.56	38.61	39.62
B	.725	.775	18.42	19.69
C	.605	.625	15.37	15.88
D	1.182	1.192	30.02	30.28
E	.745	.755	18.92	19.18
F	.152	.160	3.86	4.06 Sq. Dia.
G		1/4-20 UNC-2B		
H	.525	.580	13.34	14.73
J	.156	.160	3.96	4.06
K	.495	.505	12.57	12.83 Dia.
L	.120	.130	3.05	3.30

Microsemi Catalog Number	Industry Part Number	Working Reverse Voltage	Peak Reverse Voltage	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage
HS12380*	123NQ080 MBR12080		80V	80V
HS12390*			90V	90V
HS123100*	123NQ100 MBR120100		100V	100V

*Add Suffix R for Reverse Polarity

- Schottky Barrier Rectifier
- Guard Ring Protection
- 120 Amperes/80 to 100 Volts
- 175°C Junction Temperature
- Reverse Energy Tested
- ROHS Compliant

Electrical Characteristics

Average forward current	I _{F(AV)} 120 Amps	T _C = 112°C, Square wave, R _{θJC} = 0.40°C/W
Maximum surge current	I _{FSM} 2000 Amps	8.3ms, half sine, T _J = 175°C
Maximum repetitive reverse current	I _{R(OV)} 2 Amps	f = 1 KHZ, 25°C, 1μsec square wave
Max peak forward voltage	V _{FPM} .76 Volts	I _{FM} = 120A: T _J = 125°C*
Max peak forward voltage	V _{FPM} 0.91 Volts	I _{FM} = 120A: T _J = 25°C*
Max peak reverse current	I _{RM} 75 mA	V _{RRM,TJ} = 125°C*
Max peak reverse current	I _{RM} 3.0 mA	V _{RRM,TJ} = 25°C
Typical junction capacitance	C _J 3000 pF	V _R = 5.0V, T _C = 25°C

*Pulse test: Pulse width 300μsec, Duty cycle 2%

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Storage temp range	T _{STG}	-55°C to 175°C
Operating junction temp range	T _J	-55°C to 175°C
Max thermal resistance per leg	R _{OJC}	0.40°C/W Junction to case
Typical thermal resistance (greased)	R _{OCS}	0.12°C/W Case to sink
Terminal Torque		35–40 inch pounds
Mounting Base Torque		20–25 inch pounds
Weight		1.1 ounces (32 grams) typical

HS12380 – HS123100

Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics

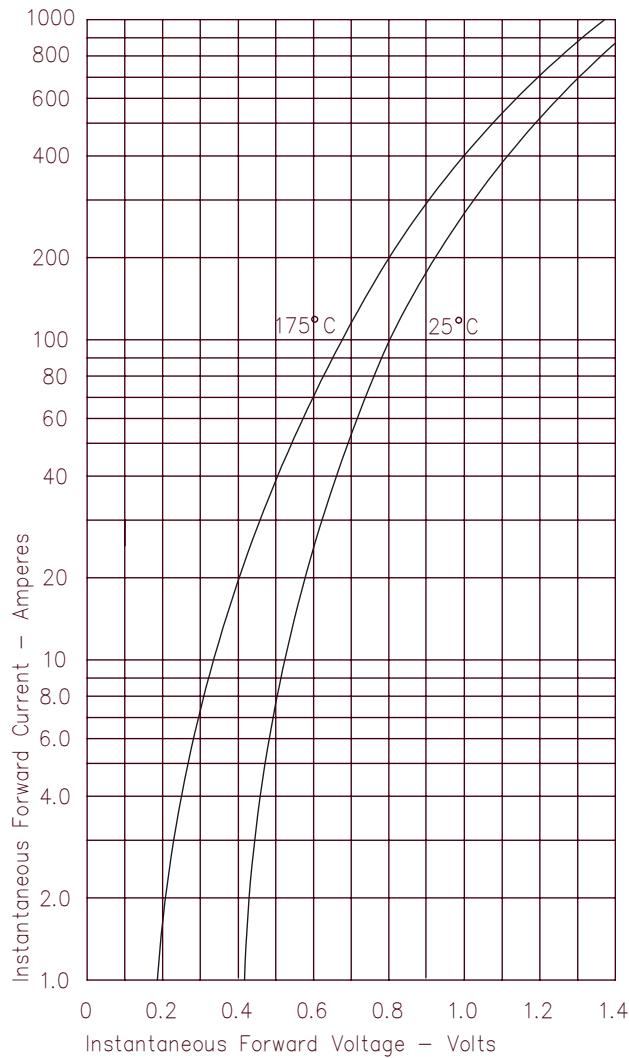


Figure 2
Typical Reverse Characteristics

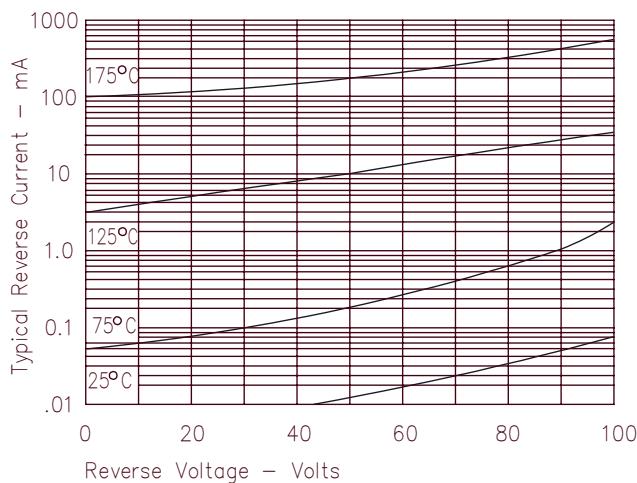


Figure 3
Typical Junction Capacitance

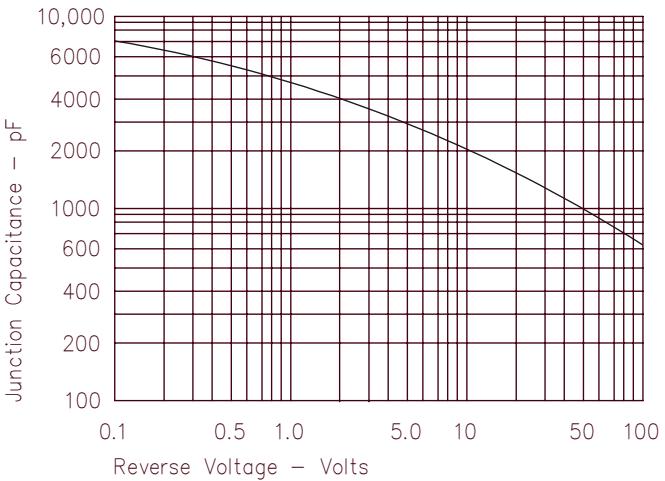


Figure 4
Forward Current Derating

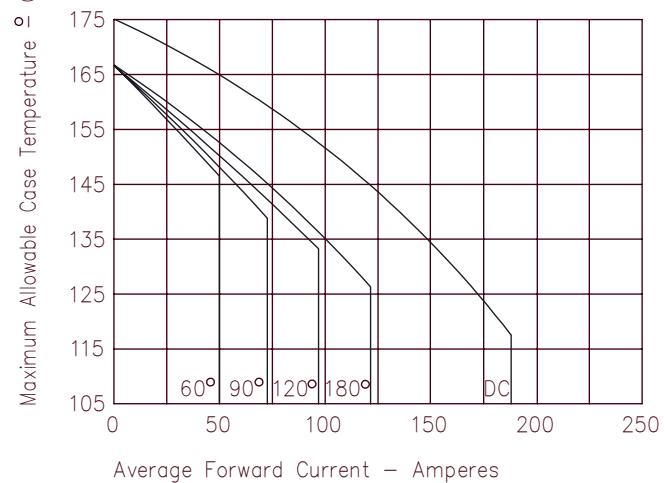


Figure 5
Maximum Forward Power Dissipation

